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SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1964

Number 1

Fateful Events of Past Year Test Wisdom of Nation

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

We are living in 1964. 1963 has become history. We look back only to guide our footsteps better ahead.

It was a year in which for the eighth time a President of the United States died in office, and for the fourth time by assassination.

Two of the assassinations and four of the deaths have been in my lifetime.

The death of a President, especially by assassination, is a tremendous shock, felt worldwide. With the extension of communication facilities this shock is intensified. Shock causes a variety of effects, many of them unfortunate.

Field Officer Sessions Held In Washington

Selective Service regional field officers reviewed current operating policies and problems in a week-long conference at National Headquarters December 9-13.

The Director of Selective Service opened the conference and representatives of National Headquarters discussed with the field officers functions over which they exercise supervision.

Much of the conference discussion concerned the matter of maintaining an adequate pool of examined and qualified registrants in the face of larger calls, the removal of married men to a lower sequence of selection, and losses from the pool occasioned by disqualification, enlistments, and other reclassifications.

The conference is usually held twice yearly.

New Hampshire Appeal Board Member Honored

P. Rene Bergeron, labor representative on the New Hampshire State Appeal Board was honored at a dinner Oct. 19, 1963, at the annual convention of the State Labor Council, AFL-CIO when he was presented with the 11th annual Benjamin Rush Toland Award.

The award is given each year to the person judged to have done the most to promote peace in the labor movement through improved union-management relations.

In admiration for the deceased which has been earned many times over there is a tendency to infer irreparable loss. This cannot be because life goes on and those who remain must repair the loss. Anything less would be poor appreciation for the leader lost.

It is natural to blame someone, at times everyone, for tragedy of this kind. This is an easy solution to a difficult problem. It also gives opportunity to vent dislike and distrust for members of groups with whom we are in disagreement.

It is a natural reaction to feel that here is a tragedy in which we all share the blame, such a reaction has possibilities for future benefit provided we find out what we all did that contributed to the tragedy and then assume individual responsibility to do something to make a repetition less likely. There is a danger that by admitting guilt by all we are less willing to seek out every possible active participant in the crime and then accept nothing less than adequate punishment for each guilty one.

Following the death of the President, the greatness of America was admitted so completely by practically all other nations that there should be no place for doubt in our minds of our national position. But in this fact is the hard truth that we must live up to the position in which we are placed.

One additional experience of 1963 undoubtedly can be used in decisions to be made in the future. This has none of the shock of the event commented on above. It has been a time when a combination of circumstances has made the delivery of sufficient registrants to meet the call difficult.

The calls for July to November 1963 totaled 65,000. The Selective Service System delivered 68,231 examined and accepted men and 15,396 volunteers, a total of 83,647.

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DOCUMENTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JAN 21 1964
SAN FRANCISCO
DECEMBER 13, 1963.

MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:

I ask that you convey this personal message to all of your employees:

In these first days, men and women of all ranks within the Government have asked me, "What can I do to help?" Many more of you, deeply committed to the Federal service, are undoubtedly asking yourselves the same question. It is impossible for me to make a direct and personal response to all of you, much as I would like to do so. Yet there is an answer which I would like to express to every employee in every agency at every location in the Federal Government. It is simply this: "Give your best to your job and your country."

As your Chief Executive, I will do my utmost to maintain the high quality and character of the career service in the Government and to advance its usefulness through improvement. I will look to those who direct the day-to-day activities of this great workforce and to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission for continuing reports and recommendations to assist me in this purpose.

We have a great resource of abilities and talents among the people serving our Federal Government. We have career systems to assure continuity of people and programs. We are organized for the job and the work is before us. President Kennedy did not shrink from his responsibilities, but welcomed them, and he would not have us shrink from carrying forward the great work he began so well. I say to you as I said to the Congress: "Let us continue."

/S/ LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Record Enrollment of 51.5 Million Includes College Student Increase

The Office of Education has estimated that the 1963 fall enrollment in the Nation's public and private schools and colleges will increase for the 19th consecutive year to an alltime high of 51.5 million. This will be an increase of 3.4 percent over the 49.8 million enrollment figure estimated in the fall of 1962.

Higher education degree-credit enrollment is estimated to be 4.4

million, compared with 4.2 million in 1962. This estimate includes 2.7 million in public and 1.7 million in private institutions, as against an estimated 2.6 million in public and 1.6 million in private institutions in fall 1962. The estimated number of college and university teachers available to meet this enrollment is 345,000. The figure estimated for 1962 was 334,000.

Other statistics recently made available are as follows:

Almost 58 percent of the population aged 5 to 34 were enrolled in some type of school last fall. Fifteen years previously, the figure was 42.3 percent.

An estimated 64 percent of all students entering the fifth grade in 1954-55 graduated on schedule in 1961-62. Twelve years previously the percentage was only 50.5 percent. (Higher Education)

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Maj. Alexander J. Woehrle, New York National Guard Unit, Albany Section, and
Leon Belinsky, member of Local Board No. 89, Chicago, Ill.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Fateful Events of Past Year Test Wisdom of Nation

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Of these, 64,567 were inducted, to leave a total shortage of 433 for the five difficult months.

During this time, 10,013 examined and accepted registrants and 8,947 of the 15,396 volunteers were rejected. I am aware of many difficulties created by the elimination of husbands, insufficiency of facilities for examination of registrants, and delay in the return of records.

I know, too, that large numbers of registrants being examined increase losses from recruiting but enlistment gains are harder to come by than increased inductions. The registrants we did not get late in 1963 we shall get if still needed in 1964. The recruiters have no similar assurance. I realize the tendency to induct the registrant who at long last has decided to enlist or

has just now found a unit to take him. This may balance the local board's call, perhaps the State call, but not Uncle Sam's requirements and recruiting may not be as good when examinations of registrants are fewer.

Of course, I like to see calls made each month and they must and will be met eventually. I know there have been difficulties and that everyone is trying very hard, and I am proud of what you have done during July-November, inclusive. You have a right to be proud and should be. We very properly intensified our direct function of inducting men but I regret the occasions we forget that we procure not only by direct inductions but by furnishing incentives for recruiting.

Twenty Years Ago This Month

Selective Service entered the New Year 20 years ago this month facing "an increasingly difficult task of providing men for the Armed Forces without hampering war production or impairing civilian welfare."

Writing in the System news bulletin for January 1944, the Director of Selective Service forecast calls for the first 6 months of that year of about 250,000 men per month. Pointing out that new registrants will yield about 50,000 men qualified for service, the Director noted that the rest of the requirement for military manpower would come mostly from among

men 18 to 22, fathers and non-fathers, then deferred for occupations other than agricultural occupations.

The System was anticipating, 20 years ago, the inauguration of February 1, 1944, of a system of preinduction examination by the Armed Forces. The new program was adopted partly because of the shortage of physicians at the local board to perform the examinations, and the lack of facilities for laboratory procedures.

New policies to be effective February 1, 1944, virtually eliminated occupational deferments for under age 22 except for those employed in agriculture. The deferment policy was expected to delay the calling of fathers in the older groups of the military age bracket. Student deferment also faced drastic curtailment effective February 1, 1944. Student deferments were placed on a quota basis for certain scientific and specialized fields of study in colleges and universities as well as for preprofessional fields.

During December 1943, 1,000,000 fathers were reclassified out of Class III-A, but only 50,000 fathers were inducted during that month. According to the January issue of the System newspaper, 99,000 fathers had been inducted since October 1, 1943.

Board Member Is Selected As Ambassador

Missouri State Headquarters reports the recent resignation of W. T. Davis, Jr., from Local Board No. 11 of Buchanan County.

Mr. Davis resigned following his recent nomination by the President to ambassador to Switzerland.

Mr. Davis is a prominent business executive and civic leader of St. Joseph, Mo.

Defense Aide Discusses Manpower Policies, Needs

The Department of Defense and the Selective Service System recently presented statements to the Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower during the subcommittee's wide ranging inquiry into national employment and manpower problems. The final sessions of the subcommittee dealt with the impact of national defense on employment and manpower.

Portions of the prepared statement submitted to the subcommittee by Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) on military manpower requirements, manpower procurement policies, technical training programs, and their contributions to the civilian labor market will be of interest to members of the System.

"At the present time, we have on active duty in the four Armed Services a total of 2.7 million officers and enlisted personnel. This total is about 200,000 higher than in

1961, as a result of the build-up in military strengths of both our conventional and strategic forces, initiated by the present administration. We expect no significant change in this strength level during fiscal year 1964. The projected military manpower requirements beyond the current fiscal year are currently under a review as part of our established budget and programming cycle. However, on the basis of our latest completed force structure and financial plans, we can expect this general strength level to be maintained, with some fluctuations for individual Services, during the next several years.

"In addition to our regular forces on active duty, the military establishment includes nearly 1 million personnel actively participating in training in the Reserves and National Guard. These men, although also following regular civilian pursuits, are an integral element in our military force structure.

"Including our Reserve personnel, we thus have a total of 3.7 million personnel in either full-time or part-time military employment—a total which corresponds to nearly 5 percent of the Nation's labor force.

"Our military services today have been compelled by the facts of modern military technology to organize their military personnel and jobs on the basis of a highly refined and specialized system of occupational classification. By last count, we have catalogued a total of 1,500 enlisted occupational specialty titles currently in use in the four Services.

"The trend in enlisted occupational requirements since World War II . . . provides striking evidence of the increasing extent to which our Armed Services have come to rely upon the military specialist. At the end of World War II, only one out of three enlisted jobs, in all Services, were classified in the 'Electronics,' 'Technical' or in the 'Mechanics' groups of skills. In 1963, these groups accounted for 46.9 percent of all enlisted jobs. The specialties in these occupational groups, as well as many of our administrative specialties, generally require relatively long periods of training and higher-than-average mental aptitudes. In contrast, the less technical occupational categories—Ground Combat Crafts, and Services—now comprise only one-third of our total enlisted strengths as compared to one-half in World War II.

" . . . Civilian industry turnover rates are typically highest among the unskilled and semiskilled occupations, and lowest in the skilled white collar, and professional groups. The enlisted personnel turnover experience of the Armed Services unfortunately has been precisely the opposite. The very

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100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of October 31, 1963.

Relative standings of the 43 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.93
Idaho	13.79
Guam	13.18
Wisconsin	9.85
Nebraska	8.88
Alabama	8.09
Oklahoma	8.00
Washington	7.95
Virgin Islands	7.91
West Virginia	7.59
Wyoming	7.51
Hawaii	7.45
Utah	7.05
Montana	7.04
North Dakota	6.87
Delaware	6.74
North Carolina	6.67
Mississippi	6.58
Vermont	6.46
Kentucky	6.44
Missouri	6.38
Minnesota	6.38
Maryland	6.36
Kansas	6.32
New Hampshire	6.27
Colorado	6.23
Nevada	6.15
South Dakota	6.08
Illinois	5.71
Ohio	5.70
Indiana	5.69
New Jersey	5.63
New York	5.41
Michigan	5.27
Maine	5.11
Pennsylvania	4.79
District of Columbia	4.61
Connecticut	4.57
Arizona	4.57
Florida	4.53
Rhode Island	4.48
Georgia	3.85
Alaska	2.25

Defense Aide Discusses Manpower Policies, Needs

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occupational groups which require the greatest training investment and the highest mental aptitude standards have, in recent years, experienced the poorest reenlistment rates. As a result, our replacement needs are relatively greater in the most technical specialties than in the less technical skills.

"... Our experience has indicated that the draft will continue to be essential to maintain our military strength in the years immediately ahead. On the average, we expect an annual requirement for about 90,000 draftees during the next 4 years—higher in some years, such as 1964; lower, in others.

"In addition, the existence of a draft liability has been a major factor influencing many young men to volunteer for enlistment or officer programs. In the absence of a military service obligation, our studies indicate that the enlistment and officer procurement programs of all Services would be seriously impaired, with the most severe impacts undoubtedly occurring in recruitment of higher quality enlisted personnel and in procurement of officers, particularly those with specialized backgrounds in engineering, science, and the health professions.

"In this context, I would like to refer briefly to the contention sometimes advanced that the draft could be eliminated, if military pay rates were raised sufficiently. There may be some theoretical rate of pay sufficient to attract the required manpower—in total numbers—into the Army and the other Services.

We do not know—and have no accurate way of estimating now—just how high that rate would have to be. The Congress has just approved the largest single military pay raise in our history—aggregating \$1.2 billion. We have no reason to believe that this increase will eliminate the need for the draft. We do have reasonable grounds for believing that the additional compensation required would have to be very substantial indeed to attract the higher-quality personnel we need, who are obtained directly or indirectly through the draft.

"In any realistic assessment of the recruitment potential of the Armed Services, on a purely voluntary basis, we must recognize that peacetime military service is not just 'another job,' it is a way of life. Although there are many desirable and rewarding aspects of military service, it certainly imposes many constraints of a type found in few, if any, civilian pursuits—namely, acceptance of military discipline, frequent transfers, enforced absences from home and family, and the inherent risks of military service.

"I might add, finally, that our analysis of foreign military manpower systems has not revealed any effective alternative to some form of military service obligation, in any country whose military strength ratios in relation to population are at all comparable to our own. Among our NATO allies, the only two powers not currently operating under a compulsory service system are the United Kingdom and Canada. In both of those countries, the proportion of men

required for military service is far smaller than in the United States. In the case of Great Britain, for example, the termination of national service was made possible only by a cutback of 40 percent in military strengths since 1957, whereas in the United States our active duty strengths are only slightly below the corresponding 1957 level. Even with these reduced strengths the British have apparently experienced recruitment difficulties, particularly in meeting requirements for specialized personnel.

"A premise of our preceding assessment of the voluntary procurement capabilities of the Armed Services has been that certain minimum qualitative standards of acceptability for military service must be maintained. If the needs of the Armed Services were simply for aggregate numbers of men under arms, irrespective of trainability or skill, it is possible that we could procure the number of individuals needed in all Services today without recourse to the draft. As a practical matter, certain minimum mental, physical, and moral standards of acceptability for military service have been essential at all times—even during periods of mass mobilization.

"The emphasis placed by the Military Services in their screening criteria upon aptitudes for training stems from the fact that the Armed Services, unlike most civilian employers, do not have available during peacetime a skilled 'labor supply' to draw upon.

"Most enlistees typically enter service immediately after leaving high school or after only limited periods of work experience. In fiscal year 1963, for example, nearly 80 percent of enlistees were

in the age group of 17-19 years. It has been the consistent experience of the Military Services that very few of these enlistees—less than 5 percent—have had sufficient usable training or experience to justify direct assignment to a military specialty, at journeyman level. Special recruitment efforts by the Services to recruit skilled craftsmen or mechanics have had limited success. Rather, our surveys have shown that the opportunity to obtain technical training and a usable skill within Service ranks high on the list of our enlistment incentives.

"The inductees entering the Army are a partial exception to this pattern. The typical draftee is about 23 years. A substantial proportion of these men have already had specialized training and work experience. The Army attempts, in its classification and assignment procedures, to utilize this civilian training wherever it can be applied to meet its specialty needs. During the last three fiscal years, more than 70,000 new personnel, nearly one-fourth of total inductee intakes, were directly assigned to specialties on this basis, mainly to mechanical and clerical occupations. The remaining three-fourths of inductees, on the other hand, did not possess a civilian skill which could be matched against military job requirements.

"In the face of their large intake of untrained personnel, and of the steady expansion of military skill needs, the Armed Services have—of necessity—been compelled to devote a significant portion of their resources to specialist training programs. . . .

"... During (the past 6 years) of the 1.9 million enlisted men who left service more than 1½ million had acquired skills which generally have some civilian counterpart. Included in this total are 403,000 mechanics and repairmen of all types; over 320,000 electronics technicians and equipment operators; 79,000 medical and dental technicians, and 47,000 construction craftsmen—to name only a few occupational categories. This total excludes, moreover, separations due to retirement, medical discharge and similar causes.

"We have at the present time no comprehensive statistics on the extent to which these men have, in fact, utilized these skills in civilian life. It is apparent however, that there are many military specialties in which civilian job opportunities are comparatively limited. For example, the number of trained aircraft mechanics who have left Service in the last 6 years alone exceeds the total number of civilian aircraft mechanics, as reported in the 1960 Census. Transferability of training may also be limited because of differences in equipment and methods between military and civilian skills, or due to formal restrictions on entry into certain civilian trades. . . ."

Classification Picture November 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total	25,467,104
I-A and I-A-O:	
Examined and Qualified	25,296
Not Examined	1,081,645
Not Available for Induction or Examination	310,297
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,874
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	67,037
Under 19 Years of Age	143,707
Others	207,346
I-Y Qualified Only in an Emergency	1,145,663
I-C Inducted	204,465
I-C Enlisted or Commissioned	1,500,921
I-O Examined and Qualified	984
I-O Not Examined	5,953
I-O Others	923
I-W At Work	2,140
I-W Released	5,641
I-D Members of Reserve Component	896,378
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
College	2,619
High School	12,132
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	130,230
II-A Apprentice	6,505
II-C Agricultural Deferment	15,758
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	457,057
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,712,543
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,213,173
IV-B Officials	52
IV-C Aliens	8,737
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	71,969
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,384,426
IV-A Over Age Liability	11,848,633

Defense Asks 12,000 For Army In February

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 12,000 men during February 1964 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for February for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 21,500 of which 12,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The February call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during February.

This will bring the total number inducted by Selective Service to about 3,070,000 since the 1948 call.

Travel Expense For Transferees High in Alaska

Each State finds that in some aspect or another the operation of Selective Service there necessarily differs from the operation in sister States. Because of its great distances, sparse population, and transportation facilities, Alaska frequently finds its differences greater in degree than those encountered by other States.

The latest problem faced by Alaska to come to the attention of National Headquarters arises from the common incident of transferring for physical examination. The nature of the problem and a proposal to alleviate it is set forth in the following excerpts from correspondence between Alaska State Headquarters and National Headquarters.

Alaska State Headquarters wrote:

"The cost of selectee travel for Alaskan registrants is undoubtedly high on a per-selectee basis. This is due to the necessity of travel by air and the great distance often required in reaching the AFIS at Fort Richardson, located near Anchorage, Alaska.

"It is recognized that little can be done on reducing travel costs related to our Alaska registrants. However, I do believe that a substantial savings to the Selective Service System can be made by a careful screening of transferees from other States who are transferred to Alaska for physical examination. Transferees for induction are not included in this discussion as they must be handled as requested.

"Alaska handles a large number of transferees during the summer months. A study 2 years ago disclosed that in some months our local boards processed more transferees than their own registrants. This was particularly true for the Anchorage local board.

"A great many of these transferees are in Alaska temporarily. These are mainly students here for the summer employment season or other registrants engaged in seasonal work such as commercial fishing, in canneries or on construction projects. I am sure that many of these transferees could be examined on their return to their home State and that the time difference would be only a matter of a few weeks. Also, many of these transferees are members of a crew engaged in important work and their absence for several days often causes a serious disruption of the work being conducted by Federal or State agencies during a limited working season. We have numerous complaints on this from these agencies."

The Alaska State Headquarters then cited costs of \$13,100 over a period of 18 months for travel for 341 transferees for physical examination. The travel costs of 38 of the transferees was \$5,852; and for 133 of the 341, costs were \$11,862.

Visitors to Board Recognize Start Of Long Friendship

Four young men of Mitchell, S. Dak., have demonstrated their understanding of the role the Mitchell Local Board Clerk, Mrs. Edith E. Woodman, probably will play in their lives.

The boys were 18-year-old members of a group of high school students which recently visited the local board to obtain information about Selective Service as part of their studies.

Following the visit, Mrs. Woodman received an Easter lily from the boys with the following note:

"Wishing you a Happy Easter. 'From your boys. We all wish you the very best. We couldn't thank you enough for all you have done for us. I'm sure you will always be with us wherever we go or do.

"Sincerely,
"Joe, Dave, Rich, and Al."

A personal note from Mrs. Woodman to each boy expressed her appreciation.

Equal Opportunity Data Is Compiled

The Vice President of the United States as Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, requested that information be secured and compiled on the distribution of selected minority groups in all Federal agencies as of June 30, 1963. For Selective Service these data showed 7% of all compensated personnel in these minorities. A distribution of all compensated by pay category plan showed 18.1% under the Classification Act, 3% under the Wage Board and the remaining 81.6% under other plans.

Three specific cases were cited involving transportation costs of \$106 to \$120 each.

National Headquarters, in responding to Alaska State Headquarters, made the following suggestion:

"When you find the travel expenses involved in the examination of a registrant who transfers to your State for examination would be excessive and the registrant is in Alaska temporarily, we recommend you communicate with the State Director of the State that has jurisdiction over the local board of origin. Inform him of the expense involved, the date the registrant is expected to return to the continental United States, and any other pertinent information and ask whether it would not be desirable to postpone the registrant's examination until he returns to the continental United States."

Have you continued to exceed your normal work requirements? You may be eligible for a "Superior Performance Award."

Federal Agency Handicapped Hirings High

New hires of handicapped workers by Federal agencies have been exceeding a thousand a month, Civil Service Commissioner L. J. Andolsek recently revealed.

In a Denver talk to Federal agency heads and Coordinators for employment of the handicapped, Mr. Andolsek gave some figures on the employment characteristics of the physically handicapped in the Federal service, based on a tabulation of appointments made in a 3-month period last year. During that 3-month period, 3,210 handicapped persons were hired—an average of more than a thousand a month. Eighty-four percent of these handicapped appointees were men, and two-thirds of the men were veterans. Of the women appointed, only one in eight had veteran preference.

They went into a wide variety of jobs, 59 percent white collar (including postal jobs), and 41 percent blue collar. White-collar jobs included medical, engineering, and other occupations as well as general office work.

A tabulation of the types of handicaps showed that by far the largest number of cases were in the category of amputation, deformity, or malfunction. Other categories, in order, were impaired vision, impaired hearing, history of mental illness, heart disease, arrested tuberculosis, controlled diabetes, and controlled epilepsy.

"I don't think you need any advice from me on the how of hiring the handicapped," the Civil Service Commissioner declared, explaining that he was going to review, instead, the why of hiring the handicapped.

"There are many reasons," he said. "One is that the handicapped deserve to be hired, if they are qualified for the work; they are entitled, as a matter of right, to the same consideration for employment that other citizens receive. Another reason is that it is to the economic advantage of the country as a whole for the handicapped to be self-supporting, productive members of society. A third reason is that experience has proved, both in Government and in private industry, that the handicapped, properly placed, make efficient, dependable workers. But for the Federal service, the most compelling reason is the simplest: We need them."

French Recognize Objector Views

The French National Assembly recently gave its final approval to a bill, recognizing for the first time in French history, conscientious objection to military service, according to news reports.

Survey Notes Growth of I-Y After 20 Months

On August 31, 1963, nearly 20 months had elapsed since the establishment of Selective Service Class I-Y on January 5, 1962. I-Y, it will be recalled, is with respect to registrants qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency.

Since the inception of Class I-Y there has been a steady growth in the number of registrants in this class. It has increased for the entire United States from 61,791 on January 31, 1962 to the present figure of 1,065,431 for August 31, 1963—a growth of 17 times.

On the other hand, Class IV-F for the same period decreased from 3,442,380 to 2,440,244 or almost 30 percent. This has occurred a more young men have upon examination by the Armed Forces, been found qualified for military service according to the degree of their usefulness, and placed in I-Y. They are a valuable manpower resource to be utilized by the Services in declared national emergency.

The change upward in Class I-Y and downward in Class IV-F varies among the States.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

November 21, 1963—Operation Bulletin No. 251, Subject: "Report of Unclassified Registrant Born in 1942," concerning the reporting of the total number of registrants born in 1942 who were not classified as of November 30, 1963.

November 22, 1963—Operation Bulletin No. 247, as amended. Subject: "Critical Skills Program," which was amended to rescind Operations Bulletin No. 138 thereby terminating all operations under that bulletin including the submission of reports formerly required by Part I thereof.

Enlistment Terms

With respect to voluntary enlistments in the Armed Forces, the terms of service for the non-pro service male enlistees during the month of July 1963, have been secured from each Branch and the combined. These data reveal the following proportions: 2-year enlistments, 3.0%; 3-year, 40.9%; 4-year, 46.4%; 5-year, 0.6%; and 6-year, 9.1.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1964

Number 2

Induction for Rehabilitation, Citizenship Training of Disqualified Proposed

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

There is a growing awareness that too large a number of our young men are not found acceptable for service by the Armed Forces. Statements of the reasons why thousands of our young men cannot qualify to serve in the Armed Forces outline a national problem which will require the best efforts of all of us to solve.

Some of these efforts are the responsibility of government, local, State, and National. Some of the efforts must be made by the school and other activities found in the community and, most important, the home must accept its full responsibility.

Veterinary Need May Result in Special Call

The failure of sufficient numbers of doctors of veterinary medicine to apply for reserve commissions and active duty may result in a requisition for these specialists through the Selective Service System sometime within the current year. Army sources indicate that the needs of the Army for veterinarians are not being met.

If a requisition for veterinarians is received, it will be only the third call for veterinarians since special calls for physicians, dentists, and allied specialists were first authorized, in 1950. The first call for veterinarians was for 18 in January 1953. The second call was for 37 issued in November 1961.

Preliminary processing of physicians, dentists and veterinarians is maintained up-to-date, including the preinduction examination, under current policies. State Director Advice 717, issued Sept. 13, 1963, established the policy ordering these registrants for physical examination as soon as practicable after receipt of professional degrees.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Alabama: Mrs. Eula Burt, and Mrs. Joyce Harrison, Air Force.
Nevada: Lillian Kelley, Army.

To a degree the inadequacies of one of these agencies can be overcome by additional efforts elsewhere. The absence of home life or unsatisfactory conditions of home life can be offset by other means to some extent but there is no satisfactory substitute for proper home training.

The school has long been considered a most important factor in the development of American citizens. It has jeopardized its mission by failure to recognize the importance of survival and the understanding of it by all students, elementary and above. Mistakenly, there have been those responsible for the education of our youth who have become ashamed of being patriotic. Here has been redemonstrated the old adage that a little learning is a dangerous thing. To find the flaws in the men who have made America great is not difficult even for little men. To search out and emphasize the qualities that men showed in leadership, devoted and dedicated, to create the heritage that is America would have furnished a much healthier image for emulation by our young Americans.

Stephen Decatur's toast "May my country always be right but right or wrong my country" permits complete recognition of our Nation's shortcomings as well as our best efforts to the correction of these faults. It does require the citizen to assume his full responsibilities for the maintenance of his Nation as he strives for change. There can be no place for part-time citizenship, there can be no "moonlighting" in loyalty. Teamwork recognizes the rights and even privileges of the individual citizen while at the same time realizing that there are other citizens within the group who have comparable rights.

Somewhere our youth must learn

(Continued on page 2)

1,050 Physicians Requested For Three Military Services

The Department of Defense in January placed a requisition with the Director of Selective Service for 1,050 physicians for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The call was to be allocated to the States in February, and those called will enter on active duty in the summer of 1964.

The Department of Defense stated that the Army required 650 physicians and the Navy and Air Force each 200.

In announcing the call, the Department of Defense said it was necessitated by the fact that insufficient numbers of 1963 medical school graduates volunteered for active duty immediately following internship.

The majority of the physicians who enter service as a result of the

requisition will serve as general duty medical officers.

The need for specialists in the Armed Forces medical services is filled by volunteers who have been deferred for specialty training under the Berry plan and by approximately 400 physicians who are completing their military residencies, the Department of Defense stated.

The present call is smaller than the call a year ago which asked 1,350 physicians for the services to begin duties during the summer of 1963.

Preparation for the requisition for physicians was undertaken earlier last month with the issuance of Operations Bulletin No. 254. Reports requested in the bulletin were due in National Headquarters February 15, 1964.

The Operations Bulletin requested local boards to reopen and reconsider by January 31, 1964, the classifications of physician interns deferred in Class II-A who will complete internship about June 30, 1964.

Even though physician interns are reclassified as available for service, they will not be denied an opportunity to complete internships, the bulletin pointed out. In the event such an intern is commissioned prior to completion of internship, he will not be called to active duty until the internship terminates.

Defense Asks 14,000 For Army In March

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces induction stations with 14,000 men during March 1964 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for March for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 22,300 of which 14,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The March call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during March.

This will bring the total number of inductees requested of Selective Service to about 3,084,000 since the September 1948 call.

Reserve, Guard Officers Resume Training Sessions

Training conferences for earmarked Reserve and National Guard officers resumed in January following a holiday suspension of the conference schedule. Conference No. 7 of the 12 scheduled for the fiscal year was held January 11-25, 1964, at Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.

Participating in the Biloxi studies of Selective Service problems were reserve units from Charlotte, Jackson, Montgomery, Jacksonville, Greensboro, and Raleigh. National Guard sections from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, and South Carolina attended the January conference.

Conference No. 8, February 8-22, 1964, at the U.S. Naval Amphibious Base, San Diego, Calif., involves participation by reserve units from Los Angeles, Phoenix, Reno, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz; and National Guard sections from Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Mrs. Almeda McGraw, Appeal Board Clerk for Northern District of Ohio, and Jack Daniels, Panel Chairman, Local Board No. 3, New York, N.Y.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Induction for Rehabilitation, Citizenship Training of Disqualified Proposed

(Continued from page 1)

these individual relationships and these responsibilities. The home should be the place but at times there is no home. Sometimes poverty makes this teaching impossible in the home, sometimes abundance produces a similar failure. The church, the school, and the community organizations all will suffer vital loss if we fail to train our youth to love their country and, in the words of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to "pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Government has the problem of those who have not been trained in responsible citizenship by the home, the church, the school, and the community activities.

Government must meet this problem at all levels from community to nation. There are many things that can be done with present laws and present facilities. There are additional measures that will require additional legislation.

There is one action that can provide training for many thousands that can be initiated without additional legislation or the creation of additional organizations. It will require some additional funds. It has the advantage of using organizations familiar with this type of training. It is not difficult to see what this type of training does for the young man who participates in it.

Georgia Honors Board Member On Retirement

Mr. William Wynne, age 86, retired in August 1963, as Chairman of Local Board No. 161, Wilkes County, Washington, Ga. Mr. Wynne has served as chairman of this local board for 23 years, since 1940, and also served during World War I as a Member of the Wilkes County Local Board.

Few Americans have devoted so many years of faithful service to the Selective Service System, and it was with deep regret that his resignation was accepted.

At a recent meeting of the Wilkes County Local Board, a resolution was passed expressing deep appreciation to Mr. Wynne for his faithful and able service, and also

I refer, of course, to an increase in the use of the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. I suggest a consideration of this training as a means of meeting the deficiencies of our young citizens. This will entail objectives of teaching basic education, corrective measures for physical defects, and most of all training in teamwork and responsible citizenship. The obligation of 2 years would permit a training term geared to the development of the individual young man.

Without overemphasis on military training, those who participated would be eligible, if qualified, for admission by enlistment into the Regular or Ready Reserve Forces, the remainder, unless disqualified, should be assigned to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of their term of service. This would aid in the raising of the training level among our young men 18-26 which is badly needed. At present only 2 out of 10 in this age group have been or are now in the Armed Forces.

The induction of these young men should be in addition to our military needs and should not be charged against our defense budget. They should be selected from our ever-growing pool of I-Y who are developing at the rate of above 100,000 per year.

their regret at his resignation from the Board.

Mr. Wynne was succeeded on the Board by his son, Jack Dyson Wynne, who is an outstanding leader and businessman in Washington, Ga. We know he will fill his father's shoes well, and will continue the tradition of service handed down by his distinguished father.

You, too, can contribute to the continued progress of our System by submitting constructive ideas through our Incentive Awards Program.

There were three national lotteries or drawings during the 1917-18 Selective Service operation. They took place, respectively, July 20, 1917, June 27, 1918 and September 30, 1918. All were held in the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Twenty Years Ago This Month

Finding sufficient numbers of available, fit men to fill calls continued as the overriding problem of the System 20 years ago this month. In the search for manpower, local boards were reminded in the System newspaper for February 1944 that it was imperative that classes deferred for industrial and

agricultural occupations be thoroughly and speedily searched for available men. As one step in this search, after February 1, 1944, occupational deferments other than in agriculture of men under 22 were generally restricted. While agricultural deferments had acquired a unique status under the so-called Tydings amendment, local boards were reminded that they had the responsibility to determine whether an agricultural activity was essential to the war effort, and whether an individual is necessary to and regularly engaged in the activity.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

December 19, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 25, as amended, Subject: "Report of Unclassified Registrants Born in 1942 and 1943," which was amended to require the reporting every month of the number of registrants born in 1942 and 1943 who are not classified.

January 10, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 252, Subject: "Classification of Registrants at Age 18," concerning the expediting of classification of each person registered in January 1964 and thereafter who is 18 years of age when registered.

January 10, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 253, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," concerning the reporting on SSS Form No. 116 of registrants who have been ordered for examination and for whom a DD Form 62 has not been received.

January 13, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 254, Subject: "Reclassification and Special Report of Physicians in Internship," concerning the expediting of reclassification of physician interns, and providing for special reports of those classified as of January 31, 1964, and of those not classified as of the same date.

Clerk 14 Years Registers Son

When Ronnie Grossmiller was 4 years old, his mother became clerk of the Pinal County, Ariz., local board in Coolidge.

Mrs. Mary Jane Grossmiller no doubt thought back over her years with the System recently, when her son, Ronnie, a prospective registrant, reported to her office right on time at 18.

The *Coolidge Examiner* recorded the event with a 3-column, page 1 picture, a good reminder to other youths of the area of the duty to register.

The manpower shortage 20 years ago led to increasingly close scrutiny of the 3.5 million men 18 to 37 classified in Class IV-F. An account in the System newspaper of February 1944 reported that National Headquarters has been making a thorough study of all factors involved in the classification of such registrants for the purpose of holding rejections to a minimum. To minimize rejections and discharges for neuropsychiatric disabilities, local boards were reminded of their responsibility of making background studies in such cases to develop information of help to examining physicians.

The Director of Selective Service, in an editorial in the February 1944 System news bulletin, warned against relaxation of effort by the System as a turn in the tide if the war became apparent. He pointed out: "We must continue to mobilize more than we demobilize until we reach maximum strength. * * * Objectives are changing rapidly in war industries. The vital need of yesterday is a 'cut back' today. There must be vigilance, eternal vigilance, at every level of the Selective Service System so that no deferred man remains deferred 1 day after he becomes replaceable, or 1 day after the demand for his services has been reduced to a point where they no longer are critical to the war effort. * * *

Continued concern over the induction of fathers is reflected from the files of this publication of 20 years ago. In an analysis of the classification distribution and of inductions, it was pointed out that in January one-third of the call for 192,000 men had been filled with fathers, bringing the total inducted to 161,000 since the ban on inducting fathers was lifted October 1, 1943.

The release from service of growing numbers of veterans because of wounds, accidents, disease, and other reasons spurred activity in the System's Veterans Personnel Division, charged with aiding men leaving active duty to find employment. A handbook for use in the program was in preparation in February 1944, and the System newspaper reviewed the various communications which had been issued in preparation for discharging the System's reemployment responsibility.

Examination at Age 18 Ordered by President

The Selective Service System has initiated action to carry out President Johnson's program of rehabilitation of registrants who are not qualified for military service because of physical, mental, or moral reasons.

Shortly after the President announced on January 5, 1964, that he was directing the System and the Department of Defense to conduct early examinations of new registrants, the System called on all local boards to proceed to classify men immediately after registration. The directive was distributed as Operations Bulletin No. 252, and was issued January 10, 1964. It directed local boards to classify as soon as practicable after registration all new registrants beginning with those who register in January 1964. While many local boards now follow that procedure, the Operations Bulletin insures that all local boards will adopt early classification.

As soon as practicable, under the President's directive, all such new registrants who are out of school and otherwise available will receive the armed forces physical examination as a preliminary step in the program for the conservation of manpower.

The President's directive was based on the report of the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation, appointed by the late President Kennedy last September 30. The Task Force was made up of the Secretaries of the Department of Labor, Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Director of Selective Service. The Task Force report, given to the President as the new year opened, was based on a three month study of the steps that might be taken to rehabilitate young men found unqualified for military service.

The President's January 5, 1964, statement follows:

I am releasing today the report of the Task Force on Manpower Conservation, appointed by President Kennedy on September 30, 1963. I regard with utmost concern the two principal findings of that report.

First, that one-third of the Nation's youth would, on examination, be found unqualified on the basis of standards set up for military service and

Second, that poverty is the principal reason why these young men fail to meet those physical and mental standards.

The findings of the Task Force are dramatic evidence that poverty is still with us, still exacting its price in spoiled lives and failed expectations. For entirely too many Americans the promise of American life is not being kept. In a nation as rich and productive as ours this is an intolerable situation.

I shall shortly present to the Congress a program designed to

attack the roots of poverty in our cities and rural areas. I wish to see an America in which no young person, whatever the circumstances, shall reach the age of twenty-one without the health, education, and skills that will give him an opportunity to be an effective citizen and a self-supporting individual. This opportunity is too often denied to those who grow up in a background of poverty.

This war on poverty, however, will not be won overnight. And we are now faced with the problem of those young men—already out of school—who would fail to meet minimal health and mental achievement standards.

After reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Task Force report, I have determined to take the following actions:

First, I am directing the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Selective Service System to proceed to conduct, as soon as possible, examination of all new registrants who are out of school and otherwise available for service.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 provides that each selective service registrant be classified and examined "as soon as practicable following his registration." For those who are no longer in school or college, this can best be done while they are still eighteen. This will enable those who are qualified for military service to plan intelligently their

(Continued on page 4)

Veteran Member Of D.C. Board Served 23 Years

Ceremonies marking the retirement of one of its veteran local board members were held November 22, 1963, at the District of Columbia Headquarters when Charles Kohen, Chairman of Local Board No. 10 of the District ended more than 23 years of service.

Mr. Kohen was appointed in October 1940 to serve on Local Board No. 9, which President Franklin D. Roosevelt described as his own local board.

A Certificate of Appreciation, one of the last such documents bearing the signature of President John F. Kennedy was presented to Mr. Kohen by Mr. Sylvan Reichgut, Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia.

System Repeats In Bond Program

During the quarter ending September 30, 1963, Selective Service again led Government agencies in the Savings Bond Program with 97.6 percent of all employees participating in bond purchases.

The Director of Selective Service noted in a letter to State Directors:

"I am grateful to all of the State Directors and employees who have made it possible for us to occupy the Number One position for the past 3 years. I hope that we may continue to keep this good record and that we may be the first agency to achieve 100 percent participation."

Annual Report Of Director Is Submitted

The Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service to the Congress for fiscal year 1963 was issued last month.

The 1963 report is considerably briefer than the annual reports of recent years. The subjects covered in the report are substantially the same as in past years, and the material is presented in a sequence which has become established for the report.

Under the heading "The Selective Service System," the report discusses the organization, functions, and personnel of the System. Following this opening section is an account of legislative changes and changes to the regulations during the year.

The operations of the System under the heading Manpower Procurement and Management comprise the bulk of the text of the report. Under this heading the subjects of registration, classification, deferment-channeling, selection, examination, induction and enlistment, the reserve programs and emergency planning and inter-agency relations are discussed.

The appendices present a statistical picture of the System's operations.

An introductory section of the report presents the highlights of the fiscal year as follows:

During fiscal year 1963 the program for screening Class I-Y registrants from Class IV-F was continued by the Director of Selective Service. Registrants placed in I-Y are not qualified for current service in the Armed Forces but it is judged they would be in time of war or national emergency. Men in IV-F are qualified only for civilian pursuits.

Some attention was directed toward examination by the Armed Forces of all men registering or already registered who have not thus far been so examined. Such procedure would result in an earlier determination of their qualifications for active duty. Additionally, physical and mental rehabilitation of those not qualified, could be attempted.

The pilot programs already being conducted to guide young men found physically not qualified for military service in the direction of available facilities for improving their health, were also carried on throughout the year. In addition, thought was given to extending it within the System, and likewise to its covering the mentally as well as the physically not-qualified.

Furthermore, continued liberality in the deferment of college students was stressed. The System is now encouraged to require only that the student make satisfactory academic progress in order to remain deferred. Consideration was also given to extended liberalization in the field of occupational defer-

(Continued on page 4)

Classification Picture December 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total	25,694,557
I-A and I-A-O:	
Examined and Qualified	20,418
Not Examined	935,360
Not Available for Induction or Examination	343,687
Induction or Examination Postponed	7,135
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	66,814
Under 19 Years of Age	140,743
Others	254,893
I-Y Qualified Only in an Emergency	1,182,450
I-C Inducted	201,352
I-C Enlisted or Commissioned	1,510,374
I-O Examined and Qualified	954
I-O Not Examined	5,555
I-O Others	1,248
I-W At Work	2,119
I-W Released	5,666
I-D Members of Reserve Component	906,594
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
College	3,483
High School	13,787
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	133,016
II-A Apprentice	7,250
II-C Agricultural Deferment	15,913
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	588,202
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,747,206
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,227,153
IV-B Officials	54
IV-C Aliens	8,757
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	72,664
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,375,143
V-A Over Age Liability	11,916,567

Examination at Age 18 Ordered by President

(Continued from page 3)

future careers in this respect. It will enable those found unqualified to get to work promptly on the education, training, or health services which can be of benefit to them.

The examinations given to selective service registrants provide a unique opportunity to measure all young men by a single yardstick, so that both they and their communities can judge their performance, and improve it where necessary.

Until now we have not taken advantage of this opportunity. Of late only a limited number of selective service registrants have actually been examined, usually four to five years after registering, and, except for a few pilot projects, there have been no follow-up measures for those who fail to meet the standards. Rejectees, for example, have normally not even been told the nature of their disqualifying conditions.

I must emphasize that early examination will not mean early induction. There will be no change in the present practice of calling older registrants for actual induction into the Armed Forces before younger ones are called.

Second, I am directing the Secretaries of Labor and of Health,

Education, and Welfare to proceed immediately to initiate a manpower conservation program designed to meet, so far as resources permit, the needs of young men who fail to meet the tests given to selective service registrants.

I am heartened by the evidence produced by the Task Force that the overwhelming majority of young men failing the achievement tests, when made aware of their situation, were explicitly interested in obtaining the additional education and training they clearly need. I have no doubt that similar attitudes would be found among those failing the physical examination.

Those found unqualified for military service will not simply be ignored. Manpower Conservation Units will be established in local offices of the United States Employment Service where those who fail to meet the mental achievement standards will be counseled and referred to the full spectrum of available Federal-State services relating to manpower development, training, and education. Similar referral services will be developed for those failing to pass the physical examination. By these means young men will have explained to them the reasons for their rejection and the measures they themselves can take to obtain the education, training, or health services that they might need.

Clearly, the Task Force report has revealed a situation more serious and more extensive than has been our understanding. Nonetheless, it is equally clear that we have at present the resources needed to get started on the task of providing many of these young men a better opportunity for jobs and health.

It is particularly fortunate that in the past month Congress has passed two historic measures that provide greatly enlarged and improved programs in the fields of manpower training and vocational education. With these and other existing programs, for example, more than one-quarter of those who fail the achievement tests during fiscal year 1965 can be enrolled in literacy training, vocational training, or both. Some modest additional costs will be incurred by the eighteen-year-old examination and for the provisions of added services. These costs can be met within the fiscal year 1965 budget I will submit shortly.

At the same time, the findings of the Task Force underscore emphatically the need for passage of the Youth Employment Act to provide additional job and training opportunities needed by many of these rejectees. Further, the National Service Corps would provide needed talent to work with rejectees in training and rehabilitation programs. These measures are, of course, now before Congress, and I will include funds for them in the forthcoming budget.

"Spirit of '76" Also Exemplified At Angola Board

Noting a recent account in this publication concerning a Texas local board clerk's record of attendance at inductee departures, Indiana reports in its news bulletin, the *Hoosier Selector*, a matching performance.

Mrs. Ethel G. Koch, clerk of the Angola, Ind., local board, has been present for the departure of every induction group since October 1940. It has been the practice of the board to take photographs of each group, and such pictures taken since August 1948, are displayed in the local board office.

Red Cross volunteers assist Mrs. Koch in serving coffee and rolls to departing inductees.

The Indiana account noted also that the Texas local board and the Angola local board whose clerks have compiled these records are in both States, numbered "76." Angola is the birthplace of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of November 30, 1963.

Relative standings of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.97
Idaho.....	14.17
Guam.....	13.18
Wisconsin.....	9.80
Virgin Islands.....	9.12
Nebraska.....	9.10
Alabama.....	8.15
Oklahoma.....	8.10
Washington.....	7.88
Wyoming.....	7.63
West Virginia.....	7.56
Hawaii.....	7.15
Utah.....	7.09
Montana.....	7.04
North Dakota.....	6.80
Delaware.....	6.74
Nevada.....	6.72
New Hampshire.....	6.70
Mississippi.....	6.58
Kentucky.....	6.56
North Carolina.....	6.49
Vermont.....	6.46
Minnesota.....	6.38
South Dakota.....	6.37
Missouri.....	6.37
Kansas.....	6.32
Maryland.....	6.30
Colorado.....	6.11
New Jersey.....	5.88
Indiana.....	5.82
Ohio.....	5.72
New York.....	5.37
Michigan.....	5.27
Maine.....	5.07
Pennsylvania.....	4.78
District of Columbia.....	4.57
Arizona.....	4.57
Florida.....	4.51
Rhode Island.....	4.51
Connecticut.....	4.47
Georgia.....	3.88
Alaska.....	2.19

Annual Report Of Director Is Submitted

(Continued from page 3)

ments—both industrial and agricultural.

In the second half of the fiscal year, an Executive order was issued by the President modifying the Selective Service Regulations to provide for the classification of all fathers in dependency deferment. Class III-A. The Director of Selective Service likewise began analyzing the possible and probable effects of a revised sequence of selection for induction which would delay the induction of available married men without children—i.e., husbands with wives only—beyond that of single registrants.

During the second half, preparation for a Department of Defense requisition for registrants who are physicians was emphasized throughout the System. Such a call, requesting 1,250 physicians for delivery during July and August, was received on April 17, 1963.

Larger requisitions for Selective Service inductees from the Department of Defense were received during the latter part of the year. In the same period, hearings on the extension of the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act were conducted by the Congress. A 4-year extension of this authority, to June 30, 1967, was provided by Public Law 88-2, approved March 29, 1963.

This 13th in the current series of annual reports of the Director to the Congress covers these and other military manpower procurement and management activities during fiscal year 1963.

Tardy Draftee Drafts Ambulance And Makes It

A Fire Department ambulance en route for repairs was stopped downtown today by an excited Selective Service registrant in search of the offices of Local Board No. 31.

Giuseppe Maimone, 22, of Louis St., had to get there in a hurry. He was supposed to leave with a contingent of 72 men for physical examinations in Newark.

Donald Dailey, ambulance driver, and James Paulus, his helper, took Maimone to the board offices at 108 Church St. But the two buses had already gone.

Dailey found out from the board's chief clerk, Mrs. Mary Foster, where the buses were headed, followed in pursuit and with sirens running stopped one of the buses before it crossed the city line.

Maimone was delivered. "We'll get them one way or another," said the bus driver.

(From the New Brunswick, N.J. Daily Home News)

Special Awards Planned For Anniversary

A decade of progress toward increasing efficiency and economy in Federal operations through the Government-wide incentive awards program will be capped by presentation of special national awards to a number of Federal employees next November 30—10th anniversary of the Government Incentive Awards Act.

The awards will be presented at a ceremony in Washington, D.C., to employees who make the most notable improvements in Federal operations through suggestions or special achievements during the year.

The award winners will be selected from among those nominated by their agencies for achievement in a range of categories such as cost reduction, increased productivity, methods improvement, man-hour savings, and advancement of agency missions. Separate awards winners will be designated from defense agencies, nondefense agencies, and small agencies (with less than 5,000 employees).

Awards will also go to selected supervisors who have done a particularly effective job in encouraging or helping their employees to make valuable contributions.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

APR 1 1964

Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1964

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY, Number 3

General Mitchell's Death Loss to System, Nation

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

A major reason for the success of the Selective Service System has been the high caliber of its leaders. Nowhere has this been more evident than in its State Directors.

Many of them have given long periods of their lives to the building and the maintaining of the Selective Service System. The long periods they have served have made it possible for them to put the stamp of their leadership upon the organization within their State and by the influence of their State, influence the operation in the Nation.

The Selective Service System and the Nation are the poorer

because of the passing of one of these State Directors. General Mitchell had been State Director of Montana most of the years that there has been a Selective Service System.

He knew and loved the people and the State he served. He was in turn loved and respected by the people he served. He had confidence and faith in his State and his Nation. He inspired confidence and justified the faith that the people of his State had in him. He was loyal always to those responsible for Selective Service leadership in the Nation. He was even more loyal, if this be possible, to those he led.

The image of the Selective Service System will be rated high by our citizens so long as leaders with the integrity, the faith in America, and the devotion to duty, possessed by General Mitchell, continue to guide each of our Selective Service State Headquarters.

Defense Requests 12,000 Inductees For Army in April

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 12,000 men during April 1964 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for April for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 18,500 of which 12,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The April call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during April.

Counseling Program Launched For Disqualified Registrants

A program of employment counseling for men who fail to qualify for the military service under current standards was launched in February by the Department of Labor with the cooperation of the Selective Service System. The counseling program is a start toward the rehabilitation of rejected draftees recommended by the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation.

The initial program was outlined by the Director of Selective Service in State Director Advice No. 719, issued January 31, 1964.

The cooperation of the System is being coordinated by State Directors of Selective Service and State Employment Security Administrators. State Directors are providing all necessary instructions to local boards as the counseling program got underway.

In general, men disqualified for mental reasons are being invited by letter from the local board to visit local employment offices where counseling will be offered.

The State Director Advice noted:

"In support of the report of the Task Force on Manpower Conservation, the Department of Labor intends to initiate its counseling program in three phases as follows:

"(1) Begin on February 17, 1964, the counseling of registrants who have been found not acceptable for military service on mental grounds, or mental and other grounds, on or after January 1, 1964.

"(2) Expand the program on April 1, 1964, to include registrants who have been found not acceptable on mental grounds, or mental and other grounds, prior to January 1, 1964.

"(3) Expand the program on July 1, 1964, to include 18-year-old registrants who have been found not acceptable on mental grounds or mental and other grounds.

"Both registrants found not acceptable on mental grounds, or mental and other grounds, at an Armed Forces Examining Station regardless of their current classification and those classified in Class I-Y or IV-F on mental grounds, or mental and other grounds, without having been forwarded to an examining station are to be included in the program."

The letter from the local board will inform the registrant of the program telling him that its purpose is to give young men "the best possible assistance in planning for the years ahead, including their future work."

The form letter, to be supplied by the Department of Labor through the State Directors, continues:

"One of the purposes of this program is to help young Americans choose the kind of work which suits their interests and abilities. Another is to help young men to find and hold the right job. The program also will provide some young people with additional job training and education."

Boards to Speed Processing of Veterinarians

In anticipation of a requisition from the Department of Defense for veterinarians through Selective Service, a special report on veterinarians expected to be available after the conclusion of the current academic year has been requested of the States by March 15, 1964.

The report was requested in Operations Bulletin No. 255, issued February 7, 1964. Local boards were requested to reopen and reconsider the classifications of senior students of veterinary medicine in Class II-S who will graduate as veterinarians about June 30, 1964.

Local boards also were directed to order all senior veterinary students for physical examination even though classified in Class II-S.

The bulletin pointed out that senior students are eligible for commissions, and if commissioned are assured against call to active duty prior to receipt of the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine.

The processing outline in the operations bulletin will produce information on the basis of which a call for veterinarians can be filled promptly after it is received.

Wins National Honor

North Carolina State Headquarters reports that Mrs. Emily B. Rue, member of the State headquarters force, won second place recently in a national wool needlework contest. Her accomplishment was the subject of extensive publicity in the Raleigh, N.C., press.

Gen. Mitchell State Director Nearly 22 Years

Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, who died late in January, had served as State Director of Selective Service for Montana since 1942, and was the Adjutant general of Montana from 1942 until his retirement July 1, 1962.

General Mitchell was born and raised in the ranching country of northeastern Montana. He enlisted in the Infantry during World War I and served as private and corporal in the American Expeditionary Force in France.

In 1923 at the time of activation of the Montana National Guard following the war, he enlisted as sergeant in the 163d Infantry Regiment. Subsequently he advanced through the ranks to colonel, Finance Department. He was called to active duty in 1940 as a member of the Montana National Guard.

He served as executive officer of the Montana Selective Service Headquarters during 1940-41, then as Assistant State Director, and in 1942 was named State Director.

General Mitchell held the distinction of having the greatest number of years of service in the Montana National Guard of any member of the Guard.

During the period between two world wars, he engaged in ranching, and was affiliated with the Federal Land Bank of Spokane.

Always do the best job humanly possible—you may be rewarded by receiving an award for "Superior Work Performance."

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Twenty Years Ago This Month

Critical military manpower needs 20 years ago this month prompted tightened occupational deferment policies particularly in the age groups under 26. The gravity of the situation was reflected in the issuance by the President of a call for the review of all occupational deferments, especially those of registrants under 26. The review was underway in March 1944. It was estimated that of the requirement of approximately 1,008,000 men for the Armed Forces by July 1, 1944, about 23 percent would have to come from men deferred on March 1, 1944, for occupation.

The Director of Selective Service, commenting on the situation in an editorial in the March 1944 issue of *Selective Service*, wrote:

"Warriors win wars with weapons; but weapons will not win wars without warriors to wield them."
"... If withdrawal from indus-

try and agriculture of men best fitted physically and psychologically for military service—those 18 to 26—means that the rest of us must work harder and longer in shop and office, in mine or on farm, that is a contribution for victory that admits of no refusal by any person for whose protection that victory must be won.

"Today, as the President states, we are adequately supplied with the sinews of war and we must strike a new balance of manpower between production and use. From now on, we must meet the calls for military manpower as they are made, and industry and agriculture must make the adjustments suggested by the demands made upon them."

One of the first fathers inducted 20 years ago by the Bayonne, N.J., local board was its secretary, the father of two.

Announcement of the organization of local and appeal boards in the Virgin Islands, and their launching of operations, was reported in the March 1944 issue of *Selective Service*.

Local boards performed nearly 3 million separate classification actions in February 1944, involving registrants 18-37. This was the greatest volume of classification activity since the winter of 1942-43, when inductions were running at a rate of about 400,000 per month.

Class IV-F (rejected for military service) had grown to about 3,623,000 by March 1, 1944. The number of men disqualified for military service was greater than in any other group except those groups deferred for industrial occupation.

As of March 1, 1944, there were 6,890 conscientious objectors working in Civilian Public Service Camps on work of national importance.

A tribute to local board members as "unsung heroes" of the war was contained in an editorial in a Newark, N.J., newspaper, in 1944. The editorial read, in part, "... no one but a conscientious man who has spent many days and nights as a member of a local board knows how arduous is the task ... comparatively few draft board members have quit their unpleasant assignment ... despite all criticism ... Selective Service has accomplished its purpose. It has provided the human material for the greatest army in the Nation's history."

Impact Of Married Registrant Priority Seen In Two Areas

A little more than 3 months after the President, by Executive order, created a separate induction priority for married men, local boards of the System had placed nearly 300,000 available men in that priority. As of December 31, 1963, the pool of married men, 19 to 26, in Class I-A was approximately one-fourth as large as the pool of unmarried registrants 19 to 26 in Class I-A.

However, nearly 400,000 Class I-A registrants were reported on December 31, 1963, as not available for examination or induction. This group undoubtedly includes large numbers of registrants eligible for the lower, married man priority, but not yet segregated into that group.

The end-of-the-year figures on the distribution of the Class I-A registrants provide one measure of the impact of the President's September 10 order on the size of the pool of registrants immediately

available for induction. Another measure of the impact of the order may be found in the ages of involuntary inductees in December 1963 compared to December 1962.

Among involuntary inductees in December 1962, 66.4 percent turned age 23 in that year; 18.8 percent were 24 in 1962, and 8.1 percent turned 25 in 1962. Only 4.3 percent of them turned 22 in 1962.

Among those inducted in December 1963, however, only 14.1 percent turned 23 in 1963; 1.7 percent turned 24, and 0.7 percent turned 25. On the other hand, 77.8 percent were men who turned 22 in 1963, and 5.3 percent had turned 21 sometime during that year.

Stated another way, the majority of those inducted involuntarily in December 1962, a year ago, were men over 23 but under 26 (93.3 percent). On the other hand, in December 1963, a year later, the majority of those inducted involuntarily were over 22 but under 24 (91.9 percent). The "average age" of induction appears to have dropped initially at least 1 year as a result of the removal of married men to a lower priority of induction.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

February 5, 1964—Transmittal Memorandum No. 120 containing Local Board Memorandum No. 79, as amended, Subject: "Instructions Concerning the Determination of Availability of Members of the Standby Reserve and the Procedures and Forms Relating Thereto," in which paragraphs 7(a) and 7(b) of Part II were amended to reflect changes in the procedure for the notification of the Selective Service System of the removal of reservists from the Standby Reserve, and paragraph 7(c)(3) of Part II was deleted because of the revision of the Summary of Standby Reserve (SSS Form No. 85).

February 7, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 255, Subject: "Reclassification and Special Report of Senior Veterinary Students," concerning the reclassification, examination and reporting of senior veterinary students who will receive the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine on or about June 30, 1964.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of December 31, 1963.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.99
Idaho.....	14.15
Guam.....	13.18
Wisconsin.....	9.59
Virgin Islands.....	9.37
Nebraska.....	8.92
Alabama.....	8.17
Oklahoma.....	8.13
Washington.....	7.82
Wyoming.....	7.63
West Virginia.....	7.56
Montana.....	7.54
Utah.....	7.23
Hawaii.....	7.19
North Dakota.....	6.80
Delaware.....	6.75
Nevada.....	6.72
Kentucky.....	6.71
New Hampshire.....	6.70
Mississippi.....	6.59
North Carolina.....	6.47
Vermont.....	6.46
Missouri.....	6.39
Kansas.....	6.32
Maryland.....	6.30
Minnesota.....	6.21
Colorado.....	6.11
New Jersey.....	5.88
Indiana.....	5.74
Ohio.....	5.66
New York.....	5.31
South Dakota.....	5.22
Michigan.....	5.20
Maine.....	5.07
Pennsylvania.....	4.77
Connecticut.....	4.46
Rhode Island.....	4.46
Florida.....	4.42
District of Columbia.....	4.42
Arizona.....	4.41
Georgia.....	3.87
Alaska.....	3.12

Gen. Corning Named Director In South Dakota

Brig. Gen. Duane L. Corning has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for South Dakota effective December 1, 1963. He was named adjutant general of South Dakota a month earlier.

General Corning's career in the military services began as a private in the South Dakota Army National Guard in 1935, and in the intervening years he also served as a Navy pilot during World War II, and with the Air National Guard and the Air Force since the end of World War II. General Corning assisted Joe Foss, famed World War II fighter pilot, in the formation of South Dakota's 175th Air National Guard squadron following World War II. He served on active duty with the Air Force during the Korean emergency.

The newly appointed State Director is a native of South Dakota and attended schools there, graduating from Sioux Falls College where he was active in athletics. He later served as a coach and teacher in the local schools.

Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, was Mrs. Claire Demery, Clerk of Local Board No. 79, Westfield, Mass.

President Cites Cost Cutting By Suggestions

President Johnson has praised the incentive awards program as an important method of promoting Government efficiency and economy. In a recent memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies, the President took note of the 10th anniversary year of the program, and called on everyone in Government to rededicate himself to reducing costs of Government through money-saving ideas. The President's memorandum read:

"Government costs can and must be cut.

"I have made abundantly clear my great interest in an intensified effort to reduce costs, increase productivity, and conserve man-hours. This is the 10th anniversary of Government-wide awards program for incentive. The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission has informed you of the plan to use this anniversary year as a base to mobilize Federal employee effort in the search for cost reduction and increased productivity. The plan is my full endorsement.

"There must be a new spirit of consciousness and improvement on the part of every supervisor and employee. I call on you and those who supervise the work force of your agency to intensify and accelerate efforts aimed at encouraging ideas for cutting costs this year.

"The Federal employee is in an excellent position to seek out and find ways to transact the public business more economically. I call on all Federal employees to find these ways and make their suggestions known to their agencies. "It is my intention that when better, less costly ways are found they be promptly implemented and their authors suitably recognized."

New Jersey Honors Oldest Employee in 86th Year

The New Jersey Info-Gram, newsletter for members of the System in New Jersey, in a recent issue published a brief sketch of the career of the oldest full-time employee of the System in that State. She is Miss Anna Cattell, chief clerk of Local Board No. 20, Woodbury, who began her career with the System in 1942 after a busy and active working career which already had spanned 40 years as a schoolteacher and in private business.

Miss Cattell was looking forward to the completion of 20 years of service with the Government. She will have given 19 years of Federal service by March 17, 1964.

New Jersey believes that Miss Cattell, who was born September 21, 1878, may also be the oldest full-time employee in the Selective Service System and, perhaps, in the Federal service.

REGISTRANT FALLOUT CALENDAR YEAR 1963 - WYOMING

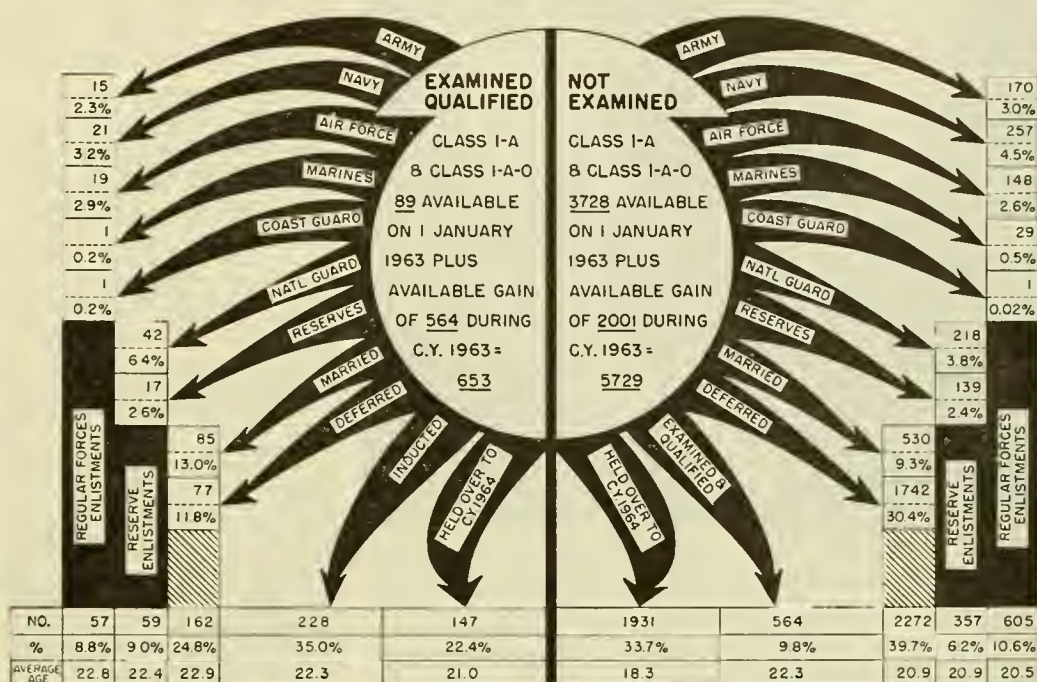


Chart Analysis Presents Interesting 1963 History Of One State's Supply of Available Registrants

A record of gains to and losses from its Class I-A and Class I-A-O pool during calendar year 1963 has been compiled by Wyoming State Headquarters. An interesting chart presenting this "registrant fallout" for the year was recently received at National Headquarters.

The chart, reproduced on this page, shows what happened during the year to the examined pool and the not examined pool separately. It may be interesting for other elements of the System to compare their experience with that of Wyoming.

Wyoming began the year with 89 in the examined and qualified pool, and during the year added to that 564 for a total of 653.

Out of the total of 653, 228 were inducted.

Here's what happened to the rest:

The regular forces enlisted 57, distributed as follows: Army, 15; Navy, 21; Air Force, 19; Marine Corps, 1; and Coast Guard, 1.

The National Guard enlisted 42 and the various reserves enlisted 17, for a total of 59.

Marriage removed 85 to a lower priority of selection, and 77 were reclassified into other classes including those disqualified on induction examination. The total loss by delay and deferment was 162.

There were 147 left in the examined and qualified pool at the end of the year.

Disposition of the 653 examined

and qualified available registrants for the calendar year in percentages was:

Entered regular forces—8.8 percent. The average age of this group was 22.8 years.

Entered the National Guard and Reserves—9.0 percent. The average age of this group was 22.4 years.

Removed because of marriage or reclassification—24.8 percent. The average age of this group was 22.9 years.

Inductions accounted for 35 percent, and the average age was 22.3 years.

Still in the pool at the end of the year was 22.4 percent with an average age of 21.

A similar analysis of the pool of available registrants who had not been examined is perhaps even more interesting.

The pool included 3,728 men as the year opened. During the year, 2,001 were added for a total of 5,729.

Regular force enlistments took from the pool 605 men, or 10.6 percent, distributed as follows: Army, 170; Navy, 257; Air Force, 148; Marine Corps, 29; and Coast Guard, 1. The average age of the enlistees into the regular forces from this pool was 20.5 years.

The National Guard and the Reserves found the not examined pool a source for 357 recruits, the Guard taking 218 and the various reserves, 139. Enlistments in the Guard and Reserves from this pool was 6.2 per-

cent of the total number in the pool, and the average age of these enlistees was 20.9 years.

Marriage removed 530 men from this pool to a lower sequence of selection, and reclassification during the year, including those found disqualified on preinduction examination accounted for a loss of 1,742. The total loss in this area was 2,272, or 39.7 percent of the total pool. Average age of those who became married and those who were reclassified was 20.9 years.

During the year, 564 of this pool passed into the examined and qualified pool, at an average age of 22.3 years, and at the close of the year, there were 1,931 left in the pool, or 3.7 percent. Their average age, as might be expected, was much lower, 18.3 years, indicating their remoteness from induction processing including preinduction physical examination.

The Wyoming analysis of what happens to the available manpower should be interesting to those persons who sometimes point to the small numbers inducted compared to the large numbers in Class I-A and Class I-A-O in questioning the need for Selective Service, and in assuming that the great majority escape service.

The key to your success might lie in a worthwhile idea submitted through our Incentive Awards Program.



KEESLER AFB, MISS.—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, left, the National Director, is awarded the Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal of Alabama. The cluster, authorized by Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, is presented by Col. Neil R. Smart, Commanding Officer, Montgomery National Guard Selective Service Section. The ceremony took place in the opening session of the recent two-week Selective Service Conference at Keesler AFB, attended by National Guardsmen and Reservists from throughout the Southeast. The award came as a result of the outstanding assistance which General Hershey has given the Alabama National Guard Selective Service Section.

Director Awarded Oak-Leaf Cluster To Alabama Distinguished Service Medal

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was awarded the Bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster to the Alabama Distinguished Service Medal in ceremonies in Montgomery, Ala., on January 11, 1964. General Hershey also was appointed a colonel in the Alabama militia, and was made an Honorary Citizen of that State.

The citation, accompanying the award of the Bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster by the Governor, cited General Hershey's "... exceptionally meritorious and distinguished military service to the State of Alabama for

the period January 1951 through January 1964. As National Director of Selective Service, General Hershey has most capably directed the training of personnel of the Selective Service System of the Alabama National Guard in history, policies, and operation in preparation of their mobilization mission of aiding the operation of the Selective Service in the event of full mobilization. He has also rendered many other valuable contributions to the Alabama National Guard which reflect great credit on General Hershey."

College, University Enrollments Set Record for Twelfth Consecutive Year

More than 4.5 million students enrolled in 2,140 colleges and universities this fall to work for degrees. This breaks all records for the 12th consecutive year. The total, 4,529,000, is 7.7 percent higher than the 4,207,000 in the fall of 1962, and is considerably more than double the 2,116,000 in the fall of 1951.

In addition, 271,800 persons enrolled in undergraduate programs generally not carrying credit toward a bachelor's degree. For the most part these 2- or 3-year programs are designed to prepare people for employment. This is the first year the Office of Education has attempted such an estimate for the annual opening fall survey. Two-thirds of these students, 67.3 percent, are men.

The number of part-time students in the recordbreaking enrollment rose 12 percent, from 1,285,000 in the fall of 1962 to 1,439,000. In contrast, the number of full-time students increased only 5.8 percent, from 2,922,000 to 3,090,000.

The proportion of women edged upward slightly, continuing a 7-year trend. Women now total 1,739,000, or 38.4 percent, as compared with 1,604,000, or 38.1 percent of the total a year ago. The figure in 1956 was 34.6 percent.

The number of first-time students this fall is 1,055,000, only 1.6 percent over the 1962 figure of 1,039,000. Women in this group rose to 42.3 percent as compared with 42 percent in 1962. (*Higher Education.*)

Column in New York Newspaper Describes Draft Drawing in County 100 Years Ago

A description of the operation of the draft of 1863 was recently carried in the Orange County, New York, *Times Herald Record*, in a column written by Mr. Edward P. Dougherty, the managing editor.

The New York State Director sent the clipping to National Headquarters after receiving it from Local Board No. 16.

Turning to the old files of newspapers of the time, Mr. Dougherty's column described the Orange County draft of 100 years ago as follows:

"The drawing was held in the brick building opposite the Democrat office (Goshen newspaper) and everything was conducted in a most public manner.

"The place was filled with most anxious spectators daily.

"The drawings went on for 4 days. At the end of that time supervisors had drawn out names of 2,131 Orange County men, and 767 from Sullivan who were to be called into Civil War service to fill the thinning ranks of the Union armies.

"Those who remember the goldfish bowl drawings that marked the big peacetime draft of 1940 will find

the method of 1863 interesting. Numbers were involved here. Names were picked and those men were tapped for military service in the order in which names were drawn. The Whig Press described it this way:

"Machinery for drawing the conscripts consisted of a hollow revolving wheel of tin, some 30 inches in diameter. Within the wheel were deposited slips containing the names of those enrolled in the first class—each town in its order—the slips rolled up and compressed by a gutta-percha band.

"The slips for each town were counted by the supervisor of the town, before and after the drawing to verify the proper number.

"Gabriel Coleman, an aged blind man of Goshen, drew the slips from the wheel, and Mr. Holley, the marshal's assistant, read the names of those drafted.

"Person of all classes and conditions in society were drawn to serve their country."

The newspaper column also described precautions taken to prevent demonstrations, as described from the press accounts of the time.

"The 5th Wisconsin Regiment, in charge of Col. Allen, was encamped in the village. There were 340 men in the regiment along with a Connecticut Battery, sent to Orange County, said the Whig Press, 'to preserve the peace.'

"Soldiers were not seen near the draft headquarters, but remained at a distance watching for the disturbance that never came."

Classification Picture January 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	25,902,610
I-A and I-A-O:	
Examined and Qualified	31,909
Not Examined	816,109
Not Available for Induction or Examination	390,557
Induction or Examination Postponed	7,624
Married, 19 to 26 Years of Age	292,005
26 Years and Older With Liability Extended	66,429
Under 19 Years of Age	139,798
I-Y Qualified Only in an Emergency	1,220,849
I-C Inducted	203,961
I-C Enlisted or Commissioned	1,521,017
I-O Examined and Qualified	1,054
I-O Not Examined	5,375
I-O Married, 19 and 26 Years of Age	1,464
I-W At Work	2,147
I-W Released	5,672
I-D Members of Reserve Component	917,626
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
College	4,111
High School	16,094
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	135,010
II-A Apprentice	7,890
II-C Agricultural Deferment	15,935
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	660,262
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,773,298
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,237,162
IV-B Officials	53
IV-C Aliens	8,811
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	73,200
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,371,854
V-A Over Age Liability	11,975,334

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 1964

Number 4

Rehabilitation Effort Tests Vitality of System

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

DOCUMENTS
APR 29 1964
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The first 6 months of fiscal year 1964 was one in which several factors combined to cause many of the States difficulty in filling their calls. As has been noted in an earlier issue, the margin of failure was less than 300.

It is a common place in life that an effective organization reponds in a manner to overcome the deficiency and thereby solves one problem while creating another. Thus at the end of February over deliveries had completely corrected the small shortage and had created the problem of surplus.

It will be interesting to observe the influence of the reaction to the over delivery of registrants.

New Procedure Increases Aid To Recruiting

A new step to aid recruiting by the reserve components including the National Guard has been taken by the Selective Service System.

Operations Bulletin No. 257 provides that local boards will furnish the reserve component concerned with examination documents of men who have been found qualified for induction by the Armed Forces and who desire to enlist in the reserve or National Guard. The new procedure will, in many cases, avoid the expense of a second examination to determine whether the registrant is qualified for enlistment.

The bulletin instructs local boards to furnish, when requested in writing by both the reserve component and the registrant, a copy of the registrant's Report of Medical Examination (Standard Form 88), and originals of the Report of Medical History (Standard Form 89), and Armed Forces Security Questionnaire (DD Form 98).

The forms will be sent to the component, not to the registrant, and the reserve component will be requested to return all forms of registrants whose enlistments are effected. The forms will be furnished only when the reserve component also states it has a vacancy for which it desires to enlist the registrant immediately.

The operations bulletin, issued in amended form on March 17, 1964, also instructs local boards to maintain, beginning March 1, 1964, a record of the number of registrants who enlist in the active or reserve forces after they have been found qualified for service at an Armed Forces examination station.

It could well mean a reduction of physical examinations with the usual sag of recruiting for both regular and reserves. The present strengths of the regular and reserve forces reflect the increased activities in preinduction examination.

Consideration of the immediate past is a barometer of the vitality of the Selective Service System. The reading is most encouraging, but what of tomorrow? Here the answer cannot be some more of the same for our immediate future is involved with a new type of service. It is a service in which many more agencies will be involved and in which objectives are less understood, procedures remain to be determined.

(Continued on page 2)

Defense Asks 12,000 for Army During May

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces induction stations with 12,000 men during May 1964 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for May for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 17,700 of which 12,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The May call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during May.

This will bring the total number of men inducted by Selective Service to about 3,110,000 since the September 1948 call.

Director Issues Memo to Guide Former Peace Corps Volunteers

The following material is taken from a memorandum recently supplied by the Director of Selective Service to the Peace Corps and which is being distributed by that agency to its volunteers as a guide to their Selective Service status following Peace Corps service.

Over the past few months both the Peace Corps and the Selective Service System have received inquiries from volunteers who are about to terminate their Peace Corps service. These inquiries cover a broad range of questions concerning Selective Service and, in our opinion, can best be answered by a restatement of the operations of the System as it affects volunteers in service-eligible categories.

Because the establishment and operation of the Peace Corps has been determined to be in the national interest, local selective service boards have the authority, under the "national interest" provisions of the selective service law, to postpone the military service of volunteers under 26 by granting deferments.

However, volunteers, like any other persons deferred for essential activity, are subject to immediate reclassification when that activity ends. Therefore, any volunteer who is subject to the act can expect to be reclassified into class I-A upon the termination of his Peace Corps service unless he has supplied his local selective service

board with convincing evidence that he should be deferred in the national interest on other grounds.

Immediate reclassification does not necessarily mean immediate call. Due to a number of variables beyond the control of the local boards, it is impossible to determine precisely when any one registrant is likely to be called. What reclassification does mean is that a registrant, unless he is deferred on other grounds, takes his place in the selection sequence.

(The memorandum at this point sets forth the sequence of selection and explains its operation.)

Since volunteers can expect to be reclassified when their Peace Corps service ends, it is important not only that they tell their local board when they expect to return to the United States, but that they also give the board a contact address where they may be reached. Similarly, they should promptly advise the board of their future plans.

The necessity of keeping local boards informed of one's address, change in status and intentions cannot be stressed too strongly. In the first place, failure to notify the board of a status change can result in the issuance of a delinquency report and, delinquent registrants are selected before any other categories. Secondly, local boards cannot possibly begin to deal with registrants' future plans unless they know what those plans are. A volunteer may, upon his return, qualify for a further deferment if he engages in another activity which is vital to the national interests of the United States. However, a local board cannot make a decision on such a matter unless the facts are before it. Consequently, a volunteer, if he intends to return to college or go on to graduate school and to seek further deferment on those grounds, would be well advised to make his plans as far in advance of his termination date as possible. Obviously, this is not always easy to do and sometimes it cannot be done while one is overseas. But the point of doing it early in every possible case is that local boards are prohibited by law from continuing the deferment of registrants after the reason for the deferment ceases to exist. Moreover, they cannot, without cause, delay the processing of a nondeferred registrant whose selection is called for by the operation of the selection sequence. Nor may they grant further deferments on the basis of vague intentions or remotely anticipated possibilities.

(Continued on page 2)

New Director Is Named in Massachusetts

John C. Carr, Jr., a veteran of World War II and former mayor of Medford, Mass., has been appointed Director of Selective Service for Massachusetts. He assumed office March 3, 1964.

Mr. Carr served as mayor of Medford for 7 years, and also served on the city council, and as legislative council for the Massachusetts Mayors Association.

Mr. Carr was graduated from Northeastern University and Suffolk Law School, and practiced law in Medford.

He has been active in civic and educational affairs in Medford and Massachusetts, as well as in municipal government. His father, John C. Carr, Sr., also served as mayor of Medford and as city manager.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Twenty Years Ago

The Selective Service System 20 years ago this month was concerned with insuring that the Nation's military forces, at a climatic stage of World War II, received the best potential combat manpower which was available.

The Director of Selective Service, in an editorial in the System's monthly newspaper, described the task of the System this way:

"In building the machine, many types of material were required for the construction of its various parts. The Army, in the early expansion of its noncombatant units, could use men who were unfit for combat service. Now, as the machine goes into full operation, the cutting edge that will slash to vic-

tory must be brought to perfection and maintained at full keenness. The vital need today, and until victory is won, is for young, vigorous men who have the physical as well as the moral stamina to stand the strain of combat."

The Director pointed out that in building the machine and stockpiling the material of war, the System had deferred many necessary men. But the period of preparation was past, he pointed out * * *. "The young potential fighting men deferred in war production now must be made available to fight. Industry and agriculture must replace them now, where replacements are needed, with men who are not qualified to fight, with women, and with children, if necessary."

Other articles in the April 1944 issue of the System publication were also concerned with this matter.

One such article pointed out that the largest pool of young men of prime military ages were deferred in agriculture. There were about 625,000 of them and it was estimated that about 350,000 would be found qualified for combat service.

Instructions issued to the local boards pointed out that no man under 26 should continue to be deferred in agriculture unless he fully meets the criteria set forth in the Tydings amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act. In applying the criteria, local boards were told by the Director:

"The regularity of their employment in agriculture must be balanced against the scarcity of men with these qualifications. Their necessity to the production of food must be weighed against the need of men of their age and physical qualifications to reinforce your sons and their brothers who have marched against the enemy * * *."

"If the objective for the production of food cannot be met without the use of the young and physically fit men, then we must reduce our food-production objective or deny the Armed Forces the type of men they need in the numbers in which they are needed."

The System continued to concentrate on the recovery of manpower from the pool of nearly 4 million men who had been found disqualified for service, and from the general review of all occupational deferments which had been directed by the President in February. In reviewing its management of the Nation's military manpower pool, the System reported in the April 1944 newspaper that 61 percent of all men under 38 years of age were either in service or had been found unfit for service.

Director Issues Memo to Guide Former Peace Corps Volunteers

(Continued from page 1)

Therefore, it is in the interest of the volunteer to make his plans early and carry them through. In this connection, he should obtain verification letters from the school which he expects to attend and take all other steps necessary to give the local board complete information upon which to act. Only if the board has such information can it fairly exercise its authority to grant or deny any further national interest deferment.

Of course, deferment is not automatic. To obtain a deferment as a student or, for occupational reasons, both government and non-government, a registrant must convince the board that what he is doing or what he intends to do in the reasonably immediate future is necessary to the national interest. No fixed criteria mathematically insure deferment. Rather, deferment is a matter of judgment, a matter of reasonably exercised discretion which must necessarily take all factors into account.

The decision to defer, that is, the decision to change a registrant's classification is in the first instance the responsibility of the local board. A local board decision which is adverse to the registrant may be appealed within the period of time specified on the classification notice. Generally, the time limit is 10 days. However, if the registrant is out of the country at the time a classification notice is sent to him, the appeal period is 30-60 days. Classification decisions are the only decisions of the local board from which a registrant may appeal.

Of course, as stated previously, all of this does not mean that a returned volunteer who is reclassified to I-A will be called immediately. This depends on the volunteer's age and all of the other variables which affect the selection process. And a class I-A registrant who has not yet been selected does undertake any activity, either as a student or in a job, which might qualify him for a national interest deferment. He has a right, at any time prior to the receipt of an actual induction order, to request that his classification be changed accordingly.

Registrants may also satisfy their military obligations by entering a reserve program of a branch of the Armed Forces or of the National Guard. These programs require a minimum of 4 months of active duty for training. Other requirements for training and they also specify a period of time which must be served in the reserves. There are a number of these programs. Details as to entrance requirements, length of active and reserve service and other matters can be obtained by writing the local Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or National Guard units.

Reserve, Guard Officers Train At Two Sessions

Selective Service Training Conference No. 9 for reserve and National Guard officers with mobilization assignments to Selective Service was held March 7-21, 1964, at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va.

Reserve units from Baltimore, Pittsburgh, the District of Columbia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Hagerstown and Lexington and National Guard sections from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia participated.

Conference No. 10 was held April 4-18 at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Attendance included reserve units from Albuquerque, Austin, El Paso, Houston, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Plainview and San Antonio; and National Guard sections from Oklahoma, Texas and Indiana.

Rehabilitation Tests Vitality Of System

(Continued from page 1)

veloped, and results can only be fairly tabulated by historians.

During the rest of this year Selective Service must do its utmost to support the referral of registrants who have not been able to qualify under current military standards of acceptability. This referral is as of now primarily to the facilities of the Department of Labor, but the Selective Service System must be completely alert and prepared to cooperate wholeheartedly with all agencies, community, State, and Nation, public and private, willing to participate in the education, training, and improvement of our citizenry, physically, educationally, or morally.

The condition of our citizens will be improved only by the combined efforts of us all. The battle against poverty can be furthered by improving the effectiveness of our less capable citizens. This job will be done principally for these citizens by the people in the community where they live. The Federal Government can furnish leadership, guidance, and direction, but it can succeed in its efforts only by an aroused and determined public.

In the remainder of this fiscal year the Selective Service System must plan and prepare to classify our 18-year-olds. This will place a tremendous additional examination burden on the Armed Forces. Selective Service must be continually alert to the possibility that it may be called upon to increase its part in the evaluation of the 18-year-old registrant.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of January 31, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.77
Iado.....	14.14
Guam.....	12.97
Wisconsin.....	9.62
Virgin Islands.....	9.36
Nebraska.....	8.85
Oklahoma.....	8.20
Alabama.....	7.94
Montana.....	7.54
Washington.....	7.54
West Virginia.....	7.46
Wyoming.....	7.45
Utah.....	7.28
Hawaii.....	6.96
Kentucky.....	6.65
Delaware.....	6.64
Nevada.....	6.61
Mississippi.....	6.55
New Hampshire.....	6.54
New Carolina.....	6.44
Vermont.....	6.39
South Dakota.....	6.38
North Dakota.....	6.31
Maryland.....	6.26
Kansas.....	6.25
Missouri.....	6.14
Minnesota.....	6.13
New York.....	5.88
New Jersey.....	5.86
Colorado.....	5.56
Ohio.....	5.51
Indiana.....	5.49
Arizona.....	5.36
Michigan.....	5.12
Maine.....	4.89
Pennsylvania.....	4.70
Florida.....	4.59
Rhode Island.....	4.36
Connecticut.....	4.25
District of Columbia.....	4.15
Georgia.....	3.78
Alaska.....	3.00

Deputy Named New Director For Arizona

Lt. Col. Victor E. Anderson, for the last 2 years Deputy Director of Selective Service for Arizona, has been named Director succeeding Lt. Gen. Frank E. Fraser who retired. The appointment and the retirement were effective March 1, 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel Anderson who followed a banking career for many years enlisted in the Arizona National Guard in 1945. His commanding officer at that time was General Fraser.

Employed by the State tax commission in 1936, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was called to active duty in World War II. Following release from duty, he returned to his State position.

Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was called to active duty with the Selective Service System in Arizona in 1948, and has been continuously on duty with the State headquarters since that time.

Gen. Kendall Named Director For Montana

Maj. Gen. Richard C. Kendall, the Adjutant General of Montana, has been named Director of Selective Service for Montana effective March 1, 1964.

A resident of Helena, Mont., General Kendall began his military service with the Montana National Guard in 1928. He served on active duty during World War II, and was assigned to the selective service section of the Montana National Guard in 1951.

In civilian life, General Kendall engaged in real estate sales prior to World War II, and afterward was with the Veterans Administration in Montana.

Defense Places Call For 100 Veterinarians

The Department of Defense has placed with Selective Service a call for 100 veterinarians, all of whom will be assigned to duty with the Army. This call was made necessary by the fact that insufficient numbers of veterinarians have volunteered for military service. Those to be called will enter active duty in June, July, and August of this year.

Their military duties will include providing world-wide food inspection services, participating in military medical research and develop-

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

February 18, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 256, Subject: "Preparation of Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116) and Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115), concerning the recording and reporting of the status of registrants who are under 19 years of age.

February 26, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 257, Subject: "Furnishing Information to Reserve Components for Enlistment Purposes and Report of Regular and Reserve Enlistments" concerning the furnishing to reserve components of the Armed Forces information regarding the physical qualifications of registrants who desire to enlist in such components, and the reporting of such enlistments and enlistments in the regular forces.

February 27, 1964—Transmittal Memorandum No. 121, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 62, as amended, Subject: "Transfer of Jurisdiction Over Certain Registrants from District of Columbia Local Board No. 100 (Foreign) to Other Local Boards," in which paragraph 2 was amended to eliminate the requirement of 6-months' residence in one locality in the United States by a registrant before jurisdiction over him may be transferred to the local board of jurisdiction over his new place of residence.

March 1, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," reflecting the additions, changes, and deletions to Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross References since September 1, 1963.

March 10, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 258, Subject: "Amendment of Part 1606 of Selective Service Regulations" concerning the amendment of section 1606.32 and the revocation of section 1606.36 of the regulations.

ment projects, and conducting scientific and technical analyses in medical laboratories.

This is the first request to Selective Service for veterinarians since the build-up of the Armed Forces occasioned by the Berlin crisis in the fall of 1961.

Director Asks Attorney General To Seek Review of Seeger Case

The Director of Selective Service has requested the Attorney General of the United States to take all steps possible to get the Supreme Court to review the opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in the case of *United States of America v. Daniel Andrew Seeger*.

In that case on January 20, 1964, the circuit court held that the "Supreme Being" definition contained in section 6(j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, could not be permitted to stand consistently with the due process clause of the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

There was nothing in the registrant's file to cast doubt upon the character and good faith of his claim. However, the claim was not based upon "a belief in a relation to a Supreme Being" as required by section 6(j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. The local board, the appeal board, and the presidential appeal board had each in turn classified the registrant into class I-A. He was ordered to report for induction. He reported for induction as ordered. After he had been found acceptable for military service he refused to submit to induction. Prosecution followed.

In accordance with a long line of decisions based upon the war powers given Congress under the Constitution the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New

York found the registrant guilty (216 F. Supp. 516). The district judge noted that the question of exemption from military service is a part of the procedure for raising an army, which is vested in Congress and its instrumentalities; and that the war power tolerates no limitations except those found in the Constitution or in applicable principles of international law. He pointed out that since the Congress has the right to determine who shall serve and who shall be exempt, it has the power to define the categories of those who may be thus exempted. He concluded:

"* * * Congress is bound to raise armies. No invidious discrimination exists. It is within the power of Congress to enable reasonable classifications to achieve the ends sought. No religion is thereby established. No freedom of worship is invaded. No compulsive acts are required. All persons of the class of defendant receive equal treatment. Congress, which has a right to refuse all exemptions, has a clear right to limit such exemptions. The statute determines those who may come within the terms of the exemptive grace, the policy which the legislative branch is empowered to select. The section involved is constitutional and there was a 'basis in fact' for the Appeal Board's denial of exemption."

The registrant appealed from the decision of the district court.

(Continued on page 4)

Classification Picture February 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total.....	26,245,374
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	41,085
Not examined.....	733,810
Not available for induction or examination.....	244,938
Induction or examination postponed.....	6,846
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	337,921
26 years and older with liability extended.....	67,753
Under 19 years of age.....	151,547
Ordered for examination, DD Form 62 not received.....	174,103
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,276,646
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	202,205
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,535,554
I-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	1,133
Not examined.....	5,191
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,622
I-W.....	
At work.....	2,136
Released.....	5,728
I-D Members of reserve component.....	937,280
I-S Statutory deferment.....	
College.....	4,682
High school.....	22,742
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture).....	134,098
II-A Apprentice.....	8,918
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	16,156
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	754,670
III-A Dependency deferment.....	2,810,474
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,249,674
IV-B Officials.....	50
IV-C Aliens.....	8,870
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	74,186
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,376,708
V-A Over age liability.....	12,058,648

Armed Forces Observance Set May 16

Plans are well advanced for the 15th annual observance of Armed Forces day next month. The observance, as in the past, will feature "open house" events wherever the Armed Forces are stationed. Again, as in the past, the Selective Service System has been invited to cooperate with the Armed Forces in the planning and observance of the day.

The third Saturday in May of each year has been designated as Armed Forces day. It falls this year on May 16, but observances in some areas are held during the preceding week.

As part of the System's support and participation, the Director of Selective Service has written to each State director suggesting cooperation and participation to the extent practicable.

The Director, in his letter, wrote:

"Again this year, as in the past, the Selective Service System has been invited to join in the planning and observance of Armed Forces day. This observance, held annually on the third Saturday in May, is conducted, as you know, in communities throughout the Nation, and overseas wherever our Armed Forces are on duty.

"The observance will demonstrate the interdependence and the unity of all the armed services, active and reserve, and supporting and auxiliary organizations, in their mission to maintain the Nation's power for peace.

"No organization other than the armed services themselves plays a more important role in this common mission than the Selective Service System. The Selective Service System with a local board in virtually every community is concrete evidence of the community's participation in defense through personal service of its citizens. In many communities, the local board is the only working agency directly charged with responsibility for the maintenance of the strength of our Armed Forces; the only symbol of the Nation's defense effort. The local board is a tangible reminder to every citizen of his personal responsibility for national defense. For these reasons, Selective Service participation in Armed Forces day observances is especially significant.

"Representatives of the Armed Forces will coordinate the planning of Armed Forces day observances in your State. Your cooperation in that planning and your participation in the observance have been appreciated in the past and will be welcomed again in 1964."

A Texas lady who helped a registrant prepare his questionnaire did it, she said, because "I am his mother and he is my son, and children don't think correctly as usual."

Polish Proverb Is Recommended To Registrants

Among the many newspaper comments on the recent Executive Order establishing a lower priority of selection for married registrants, one of the best was spotted in the Binghamton, New York, Evening Press, by Local Board No. 42, and sent in via State Headquarters. The article noted in part:

"With prospective draftees given a choice between entering the armed services and entering matrimony some will inevitably favor the latter. Either commitment has, of course, certain hazards and loss of freedom.

"A Polish proverb has it, before going to war say a prayer, before going to sea, say two; before getting married say three."

Selective Service Leads Agencies In Bond Buying

Employees of the Selective Service System throughout the Nation by their support of the savings bond program again placed the System in top spot among Federal agencies in percentage of participation during the quarter ending December, 1963. The System recorded 97.5 percent participation. In second place was the Tennessee Valley Authority with 96 percent and in third place, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with 92.5 percent.

Selective Service has had the top rate of participation in the program each year since 1960.

The percentages of participation for each of the last 4 years for System employees are: 1960, 94.7 percent; 1961, 96.2 percent; 1962, 97.0 percent; and 1963, 97.6 percent.

The President's Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee is promoting an intensive bond drive in each Federal agency in May. Aim of the campaign is to contact every employee to invite them to sign up for bonds and to provide an opportunity for those buying bonds to increase his savings.

Physician Draft Call Increased To Total of 1,175

The Selective Service System has issued a call on the States for 1,175 physicians to be brought to duty in the summer of 1964. The call as first received from the Department of Defense was for 1,050 physicians, but an authorization of an additional 125 for the Navy brought the total to 1,175.

The physicians requested are to be allocated 650 to the Army, 325 to the Navy, and 200 to the Air Force.

Director Asks Attorney General To Seek Review of Seeger Case

(Continued from page 3)

In the circuit court opinion which reversed the decision of the district court, the history of the provisions relating to conscientious objectors under the earlier and present acts was reviewed as well as the applicable decisions. The court stated:

"* * * In this regard, the Government attempts to justify the 'Supreme Being' definition by asserting the propriety of a distinction between beliefs which are solely the result of individual reflection and those which the believer assumes to be the product of divine commands. Congress would be justified, or so it is argued, in refusing to defer to those individuals who merely invoke their own fallible judgment in opposition to that of the legislature; it would be less so with respect to those whose refusal to serve is based upon obedience to a power higher than that exercised by a mortal Congress.

"But while we find this argument persuasive, we are unable to consider it dispositive of the case before us. For we feel compelled to recognize that a requirement of belief in a Supreme Being, no matter how broadly defined, cannot embrace all those faiths which can validly claim to be called 'religious.' Thus it has been noted that, among other well-established religious sects, Buddhism, Taoism, Ethical Culture and Secular Humanism do not teach a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being. *Torcaso v. Watkins*, 367 U.S. 488, 495 n. 11 (1961). Indeed, our country has long prided itself on the enormous diversity of religious beliefs which have been able to find acceptance and toleration on these shores. * * *

"In *Torcaso v. Watkins*, 367 U.S. 488 (1961), the Supreme Court struck down as invalid a State statute requiring notaries public to affirm their belief in the existence of God. Although referring to the evils historically attendant upon the requirement of a religious oath for public office, the Court was careful to place its decision on far broader grounds. Government could not, the *Torcaso* court declared, place the power and authority of the State 'on the side of one particular sort of believers—those who are willing to say that they believe in 'the existence of God.'" Belief in a Deity was, for the Court, 'a belief in some particular kind of religious concept.' And the requirement that candidates for office affirm their de-

votion to such a concept was, the court held, beyond the constitutional powers of the State."

* * * While we are, therefore, most reluctant to find that Congress, in a sincere attempt to balance the personal rights of a minority with the insistent demands of our national security, has transgressed the limits imposed by the Constitution, we are compelled so to hold. This is not to deprecate the enormity of the congressional burden; we fully appreciate the duty and powers of Congress to ensure peace and stability in these unstable times by recruiting citizens for the armed forces. We further recognize the concern for personal liberties and religious freedom which led to the enactment of the conscientious objector exemption in the face of the perils which confront us throughout the world. At the same time, however, we cannot conclude that specific religious concepts, even if shared by the overwhelming majority of the country's organized religions, may be selected so as to discriminate against the holders of equally sincere religious beliefs. Especially when considered in the light of *Torcaso* and the still more recent teachings of the Supreme Court, a line such as is drawn by the 'Supreme Being' requirement between different forms of religious expression cannot be permitted to stand consistently with the due process clause of the fifth amendment. We are convinced that the believer in a Supreme Being is not for that reason alone more entitled to have his conscience respected by a draft board than is Daniel Seeger. In the words of Madison's historic Remonstrance, recently cited by the Supreme Court in *Engle v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 421 (1962), 'religion is too personal, too sacred, too holy, to permit its "unhallowed perversion" by a civil magistrate.'

A conclusion directly opposite that reached by the second circuit was reached on October 30, 1963, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the case of *United States v. Forest Britt Peter*, 324 F. 2d 173. In that case it was held that a registrant who did not belong to any religious sect or organization and whose opposition to war and killing was based upon a purely personal moral code and who did not manifest clearly and unequivocally a belief in a Supreme Being to whom he owed obedience was not entitled to a conscientious objector classification under the provisions of section 6(j) of the act. The registrant in that case has petitioned the Supreme Court for writ of certiorari alleging a violation of the first and fifth amendments.

The Director of Selective Service has determined that all elements of the Selective Service System will continue to be guided by the law as passed by Congress, considering it to be constitutional in all respects.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Mrs. Margaret (Peggy) Sullivan, Local Board No. 32, Suffolk County, Dorchester, Mass., Mrs. Mary C. Corbett, principal clerk, Local Board No. 117, Newton, Mass., and Col. John F. Raper, chief, selective service section, Wyoming National Guard.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 5

Citizenry Needs Appreciation of Armed Forces Role

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Fourteen years ago the Nation observed its first Armed Forces Day. World War II was already nearly 5 years in the past. The Korean experience was in the future, much nearer than most of us knew.

The task of the Armed Forces is never easy. Everyone knows how difficult it is in war, but without actual conflict it is almost impossible to keep our citizens alert to the responsibilities the Armed Forces bear. Armed Forces, to be effective, must be prepared to fight at all times.

This requirement demands equipment, ever changing; leadership, knowledgeable of the past but oriented toward the future; men trained in the effective use of their weapons with confidence in their leaders, and mutually in the other members of their organization.

The demands outlined above are far from simple to meet, but times such as now add others, perhaps more difficult to achieve. The conditions of service are varied but all require complete absence of any suspicion of belligerency on the part of the serviceman. This requires additional capabilities which must be sought in prospective members of the Armed Forces. It also makes necessary a continuing psychological state in which the Armed Forces personnel under extreme tension remain nonaggressive in behavior and yet with the capability for immediate and effective combat striking power.

(Continued on page 2)

Director Approves Certificates For Suggestions

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Certificates of Award: Mrs. Margerete E. Andrew, Local Board No. 13, Eugene, Oreg.; Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, Local Board No. 62, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Mary R. Caldwell, local board clerk, Goodland, Kans.; Mrs. Mildred D. Clark, Local Board No. 24, Enid, Okla.; Mrs. Mary A. Cordray, local board clerk, McConelsville, Ohio; Mrs. Eva M. Dunnigan, local board clerk, Bellingham, Wash.; Mrs. Ethel V. Ramquist, Local Board No. 60, Hutchinson, Kans.; Mrs. Evelyn K. Roberts, local board clerk, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. Edith T. Thrower, Local Board No. 53, Ashland, Va.

State Directors Study Current, Future Problems in Operations

The System's State Directors, in a week of studies and discussion, ranged over a wide area of matters involved in current and prospective operations during their annual week-long conference at National Headquarters, May 4-8.

Subject matter assigned to committees of State Directors for study, report, and discussion to the conference indicate the scope of the work of the week.

An evaluation of the past 12 months of operations was made by Committee No. 1. The subject matter embraced such influences on operations as changes in Armed Forces standards, changes in Selective Service regulations with respect to fathers and married men, enlistments, suspension of the college qualification test, capacity of the Armed Forces examining stations, the termination of the critical skills reserve program, problems in administering the standby reserve, training of reservists and civilian personnel.

Committee No. 2 studied and led discussion on current operations, including such matters as the System's reporting procedures, problems in filling regular calls, calls for physicians and veterinarians, information in registrant files, the conscientious objector program, standby reserve procedures, deferment policies, developments in the courts and in legislation.

The System's current role in rehabilitation was the subject for a third committee for study and discussion report. The committee looked into procedures in use for the referral of men currently being found disqualified for military service, those disqualified prior to January 1, 1964, and those disqualified without examination. The committee also reported on its studies of what the System could do in the area of examining registrants to the extent the Armed Forces may not be able to do so.

Committee No. 4 studied and reported on the various problems involved and the effects on Selective Service operations of the proposed referral of 18-year-old registrants who are found disqualified on early examination for military service.

The same general area occupied Committee No. 5 which looked into and reported on the proposed attack on poverty through a national program. The committee concentrated on the role volunteers might play in the war on poverty and how and to what extent the System might be involved or its operations affected.

A final committee studied and reported on the personnel and financial implications to the Selective Service System of the manpower conservation and antipoverty programs in which the System is participating or may participate.



COL. R. T. HIGGINS

Colonel Higgins Retires: Served 47 Years in SS

A Selective Service career which spanned three national military manpower procurement programs—World War I, World War II, and the present operation—officially ended March 31, 1964, with the retirement of Col. Raymond Thomas Higgins. At his retirement, Colonel Higgins was serving as an Assistant to the Director of Selective Service, a position he had held since August 1948.

Colonel Higgins began his unique career in Selective Service on May 5, 1917, in the Office of the Provost Marshal General of the Army who served as head of the World War I Selective Service operation. He began this service about 2 weeks after the enactment of act of 1917.

At the conclusion of World War I, Colonel Higgins, who was serving in a civilian capacity, was transferred in December 1919 to the office of the Adjutant General, War

(Continued on page 3)

System Seeks Fewer Overseas Examinations

A procedure to reduce the numbers of registrants ordered for physical examinations overseas where facilities are few and widely scattered has been initiated through Operations Bulletin No. 259, issued April 8, 1964.

The Bulletin informs local boards to consider accomplishing the pre-induction examination prior to the registrant's departure from the United States when it appears that he may be reached for examination during such absence.

The overseas examination procedure set forth in Local Board Memorandum No. 69 has resulted in many incomplete examinations. Reporting to installations designated by overseas area commanders for examinations also frequently involves long and expensive trips for registrants.

Many registrants who are ordered for examination overseas are temporarily residing there with families, or are in the employment of the United States overseas. Lengthy and expensive travel for many of them is detrimental to their work as well.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Joseph D. Cooper, member of Local Board No. 64, Jamaica, N.Y.; Mrs. Angelo Zieno, clerk, Local Board No. 51, Rome, N.Y.; and Mrs. Mary Govig, Oregon State Headquarters.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Citizenry Needs Appreciation of Armed Forces Role

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

(Continued from page 1)

The readiness to play such widely contrasting roles will remain primarily the responsibility of the Armed Forces but Armed Forces Day is a proper time to think of what the citizen can do to help.

The basis of any assistance by our citizenry must be an understanding of the present situation and an appreciation of the difficulties the members of the Armed Forces continually face. The second contribution is built on the image of the Armed Forces member commensurate with the importance of his task.

This task has never been successful in America with the possible exception of periods during war when the survival of the Nation was at stake and understood to be. We have never been able to believe that it is the stitch in time that saves nine where survival was concerned. The man who has stood guard around the world to make it possible for most of us to be complacent has been rated far too little. I am not speaking of pay, I am talking of recognition. In fact, we have far too many citizens who measure worth only in dollars; who believe that survival can be bought. They should have learned in the past two decades that a nation cannot even buy good will.

The image of the serviceman would be much better if there were

less talk of "2 years lost" and misuse of high capabilities in young men by the Armed Forces.

There are many evidences of time lost and time wasted by our youth in many other places not in the Armed Forces. The rejection rate, educationally, of high school graduates and college students indicates a large area for study.

Another thing our citizenry can do is closely related to the correction of the Armed Forces man image. It involves the things we do in the education and training of youth to prepare them for their obligation of service, to know his part in survival, to feel pride that he can render this service, and to be constantly reminded that his services are valued and appreciated.

How to do this effectively has been demonstrated in this Nation during war years, never at other times. This is not a job for government, it is a task for each community, for the church, for the schools, and for each and every citizen. These men and women of the Armed Forces hold in their hands the survival of us all. It is in our highest self-interest to give them every encouragement to hold well our survival. There should be no limit to our efforts to build them in their estimation and in ours to the highest.

It is already late and the task is large.

Health Benefits Program Enrollment Reopened to Employees Through June 30

The Civil Service Commission has opened enrollment in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to eligible employees not now enrolled. In addition, employees enrolled for self only will be able to change to self-and-family but only in the same plan and same option. The limited enrollment and change of enrollment will be permitted through June 30, 1964.

The Commission said it was taking this action to assure that all eligible employees have an opportunity to take advantage of the liberalizing amendments to the Health Benefits Act which President Johnson recently signed into law.

The changes which will have the widest employee impact are as follows:

The Government contribution to

the cost of family enrollments of women employees with nondependent husbands is increased from \$3.94 to \$6.76 a month, the amount now contributed for male employees with family enrollments. Take-home pay for women affected by this provision will, therefore, be increased by \$2.82 a month.

The health benefits coverage of unmarried children is continued until age 21 instead of age 19.

Unmarried foster children are now included in family enrollments.

All employees enrolled in the program by December 31, 1964, will be considered as having enrolled at their first opportunity. This will make them eligible to continue their coverage after retirement, if they retire on an immediate annuity with at least 12 years of service or for disability.

Twenty Years Ago

The emphasis in classification by local boards 20 years ago this month, with military forces virtually at authorized war strength, turned toward insuring the services received men under 26 for replacements. Three age brackets were made major considerations in industrial occupation deferments in May 1944. The new policy liberalized deferments in occupations other than agriculture for men 26 and over. Those 18 to 26 were required to be regularly engaged in and irreplaceable, and possess extreme or specialized knowledge to be deferred for occupations in industry.

Taking note of the way changing war requirements affected local board problems, the Director of Selective Service pointed out in an editorial in the May 1944 issue of the System paper:

"The task of transferring young and physically fit male workers from factory and farm to the battle fronts without injury to war production is the increasingly difficult one confronting our local boards. That you will meet the requirements imposed upon you, I have no doubt; and should any be suggested, your record over the past more than 3 years must dispel it."

A recapitulation in May 1944 of 7 months of concentrated reclassification by local boards to provide more men for military service disclosed that more than 5,000,000 men previously in Class III-A had been re-

classified. The decrease in III-A had occurred since the previous October when dependency, of itself, ceased to be a reason for deferment. Most of the fathers taken out of Class III-A were reclassified into occupationally deferred classes.

Reminiscent of current interest in the rehabilitation of men found not qualified for military service, the May 1944 issue of the Selective Service System newspaper pointed out that failure to pass the Armed Forces mental tests had deprived the Armed Forces of more physically fit men than had the operations of the enemy. Total American casualties announced as of that day was just over 200,000. Physically fit men disqualified for failure of various mental tests numbered about 240,000. The article attributed the test failures mainly to educational deficiencies which could have been prevented or remedied.

A photograph of a kind which appears virtually every year in this publication was carried in the May 1944 issue of the System paper—the official photo of the State Directors conference. Among those State Directors or their representatives appearing in the 1944 picture who also are expected to appear in the next such photo were Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, California; Lt. Col. Howard Reed, Colorado; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; Col. Rodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming.

Classification Picture March 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total.....	26,644,102
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified.....	56,316
Not examined.....	662,713
Not available for induction or examination.....	246,682
Induction or examination postponed.....	5,846
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	373,694
26 years and older with liability extended.....	68,328
Under 19 years of age.....	196,607
Ordered for examination, DD Form 62 not received.....	181,817
I-Y	
Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,330,593
I-C	
Inducted.....	206,071
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,553,465
I-O	
Not examined.....	5,423
Examined and qualified.....	1,266
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,740
I-W	
At work.....	2,116
Released.....	5,820
I-D Members of reserve component.....	959,342
I-S Statutory deferment	
College.....	4,878
High school.....	49,807
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture).....	135,105
II-A Apprentice.....	9,940
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	16,911
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	870,070
III-A Dependency deferment.....	2,842,488
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,260,248
IV-B Officials.....	51
IV-C Aliens.....	8,981
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	75,449
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,387,764
V-A Over age liability.....	12,124,571

Colonel Higgins Retires: Served 47 Years in SS

(Continued from page 1)

Department, which office had been assigned custody of the records of the World War I system. For some time he engaged in his new assignment with liquidation of records and disposition of matters arising out of the World War I operation.

Colonel Higgins participated in the work of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee established after World War I to plan for future mobilization, and to draft proposed legislation to accomplish that objective.

From 1927 to 1930, Colonel Higgins served in a civilian capacity in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, in the preparation of Selective Service plans.

He was appointed a captain in the Specialist Reserve in 1928, and was promoted to major, Specialist Reserve, in 1935.

During the years of planning and training in selective service matters between World Wars I and II, Colonel Higgins attended several conferences on active duty, and for a number of years served as instructor in the conduct of Army extension courses for the Specialist Group for Selective Service.

As enactment of the 1940 legislation became imminent, Colonel Higgins was called to active duty with the Selective Service System in August 1940. He served initially as a member of the National Headquarters Advisory Council. In March 1941 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and was made a member of the Board of Review established by the Director to consider Presidential appeals. He was later named Assistant Director, Presidential Appeals and Advisory, in which capacity he supervised the operations of the Board of Review.

Colonel Higgins attained his retirement rank of colonel in 1941.

In recognition of his work with Selective Service, Colonel Higgins was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1946.

Following the end of World War II, Colonel Higgins served successively as Chief of the Archives Division and as Assistant Executive Liquidation Officer. He left the latter office on his appointment July 1, 1947, to the Committee for Manpower Requirements of the Office of Selective Service Records. With the reestablishment of the System in 1948, Colonel Higgins was appointed to his post as Assistant to the Director.

Colonel and Mrs. Higgins plan to continue to make their home in Washington, D.C.

On September 16, 1940, the date of enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act, there were some 1,024,000 men and women in all components of the Armed Forces.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

March 17, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 253, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," was rescinded.

March 17, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 257, Subject: "Furnishing Information to Reserve Components for Enlistment Purposes and Report of Regular and Reserve Enlistments," was amended to revise the procedures to be followed in connection with furnishing information to the reserve components.

April 8, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 259, Subject: "Examination of Registrants Who Leave the United States," concerning the examination of registrants before they leave the United States.

Students Visit Local Board On Career Day

Many local boards and other elements of the System participate in high school "Career Days" and similar events aimed at guiding students in career planning and acquainting them with community, State, and Federal activities.

In Nevada, Local Board No. 17 of Ely, carries Career Day activities a step further.

On one such recent occasion, the local board entertained a group of visiting students from the high school. As a demonstration of the success of the program, the opportunity to visit the local board attracted four young ladies.

Participating in the event at the local board office were Harry M. Watson, chairman of the local board, State Senator Charles D. Gallagher, board member, C. E. Horton, Government Appeal Agent, and Mrs. Chloe Frampton, clerk.

Training Sessions

Reserve and National Guard officers assigned to Selective Service on mobilization neared the end of the conference training year as the 11th such 2-week session was held April 11-25 at the U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

Attending the conference were reserve units from Casper, Wyo., Des Moines, Detroit, Fargo, N. Dak., Indianapolis, Lansing, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cedar Rapids, and Chicago.

National Guard Selective Service Sections attended from Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

President Creates Committee On Manpower Needs, Resources

The President on April 15, 1964, signed Executive Order No. 11152 creating the President's Committee on Manpower. The newly created committee of key Cabinet and agency heads is charged with the duty to assist in "assessing the Nation's current and prospective manpower requirements and supplies, including the direct and indirect effects of Federal programs, and in developing recommendations to deal with current and prospective manpower problems." and to advise in

"developing improved methods and programs for appraising national manpower needs and resources."

The Director of Selective Service is named to the Committee, to serve under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Labor, with the Secretaries of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

The President's remarks at the signing of the Executive order were, in part, as follows:

"Members of the Cabinet, Members of the Congress, ladies, and gentlemen: Full employment for our workers, increasing production for our industry, enlarged opportunity for our citizens are all among the fundamental goals of our national economy. The realization of these goals and our greatness as a nation rest today, as it has in the past, on the wise use of the skills of our people.

"For this reason, I am today establishing the President's Committee on Manpower under the chairmanship of the very able Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz. This committee will examine our manpower needs from time to time and improve our techniques, our appraising needs, and potential resources. It will study the impact of Federal programs on our demand for manpower. It will formulate recommendations to insure the wise and full use of all of our manpower resources now and in the years to come.

"Congress very wisely in the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 made the Secretary of Labor my manpower adviser. It directed the President to present yearly reports on the state of the Nation's manpower. Through the commission representing all agencies concerned with manpower, we can insure the urgent priority and the effective coordination which this responsibility demands.

"We are in the midst of a growing revolution in our patterns of work. Technology is eliminating jobs for some and it is requiring higher skills from others. Our labor force is getting younger as our population grows and more women are returning to work. So it is a primary responsibility of our free economy to meet these challenges to match the changing needs of business and the changing requirements of workers.

"But Government also has a responsibility. First, we are the Nation's largest employer. We are required to assess the country's future needs for manpower. Our studies and our recommendations often shape the manpower decisions of our private groups. Our free enterprise system has met and sur-

(Continued on page 4)

States Respond To Anniversary Of Awards Plan

In response to the letter to all State Directors on February 20, 1964, in which the Director requested that the Selective Service System give its full support and participation in the national observance of the 10th Anniversary of the Government-wide Incentive Awards Program, the National Incentive Awards Committee has received copies of publications, releases, and tentative plans for the balance of the calendar year from various State Headquarters.

The reports from 15 States reflected the variety of means in use in the System to commemorate the 10th anniversary year of the program.

Those States which issue informal news publications to their personnel are conducting information and educational campaigns on the incentive awards program. Articles feature the President's messages, hints on making suggestions, the value of the program, and similar materials.

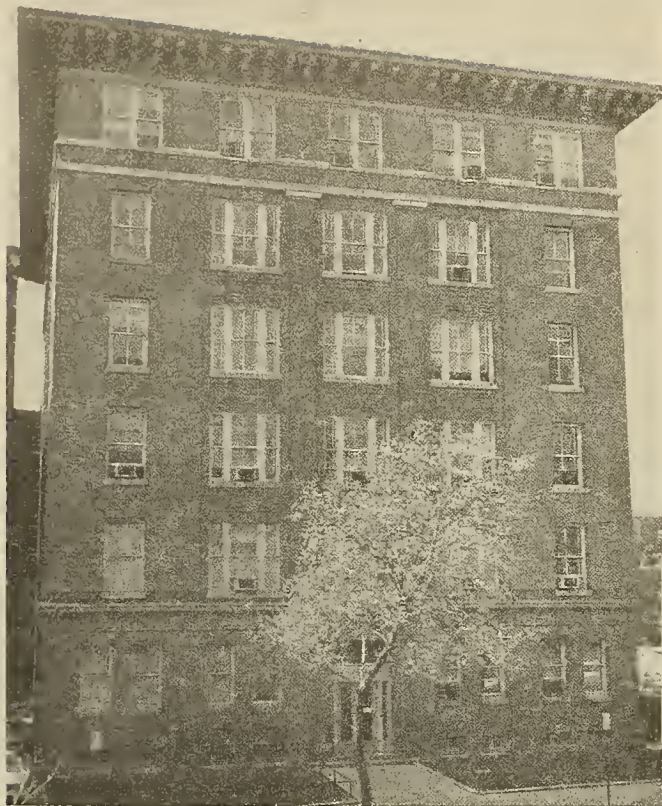
Some States are issuing releases and other material on a monthly basis throughout the year for posting on bulletin boards. Others are issuing special incentive awards letters or memoranda on a monthly basis. One State has undertaken the issuance of a monthly "Incentive Award News" publication for the anniversary year.

Public ceremonies of award presentations have been held in some States and are being planned in others.

The use of Incentive Awards Anniversary emblems on letterheads and other stationery has been reported by some States.

Every method of communication information has stressed the measurable benefits accruing to the Government in the past from the program to emphasize its real value in helping to achieve efficiency and economy in Government activities.

Practical hints to employees to help them in identifying areas for improving operations, and to help them to develop complete and workable suggestions are widely disseminated.



NEW HOME OF National Headquarters, pictured above, has been used by Government agencies since its construction in 1911 except for a brief period in 1954-55. The building, at 1724 F Street NW., housed the Civil Service Commission from its construction until 1932. A succession of other agencies were housed in it. The most recent occupant ahead of National Headquarters was the U.S. Employment Service. Built and owned privately, the building was leased by the Government for many years then was acquired by the Government early in 1960 by condemnation. The building consists of a basement and six floors. Its framing is structural steel and the exterior finish is buff brick and stone. The building is heated by steam, has fluorescent lighting, air conditioning with window conditioners and package units, and is served by two elevators.

President Creates Committee On Manpower Needs, Resources

(Continued from page 3)

mounted the grave challenges of the past. Our ability to meet this challenge, to match the need for jobs with the need for skills in the midst of a rapidly changing technology and a rapidly growing population is a new test of American vitality and capacity for growth.

"We intend to meet that test. We intend to meet it with all the energy and all the imagination that a great nation can summon. I have no doubt that the result will be an America of enlarged opportunity for the fruitful labor of all its people.

"We are making visible progress toward our goals of full employment and better opportunity, although not near fast enough. For example, unemployment has declined from 5.8 percent of the labor

force in the first quarter of last year to 5.4 percent of the labor force in the first quarter of this year. Job opportunities are growing faster.

"From December 1963 to March 1964, the number of nonfarm jobs grew by 900,000. Since January 1961, 4.3 million additional nonfarm jobs have been created. The total labor income in the United States has risen by \$56 billion, or 20 percent, up one-fifth since January 1961.

"But we must always look to the future. We must always be trying to do more for a better life for more people. And in that effort, I am glad to be associated with the very able and patriotic company that is present here this morning and who have done so much for so many in this field."

Anchorage Local Board Personnel Write Vivid Account of Earthquake Experience

The experiences of Anchorage, Alaska, local board personnel in the Alaskan earthquake were vividly recounted in a memorandum from Mrs. Dorothy Ellis to State Headquarters. The memorandum was reproduced and mailed by the State Director to other State Directors.

Excerpts from the memorandum follow:

"Just tried to place a call over the radio station here to you that we are OK. * * * I am still scared to death * * * would have sent a note yesterday but I * * * couldn't use my phone and could not get to this building. * * *

"* * * This post office building, although some of it is a mess, withstood the beating. We are allowed in here today (Mar. 30) to clean up and I was called to a GSA meeting. So many offices will need to have locations and everyone will have to double up. * * * Therefore such big outfits as the FAA and hundreds of others will have to be replaced. * * * Our office was a shambles, this one where I am the long lights * * * some of them down—holes in ceiling, the files on top of each other and some minor damage. * * * The file room was a mess as we had a large screen in there, all glass, this in a million pieces. Some of the files out of

line, too. But again this building withstood the terrible quake. That seems to be the story of the older buildings around * * *.

"My building had no heat up to last night, no lights, no water. I was just reading the paper when the horrible quake started. I just ran. I heard everything falling. I tried to reach the back fire well stairway, but I could not go down the stairs, as I was thrown to each side of the walls, we seemed to be going in each direction about 15 feet so I could not get up or down. I * * * never have been through anything so terrifying. I still shake. * * *

"I had about 30 men to report today so we managed to have this message sent over the radio to all men reporting for physical or induction to go directly to Fort Richardson if at all possible. I do not believe many went out, as there are no buses and you have to have your own transportation. We had two to come in from Valdez but after the havoc there, wonder if they will get here. Many of the young men are on C/D work * * *."

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to national headquarters:

Arizona: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Prell and Mrs. Dora Souris, Navy.

Florida: Clyde Kelly and Frances M. Nall, Army.

Nevada: Alice Dangberg, Roberta Edan, Lorraine Petersen, Army and Chloe Frampton, Air Force.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Evelyn S. George and Mrs. Lucy I. Mitchell, Army.

Oklahoma: Cleo E. Evans, Army, Pearl M. Defrees, Air Force and Navy.

South Dakota: Mrs. Frieda B. Tupper, Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Lola M. Grillietto and Mrs. Eleanor R. Thomas, Air Force.

In addition, the U.S. Army Los Angeles Recruiting Main Station recently presented a citation commending the San Bernardino, Calif., local board group, including Local Boards Nos. 130, 131, and 132, "for cooperation and understanding that made their tasks both less burdensome and more effective."

The certificate of recognition was issued by 6th U.S. Army Headquarters and presented by Maj. Jerry Piribek, commanding officer of the Los Angeles station.

Clerks of the local boards are Norma Wilmoth, Bea Ramirez, Katherine Paulson, Angie Consolo, Gladys Davis, Florence Scheepers, and Violet Jones.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of February 29, 1964.

Relative standing of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.61
Idaho	14.45
Guam	11.87
Wisconsin	9.71
Virgin Islands	9.35
Nebraska	8.85
Oklahoma	8.25
Alabama	8.12
Washington	7.89
Wyoming	7.75
Montana	7.54
Utah	7.49
West Virginia	7.26
South Dakota	7.04
Kentucky	6.64
Vermont	6.63
Delaware	6.63
North Dakota	6.57
New Hampshire	6.54
Nevada	6.52
Mississippi	6.49
North Carolina	6.45
Maryland	6.20
Minnesota	6.14
Kansas	6.14
Missouri	5.90
New Jersey	5.84
Hawaii	5.76
Ohio	5.55
Indiana	5.49
Arizona	5.44
New York	5.22
Michigan	5.08
Maine	4.80
Pennsylvania	4.67
Rhode Island	4.35
Connecticut	4.30
District of Columbia	4.18
Florida	4.10
Georgia	3.80
Alaska	2.20

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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Number 6

Why Are Citizens Reluctant To Observe Flag Day?

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The birthday of our flag comes in June. Could it be that we are too reluctant to observe the day because of the sensitivity of aging persons to be reminded of their years? Could it be that a concern for lack of feeling for the flag is an indication of aging on the part of the person concerned? Could it be that our gain in knowledge has caused us to hide our respect for people or symbols? Could it be that we activated the appearance of neglect to avoid the frightening conclusion that our peers evaluate us as being "square."

I have always believed that respect for my flag was a selfish

action on my part. This should qualify me to some degree among those who hold that individual freedom has first priority. This respect for our flag seems to me to be basic in the survival of the individual person. The nature of our world prohibits any idea of an individual surviving except as a part of a mutual cooperative group. The members of any group must have common wants of things that exist in reasonably sufficient supply. They must have methods of cooperation acceptable to a majority of the co-operators. Most of all they must share common ideals, and for these there must be symbols.

Herein lies the purpose of our flag. As a word represents a material thing, so a flag represents feelings and beliefs that even words have not been capable of adequately describing.

The flag symbolizes a past our Nation has had. A past peopled by men and women who saw that to have a kind of a nation of which they dreamed there were prices which they must pay. These prices included life, both to be used for the common cause and lives to be given that the cause might triumph and that generations to come might be the benefactors of these sacrifices.

The flag symbolizes our present with the present individual responsibility we must accept as guardians of our heritage. It reminds us constantly of our daily blessings and the obligations we owe to insure to those who will come the privileges earned by those who are gone.

Our hopes, our dreams for an ever bettering world in the future are entwined around the stripes and clustered about each star.

Federal agencies contribute \$45.5 million a year for employee life insurance costs under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance program.

ROA Presents Director 1964 "Minute Man" Award

SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has been chosen by the Reserve Officers Association to receive its annual Minute Man "Hall of Fame" citation for 1964. The presentation will be made at the Association's annual convention in Portland, Oreg., June 10-12.

In receiving the citation General Hershey joins a distinguished roster of leaders in National Defense who have been awarded the ROA citation over the years.

In announcing the selection of General Hershey for the award, Maj. Gen. James E. Frank, President of the ROA, said in a statement for the press:

"One of the most beloved figures on the Washington and the National scene, General Hershey is among the staunchest friends the Reserves and national preparedness have ever had. He has consistently fought for true universal military training, with some form of preparedness training for all the young men of the country. He recently completed his 52d year of military service.

"General Hershey has also been a long-time friend of ROA and of the cause of Reservists everywhere. Recently his energy and talent has been absorbed in serving as Chairman of the ROA Memorial Building Fund that seeks creation of a living memorial commemorating the Minuteman tradition at No. 1 Independence Avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill."

A tribute to the Director was carried in the editorial columns of the June issue of *The Officer*, monthly magazine of the ROA. That editorial is reproduced below.

"ROA's assessment of the still vital career of our General Hershey quite understandably encompasses a fine degree of emotion. Few men of the military community have exhibited the congeniality, the calmness, the sound good sense and the patience possessed in abundance and exhibited generously by General Hershey.

"From year to year he has endeared himself to an even greater degree to our membership. His appearance usually is greeted by a standing ovation. His wisdom, which he usually shares with us, is accepted enthusiastically, and with a new sense of awareness upon each occasion.

"General Hershey's role as chairman of the Memorial Building Fund Campaign is filled in the manner so characteristic of him; he assumes that ROA members are men and women of sturdy intentions, and he is awaiting universal response to his suggestion that we all pull together to put the job across.

"Yet, Lewis Blaine Hershey's role far exceeds any of those mentioned above.

"And it is to epitomize the superior virtues that he is being added to our Association's highest Honor Roll, with our claim for him a place in 'The Nation's Minute Man Hall of Fame.'

"Lewis Hershey first donned the uniform of a soldier in 1912. In that year, those of us who in the

(Continued on page 3)

Succeeds Father On Local Board In Maryland

Service to the Nation through service with the Selective Service System is recognized by the Baker family of Thurmont, Md.

William G. Baker, Thurmont high school teacher, has been appointed to Local Board 46 to succeed his late father, Wilbur W. Baker, whose 22 years of service with the System made him one of Maryland's senior Selective Service uncompensated officials.

The late Mr. Wilbur Baker served the System since 1941, and was chairman of Local Board 46 for the last 13 years.

Clerk Is Honored As Top Federal Worker in Area

Mrs. Avis M. Warness, chief clerk of Local Board No. 1, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., was named 1963 Federal civil servant of the year in the Sioux Falls area. The honor was announced at the awards dinner of the Sioux Falls Chapter of the Federal Business Association in February.

Mrs. Warness was originally employed as assistant clerk of the board in 1959, and was named chief clerk in April 1962. In addition, she had worked as a local board clerk in Minnesota.

In a letter of congratulations to Mrs. Warness, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said:

"This honor reflects great credit on you and the Selective Service System. I know the State Director and members of the System in South Dakota, as well as members of the System elsewhere, share the pride I feel in your selection for this honor."

Regular Forces Get Board Help In Recruiting

Local Boards will furnish to the regular forces as well as to the reserve components copies of examination papers of registrants found qualified for service and who desire to enlist, under Operations Bulletin No. 257 as amended April 30, 1964. When issued on February 26, 1964, the Bulletin provided for furnishing copies of the examination papers only when the registrant desired to enlist in a reserve component.

In addition to extending the procedure to cover prospective enlistments in the regular forces, the amended Bulletin dispenses with the requirement that the Armed Service concerned, as well as the registrant, request the Local Board in writing to furnish the papers.

The amended Bulletin also authorizes the Local Board in such cases to furnish not only Standard Forms 88 and 89 and DD Form 98, but to include the X-ray and Audiogram card and the AQB Scoring Worksheet (DA Form 6022) if present in the cover sheet.

The amended Bulletin retains the requirement of a monthly report of all enlistments into the regular forces or the reserve components by registrants after they have been found qualified for military service at an Armed Forces examining station.

Reemployment rights have been provided for Federal employees who leave their jobs to serve on active duty in the Armed Forces.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Twenty Years Ago

The record of two new Army divisions in the Italian campaign was the subject of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Local Boards, published in the *System* newspaper 20 years ago this month. The two divisions which played a prominent role in the victory were made up almost entirely of men who entered the Army through Selective Service. Secretary of War Stimson wrote:

"I feel sure that all members of the Local Boards of the Selective Service System will derive a special satisfaction in reading the records of these men. In such victories as these they will find reward for the devotion to duty they have displayed in selecting men for the Nation's needs."

Reflecting the favorable progress of the war, the *System* 20 years ago this month was concerned with its task of aiding veterans return to their former civilian jobs under the reemployment provisions of the law. The Veterans Assistance Program had been formulated and disseminated to the Local Boards in Local Board Memoranda Nos. 190 and 190-A.

With age the controlling factor in occupational deferment in June

1944, the Replacement Schedule Program for registrants in occupations other than agriculture was revised to conform with policies restricting deferment of men under 26, and liberalizing deferment requirements for older men. The revised Replacement Schedule Program was made applicable primarily in the age group 26 through 29. Men under 26 were no longer to be listed on schedules, nor were employers using the schedules required to list registrants 30 through 37. The new deferment policies and the revised Replacement Schedule Program reflected the need of the Armed Services for younger men.

An article in the June 1944 issue of the *System* newspaper let Local Boards know that their struggles with occupational deferment cases were not new. The article described the plea of an employer in 1777 and 1778 for the discharge of 11 men drafted into the militia from the employer's "Cannon and Nail Rod Works" in Berk County, Pennsylvania. "They are of more extensive Uses to the Continent as Artificers," the employer wrote. The Continental Congress passed a resolution deferring the 11 men.

Classification Picture April 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	27,054,982
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	77,533
Not examined	625,752
Not available for induction or examination	393,242
Induction or examination postponed	4,857
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	404,013
26 years and older with liability extended	67,425
Under 19 years of age	251,358
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	1,393,486
I-C	
Inducted	210,446
Enlisted or commissioned	1,571,486
I-O	
Examined and qualified	1,425
Not examined	5,174
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,896
I-W	
At work	2,103
Released	5,866
I-D Members of reserve component	979,379
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	5,169
High school	93,101
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)	136,824
II-A Apprentice	10,991
II-C Agricultural deferment	17,188
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	978,747
III-A Dependency deferment	2,866,769
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,270,017
IV-B Officials	50
IV-C Aliens	9,138
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	77,033
IV-F Not qualified	2,400,973
V-A Over age liability	12,193,541

Supreme Court to Review Three "Supreme Being" Cases

On May 4, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States agreed to review three cases involving section 6(j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. These cases are *United States v. Seeger* and *United States v. Jakobson* from the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and *Peter v. United States*, from the Ninth Circuit. It is anticipated that these cases will be argued in the October 1964 term of court.

The *Jakobson* case presents the question of whether the registrant's beliefs come within the definition of conscientious objection requiring belief in a Supreme Being contained in section 6(j) of the Act. It also presents the further question of whether section 6(j) of the Act is constitutional if it is not broad enough to include the beliefs of the registrant. The sincerity of the registrant is also involved.

The constitutional aspects of section 6(j) are squarely presented in

the *Seeger* and *Peter* cases. The cases were discussed in the April 1964 issue of *Selective Service*.

Jakobson did not claim to be conscientious objector when he filed his questionnaire in September 1953. In April 1958, he filed conscientious objector form which he claimed to be conscientiously opposed to combatant service only. He stated that he believed in a Supreme Being. In five typewritten pages he described the nature of his beliefs and how his beliefs in a Supreme Being involved duties superior to those arising from any human relation. Although his parents were Jewish as he had been brought up in the faith until he was 13 or 14 years old, he stated that he was not a member of any religious sect or organization.

On December 9, 1958, Jakobson appeared before the Local Board at its request. At that time he filed a 43-page discussion of his views in which he stated that he wished to change his request for a I-A classification to a request for a I-C classification. He stated that his views had developed over a period of time. He could not with a clear conscience allow himself to participate in any form of military service. He discussed his conception of

(Continued on page 4)

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of March 31, 1964.

Relative standing of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.61
Idaho	14.50
Guam	11.40
Wisconsin	9.57
Virgin Islands	9.35
Nebraska	8.85
Oklahoma	8.15
Alabama	8.10
Utah	7.76
Wyoming	7.75
Washington	7.66
West Virginia	7.41
Vermont	7.15
New Hampshire	7.12
South Dakota	7.05
Hawaii	6.98
North Dakota	6.96
Montana	6.78
Delaware	6.70
Kentucky	6.68
North Carolina	6.63
Mississippi	6.49
Nevada	6.27
Kansas	6.22
Maryland	6.17
Minnesota	6.06
New Jersey	6.05
Missouri	5.82
Indiana	5.70
Ohio	5.66
Arizona	5.48
New York	5.18
Michigan	4.94
Maine	4.86
Pennsylvania	4.77
Rhode Island	4.73
Georgia	4.55
Florida	4.30
Connecticut	4.28
District of Columbia	4.07
Alaska	2.20

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

April 30, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 257, Subject: "Furnishing Information to Regular and Reserve Components for Enlistment Purposes and Report of Regular and Reserve Enlistments," was amended to provide for the furnishing of information concerning physical and mental examinations of registrants to regular components of the Armed Forces for those men who desire to enlist therein.

May 1, 1964—Packet No. 79 of the Selective Service Manual containing the following:

1. Revised pages of Part 1606 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 95 effective March 5, 1964.

2. Pages 63 and 64 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, in which an error in printing on page 63 was corrected.

Student Form Revised; Use Is Reviewed

Selective Service System Form 109 (Student Certificate) was revised February 11, 1964. The form is quite similar to the form printed April 29, 1963, except that "full time" has been added in item No. 2. Instructions which were printed on the back of the original form have been moved to the front of the form. The new form states that "previous printings may be used." This instruction was placed on the form to permit schools to issue the form revised April 29, 1963, to local boards only for June 1964 graduates. Thereafter, only the new form should be used. Adding "full time" to the form revised February 11, 1964, is a major change which necessitates the destruction of all previous issues of the form. Colleges should be contacted to see that all previous printings of the form have been destroyed.

A committee from the American Association of College Registrars and Admission Officers worked with Selective Service personnel in revising the form.

Colleges are asked to submit evidence on all students registered with Selective Service. This becomes more important now than last year because the age of induction has dropped into college ages and all 18-year-old registrants not in school will be examined after July 1, 1964. Many of the 18-year-old registrants will be enrolled in college.

Colleges have been informed that Forms 109 or machine record cards

Director Commends, Rewards Clerks For Fire Actions

The Director has approved the following awards as prescribed in Administrative Bulletin 2.80.

Cash awards and letters of commendation were granted to Mrs. Virginia A. Magnusson and Mrs. Marsha M. Cable, Clerk and Assistant Clerk, respectively, of Local Board No. 77, Pennsylvania, for their devotion to responsibility and their competent action during an emergency when the Local Board office was threatened by fire.

Cash and Certificates were approved for:

Mrs. Maxene P. Lee, Clerk, Local Board No. 26, Rigby, Idaho; Miss Stella B. Smekta, Secretary, Minnesota State Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Linda R. Fee, Clerk, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Mabel C. Childers, Clerk, Local Board No. 37, Lancaster, Ohio; Miss Bertha Mayhew, Clerk-Stenographer, Pennsylvania State Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Irma L. Wilson, Appeal Board Clerk, San Angelo, Tex.; Mrs. Mabel H. Smith, Statistical Clerk, National Headquarters.

Old Forms Ordered Destroyed to Insure Registrants Know Reemployment Rights

Preinduction examination order forms and induction order forms printed previous to November 27, 1963, have been ordered destroyed. Instructions to destroy the old forms to insure that Local Boards use only those forms as revised November 27, 1963, were embodied in State Director Advice No. 723, issued May 4, 1964.

Forms printed prior to November 27, 1963, did not adequately reflect the current provisions respecting reemployment rights provided in

the law as recently amended. The Order to Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination (SSS Form No. 223), Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form 252), and Order for Transferred Man to Report for Induction (SSS Form 253) which will be used in the future to advise the registrant how he should protect his reemployment right upon receiving orders to report for the preinduction examination and for induction.

In the case of a preinduction order, the registrant is advised on the November 27, 1963, form to inform his employer that his absence from his job is merely to determine his qualification for service. In the case of an order to report for induction, the registrant is informed that he should explain to his employer that he may be found not qualified and may not be inducted. Both forms warn the registrant that to protect his reemployment rights, he should report for work at the beginning of his next regularly scheduled working period after his return from preinduction examination, or on return to his place of employment upon being found disqualified on reporting for induction.

may be submitted to various State Headquarters in bulk for transmittal to the various Local Boards or other State Headquarters. Such a procedure may be more economical and feasible. However, if the forms are mailed in bulk to State Headquarters, colleges have also been informed that the forms should be separated by State and Local Board before being mailed in bulk.

The new Forms 109 or machine record cards should be submitted by the colleges approximately 30 days after the opening of the school year. Local Boards should not request evidence of enrollment of students in June unless the student is graduating or there is some special need for this type of information.

It is necessary that students be classified as soon as practical after evidence of enrollment in a college has been received. This will help provide a more complete manpower inventory and will preclude forwarding college students for preinduction physical examination.

Machine record cards are being used by many colleges in lieu of Form 109. This card is acceptable as evidence of a student's enrollment in college.

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 8,000 men during July 1964, for assignment to the Army. The June call was for 6,000.

The procurement objective for June and July for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 19,000 each month of which 14,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System over the 2-month period.

These calls will bring the total number inducted to about 3,133,000 since 1948.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Arch K. Schoch, Chairman, Local Board No. 42, High Point, N.C., and Col. Herman F. Vieweg, member, Michigan Scientific Advisory Committee, Detroit, Mich.

the law as recently amended. The Order to Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination (SSS Form No. 223), Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form 252), and Order for Transferred Man to Report for Induction (SSS Form 253) which will be used in the future to advise the registrant how he should protect his reemployment right upon receiving orders to report for the preinduction examination and for induction.

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Colonel Burke Named Vermont State Director

Col. William J. Burke has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Vermont, effective May 1, 1964.

Colonel Burke, a native of West Rutland, Vt., attended schools in Rutland and was graduated from the University of Vermont.

He began his military career by enlistment in the Army Reserve in 1936. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in July 1929, and in 1942 entered on active duty. He served through the war as a finance officer and was released from active duty in May 1946, as a Lieutenant Colonel. Colonel Burke remained active in the Reserve in various assignments as an instructor in the USAR Schools, as well as acting as Director of Training and Executive Officer.

Colonel Burke has been employed with the Bureau of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department, in several locations in the Vermont District, as an Inspector, a Deputy Collector in Charge, and Administrative Fiscal Officer. Since July 1962 he has been stationed at the Bureau Headquarters in Washington as a Staff Management Officer.

Colonel and Mrs. Burke, the former Marjorie Barker of Rutland, took an active part in community affairs in Vermont communities where they made their home since 1946. The couple has two sons, the older a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy.

ROA Honors Director as "Minute Man"

(Continued from page 1)

last 5 years have reached the military retirement age were toddlers. In the White House was a President whose oldest son, then a boy, has since completed a nationally recognized career and passed on and whose grandson now is in the House of Representatives, aspiring to the Senate—William Howard Taft.

"World War I was then only a cloud on the horizon; King Edward VII had just died on England's throne and 'Cousin Willie,' later to become the hated Kaiser Wilhelm, and America's robust 'Teddy' Roosevelt were together at his funeral. The population of the United States had reached the astonishing census of 91,972,266, and a young genius named Henry Ford had put the 'tin lizzie' on such highways as America had, a feat at the time quite as remarkable as that of the Wright Brothers, one of whom could speak and one of whom could fly.

"In the intervening 52 years, Lewis B. Hershey has seen America reach greatness; he has been a part of that emergence from a brash young nation to the greatest power on the earth, now bowed with responsibility.

"General Hershey, sitting quietly and yet with effectiveness over the great machine which measures and assesses America's manpower, is there not only because of his exceptional competence and his experience, but because of his character.

"General Hershey represents the character of America which has developed through hard work and brilliance over the past half century because that character, and the character which should be America, is Lewis Blaine Hershey.

"His career is so rich in service, is so meaningful in its genuine dedication, so brimful of the virtues, integrity, courage, compassion and a true love of duty, honor and country—that there is little ROA can do except to stand in tribute before him.

"In truth, few Americans so richly deserve a place in our Nation's Hall of Fame. We are confident history will so place him."

Final Training Conference Set For Hanscom Field

Final training conference of the year for reserve and National Guard officers earmarked for Selective Service duty in the event of mobilization will be held June 13-27 at L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.

Reserve units from Augusta, Hartford, Boston and Montpelier, and National Guard Selective Service Sections from Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Albany, N.Y., and New York City were scheduled to participate.



PICTURED ABOVE are State Directors and other State personnel who attended the 1964 State Directors conference, May 4-8, before the new National Headquarters building in Washington. Those pictured are:

George J. Scott Served System In World War I

Michigan's oldest board member, and possibly the oldest in the Nation, died at his home in Royal Oak on March 12.

Born June 18, 1868, at Weathersfield, N.Y., Mr. George J. Scott would have been 96 years old this June. He had actively served as chairman of Oakland County Local Board No. 66 until just a few weeks before his death.

In addition to his local board service throughout the World War II period and from 1948 to date, Mr. Scott was one of the few remaining board members who had served during the World War I draft operation. He was secretary of the Oakland County draft board from May 18, 1917, to March 31, 1919.

A resident of Oakland County for almost 90 years, Mr. Scott was active in all civic affairs and was generally recognized throughout the community as "Mr. Royal Oak" in recognition of his many services to that community.

Death Claims Dean Of New York City Board Members

A career of more than 22 years of dedicated Local Board service ended recently with the death of Timothy Driscoll, member of Local Board No. 29, New York City. He was the dean of the City's Local Board membership, respected and admired by all who worked with him in the New York City System.

Mr. Driscoll would have been 94 years old next August. His age did not deter him from the performance of his duties, and his record of attendance at Local Board meetings since 1941 was outstanding.

First row, left to right: Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Tex.; Col. Robert K. Custer, Ind.; Col. Luis Torres-Massa, P.R.; Col. Samuel F. Gray, N. Mex.; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Wash.; Col. Raymond T. Finks, Mo.; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebr.; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; Brig. Gen. Henry M. Gross, Pa.; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Md.; Sylvan Reichgut, D.C.; Lt. Col. Clifford E. Hall, Del.; Lt. Col. Daniel W. Mahoney, Alaska; Col. Lloyd Charles Wilson, R.I.

Second row, left to right: Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Lt. Col. Everette S. Stephenson, Ky.; Col. Jack W. Blair, Deputy Director, W. Va.; Col. William J. Burke, Vt.; Arnold L. Malone, Tenn.; Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Oreg.; Capt. Charles L. Kessler, Va.; Col. James F. Ulmer, Deputy Director, N. Dak.; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, Deputy Director, La.; Col. Claude S. Sanders, Jr., Miss.; Col. Raymond E. Clouse, Ohio; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wis.; Lt. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyo.; Maj. Gen. Richard C. Kendall, Mont.; Brig. Gen. Duane L. Corning, S. Dak.

Third row, left to right: Lt. Col. Ralph W. Adams, Ala.; Lt. Col. Harry O. Smith, Ga.; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, V.I.; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, N.J.; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Okla.; Col. Donald H. Collins, S. Dak.; LCDR John H. Hammack, III; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nev.; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Conn.; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Col. Edward P. Barrows, Deputy Director, Minn.; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Mich.; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colo.; Carlos C. Gueriero, Guam.

Fourth row, left to right: Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Lt. Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Col. William H. Boughton, N.Y.; Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Col. Fred M. Croom, Ark.; John C. Carr, Jr., Mass.; Col. Walter H. Henderson, Deputy Director, Calif.; Lt. Col. Victor E. Anderson, Ariz.; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kans.; William H. McCachren, N.C.; Oscar N. Grandmaison, N.H.; Lt. Col. Don G. Redpath, Deputy Director, Mont.

Supreme Court to Review Three "Supreme Being" Cases

(Continued from page 2)

"Godness" as well as an individual's relationship to "Godness." The Local Board classified him in class I-A-O and he appealed.

Upon appeal both the Department of Justice and the Hearing Officer recommended that Jakobson not be classified as a conscientious objector. The Hearing Officer concluded that Jakobson was not opposed to participation in combatant or noncombatant training and service by reason of religious training and belief but that his claim was based upon a personal moral code and he was not sincere in his claim.

In a seven-page typewritten reply to the recommendation of the Department of Justice, Jakobson insisted that he was sincere in his conscientious objection. He stated that his convictions were so deep and all-embracing that they could not simply be considered as sociological, philosophical, or cerebrally moral and in his opinion constituted a religious position. He felt that he must live in harmony with his inner light. He realized that his views were unorthodox but he had been brought up in an atmosphere which respected skepticism, free inquiry, and original thinking. He had read from Plato, Gandhi and others and had meditated consciously on many problems. He referred to the experiences in his life of 24 years and said this was his religion and these convictions were the results.

The Appeal Board classified Jakobson in class I-A. On December 8, 1960, he reported for induction as ordered but refused to submit to induction. He was prosecuted and convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

In reversing the District Court the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reviewed the history of the provisions of section

6(j) of the Act as well as current decisions relating to religion. It concluded that the time-honored principle of construing a statute not only to escape unconstitutionality but to avoid "grave and doubtful constitutional questions" dictated the reading of "religious training and belief" in section 6(j) as broadly as the words permit. The Court stated:

"The statute clearly does not require belief in an anthropomorphic deity breathing, like the God of the Sistine ceiling, over the face of the waters. Long before 1948 men whose belief in a Supreme Being would not have been questioned had substituted the notion of 'God out there' for 'God up there.' * * * A contemporary theologian of high distinction and wide influence, who has taught at great universities on both sides of the Atlantic, Prof. Paul Tillich, has written of God in terms that would surely embrace Jakobson's beliefs. * * * Jakobson's definition of religion as 'the sum and essence of one's basic attitude to the fundamental problems of human existence' and his insistence that man can know nothing of God and that Godness can be approached only through psychic involvement in reality parallel the views of this eminent theologian rather strikingly. We cannot believe that Congress, aware of the constitutional problem, meant to exclude views of this character from its definition of religion, or to require lay draft boards and personnel of the Department of Justice to pass on nice theological distinctions between vertical and horizontal transcendence. * * * It follows that if the decision of the Appeal Board rested solely on the view that the beliefs professed by Jakobson did not meet the test of section 6(j), it was predicated on an erroneous view of the law and afforded no basis for ordering his induction."

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 1964

Number 7

How Well Are We Protecting Our Heritage of Liberty?

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Since 1776 much has been written in tribute to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Perhaps the passage of time makes it inevitable that less is written on this subject each year. If the tape of history could be run backwards it would be interesting to speculate on what the Signers of the Declaration of Independence would think of the accomplishments of the heirs of the privileges for which they were willing to give and did give so much.

The physical world of today is a vastly different one than the one the Signers knew. Probably the "Heirs of the Signers"

would point with pride to what they have accomplished in the development of things. The automobile, the roads, and the numbers of people who have time to be on the roads would undoubtedly impress the Signers. What they would think of the facts that the automobile kills people much faster than the Indians did or that traffic becomes so snarled that it is quicker to walk is difficult to imagine.

Court Holds Hearing Denial Was Improper

The Department of Justice cannot properly refuse to conduct a hearing in accordance with the provisions of section 6(j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. (50 U.S.C. App. 456(j)), merely because the registrant in executing his conscientious objector form indicated he did not believe in a "Supreme Being," if there is any possibility that the registrant's objection has any religious basis, the hearing must be held. That is the effect of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on April 8, 1964, in the case of *David Neill MacMurray v. United States*.

MacMurray, who claimed to be a conscientious objector, appealed from the I-A classification of his local board. Upon appeal the file was referred to the Department of Justice for inquiry, hearing and recommendation. The Department returned the file to the appeal board without holding a hearing. In the letter returning the file the Department of Justice explained that it lacked jurisdiction.

The Department pointed out that the registrant had checked the "No" box on the Special Form for Conscientious Objector (SSS Form No. 150) opposite the question "Do you believe in a Supreme Being?" He commenced his description of his beliefs with the statement that the makeup of his personality and mind had established definite beliefs and principles against the use of war. He said that he had received his training from his parents, friends,

(Continued on page 3)

The Signers would understand many advantages of talking to people long distances from them. Perhaps they might wonder if there was any means available to prevent the irresponsible from talking or even the responsible from talking irresponsibly.

Their amazement would grow as they learned you can see from anywhere what is happening everywhere. They would, of course, see that fights with the Indians were confined to no particular season and might, like General Custer, wonder where all of the Indians were coming from.

Some of the Signers were aware that people who were said to fly through the air on broomsticks ended up being tried for witchery. Their amazement when they saw birds larger than barns flying through the air cannot be imagined. The convenience of getting elsewhere quickly would have great appeal but their minds, attuned to work as they knew it, could well wonder how people got anything done while they were flying around all the time.

Emigration was not unknown to the Signers but what their opinions of interstellar exploration would be are highly speculative. Their history and their experiences told them that have-nots have habitually emigrated hoping to become haves and that flight is one means of trying to escape problems. The cost of leaving the earth for other planets would tend to eliminate in

(Continued on page 2)



NEW SAVINGS BOND—Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, is pictured above receiving one of the first new \$75 Savings Bonds, recently issued, bearing a portrait of President Kennedy and his inaugural appeal "ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country." The bond purchased by the Director was delivered by William H. Neal, National Director, U.S. Savings Bond Division of the Treasury (right). General Hershey's bond carried serial number 77. Approximately \$2,500 worth of the low serial number bonds were purchased in National Headquarters.

Defense Asks 3,300 for Army During August

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 3,300 men during August 1964 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for August for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 14,300 of which 3,300 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The August call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the improved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during August.

This will bring the total number inducted to approximately 3,138,000 since 1948.

Community Honors Board Chairman

One of Tennessee's—and the System's—veteran local board members, F. Vaughn Browder, Chairman of Local Board No. 57 of Loudon County, Tenn., has been honored by his community with a "Vaughn Browder Recognition Day." The event was given in honor of Mr. Browder's long and distinguished service as a citizen, a community builder, and leader in farm affairs.

Five Members Of Board Team Serve 75 Years

Virginia cites with pride the record of service compiled by the Yorktown local board which now has five members of the local board team with more than 15 years of service.

Those who have compiled that record of more than 75 years of uncompensated service are R. H. Oliver, chairman, and O. G. Pitz and E. A. Smoot, Jr., members of the board; Dr. M. W. Crafford, medical adviser; and Judge W. E. Hogg, Government Appeal Agent.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

How Well Are We Protecting Our Heritage of Liberty?

(Continued from page 1)

the Signers' minds one of the given reasons for emigrating.

It is probable that the Signers with some possible reservations would consider that their heirs had done much with things. What might the Signers think that things have done to their heirs? It is far easier to see what man has done with things than to evaluate what things have done with man. The tremendous material changes made by man indicate that he has gained the possession of "know-how" especially scientific "know-how." It has come to be accepted generally that this scientific "know-how" is acquired by a process known as education which in turn is carried on mainly by schools of different kinds. This has led to a conclusion that any problem can be solved if enough information is assembled and scientifically treated. In fact, this process is increasingly turned over to machines to avoid human error, as it is quaintly put.

Here the Signers might feel bewilderment. In a world with less things (facts), they had been taught that man lived by principles and ideals that were believed, rather than known because they could be seen. In fact, so highly did they hold these beliefs that in their Declaration they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to a cause whose success could not have been predicted by the so-called facts of that time no matter how scientifically treated.

The Signers might view with a feeling bordering on consternation evidences of a tendency among those with extended exposure to educational processes to exhibit superiority to patriotic feelings as being an attribute possessed only by "squares" granting, of course, the Signers had been briefed as to what the "square" was thought to be by self-admitted sophisticates.

The Signers with their love of liberty believed they were being denied their liberties by the government by which they were led. Their Declaration indicted this government but at the same time it recognized an absolute need for a government. Perhaps the Signers, looking about today might believe there should be a declaration today against loss of individual liberty to lawlessness. They well might ask "How can a government endure if its citizens claim the individual right to violate the laws which the citizen finds contrary to his inter-

ests or even his liking?" Granting that the Signers were familiar with the fact that individual citizens did violate laws, were they accustomed to interpretations of these laws to permit the individual liberty to prevail even if it resulted in loss of liberty by other citizens, even loss of life? The answer is evident.

It is natural to presume that the Signers desired security and all possible certainty in life which by its nature is fundamentally uncertain. It is known from what they wrote that they understood fully what they must risk to secure what they believed to be their liberties. They possessed no illusions that security and certainty could be attained and retained except by the individual acceptance of responsibility and dedication to the common purpose to be achieved by the maximum cooperative efforts of each citizen.

In this month we the Heirs pay well-deserved tribute to the Signers who dared, and perhaps our tribute should be an evaluation of how we are protecting the heritage for which the Signers pledged without reservation their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Figures Reflect Enrollments, School Dropouts

In 1963 public high schools graduated 1.7 million pupils, 71 percent of the number who entered the ninth grade 4 years earlier. Moreover, 14.4 million pupils were enrolled in high school in the 1962-63 academic year, a gain of 6.8 percent over the 1961-62 total. Enrollment in elementary schools also increased, but by only 2.2 percent, to a total of 25.8 million pupils. The greater increase in the high schools means that the population bulge resulting from the high birthrate in the postwar years has already passed through the elementary schools and is now well into the high schools and on its way to college.

These facts were gathered by the Office of Education in its 10th annual fall survey of public schools, covering enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing. (From *Higher Education*.)



PRESENTATION OF a Selective Service System Certificate of Achievement to Col. Carroll S. Geddes (right) Commander, Air Reserve Records Center, Denver, Colo., was made June 5, 1964, by Col. Howard E. Reed (left), State Director of Selective Service for Colorado, acting for Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. Present at the ceremony also, was Capt. Kenneth S. Goodrich (center), of National Headquarters. The Certificate cited Colonel Geddes' service as commander and deputy commander of the Records Center, and as Chief, Reserve Activities Group Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C. The citation reads in part: "In these assignments he has demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership, tact, and diplomacy . . . distinguished himself through his understanding of the organization, procedure and policies of the System and their relationship to the U.S. Air Force. The outstanding manner in which he performed his duties reflects great credit to himself and benefit to the Selective Service System." The Certificate of Achievement is awarded by the Director of Selective Service to commissioned officers of the Armed Forces serving on active duty in recognition of outstanding service, acts, or achievements related to the operations of the Selective Service System which are worthy of special commendation.

Classification Picture May 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	27,430,119
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	97,036
Not examined	598,537
Not available for induction or examination	356,597
Induction or examination postponed	4,316
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	428,126
26 years and older with liability extended	67,228
Under 19 years of age	293,031
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	1,454,215
I-C	
Inducted	216,958
Enlisted or commissioned	1,587,141
I-O	
Examined and qualified	1,548
Not examined	5,335
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,056
I-W	
At work	2,158
Released	5,862
I-D Members of reserve component	993,890
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	5,492
High school	136,567
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)	138,268
II-A Apprentice	12,043
II-C Agricultural deferment	17,833
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,072,600
III-A Dependency deferment	2,888,193
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,281,291
IV-B Officials	46
IV-C Aliens	9,291
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	78,426
IV-F Not qualified	2,414,699
V-A Over age liability	12,261,336

Court Holds Hearing Denial Was Improper

(Continued from page 1)

chooling and environmental influence. Neither he nor his parents were members of any church, religious organization or sect. He had attended the First Lutheran Church in Glendale, California.

MacMurray was then classified into Class I-A by the Appeal Board.

Almost a year and a half after the Appeal Board classification and after the registrant had been ordered to report for induction, the registrant wrote the local board attempting to bring himself within the terms of the Act by stating that he meant by a "Supreme Being." He requested that his classification be reopened. This information was considered by the local board but the classification was not reopened.

The registrant reported for induction on a date set by his local board. He refused to submit to induction and prosecution followed.

In reversing the conviction in the District Court, the Circuit Court stated:

"It does not follow . . . that the words 'Do you believe in a Supreme Being' conveyed so broad a meaning to appellant when he read them in Form 150. Nothing in Form 150 would suggest to a registrant that belief in 'a Supreme Being' was to be equated with religious belief, and included beliefs rejecting an anthropomorphic Deity. Indeed the natural inference was to the contrary. The registrant was first asked to certify that he was 'by reason of religious training and belief, conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form . . .'. He was then immediately asked to state whether he believed in 'a Supreme Being.' Thus the registrant must either suppose that he was being invited to contradict, by the next stroke of his pen, his certification that his objections are based on religious training and belief, or that belief in 'a Supreme Being' was meant here in a narrower sense and therefore a negative answer to the question of whether he believed in 'a Supreme Being' would be consistent with possession of religious belief.

"Appellant stated in his application for reopening that he assumed the latter; that is, that he supposed the words 'a Supreme Being' were used in Form 150 in a 'fundamentalist' or anthropomorphic sense, rather than as a reference to Deity's coextensive with religious faith itself. Appellant's assumption was at least plausible. His denial of belief in 'a Supreme Being' in the context of Form 150, therefore could not be taken as a denial of belief in 'a Supreme Being' as Congress used those words in the statute.

"Congress surely did not intend the right to inquiry and hearing to turn upon nice judgments as to the meaning of a registrant's answers to ambiguous questions on a form. Denial of inquiry and hearing is

STUDENT NAME (1)	SELECTIVE SERVICE NUMBER (2)	DATE (3)	STATUS (4)	STUDENT NUMBER (5)
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM—STUDENT CERTIFICATE				
The status of this student is shown in Item 4, above, as follows:				
1. Entered upon and satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course.				
2. Entered upon and satisfactorily pursuing a part-time course.				
3. Terminated his enrollment.				
4. Graduated.				
Remarks:		THE INFORMATION RELATING TO THIS STUDENT IS CORRECT.		
		(Authentication)		
		(School)		
		(Address)		
SSS Form 109-A (6-8 61)		Form approved. Budget Bureau No. 33.R124.9.		
(SEE OTHER SIDE FOR EXPLANATION) (Front)				

This tabulating card is furnished to the local board in lieu of the Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 109), printed on letter size paper. The information furnished the local board is printed on the top edge of the card in the following sequence:

- (1) Student Name
- (2) Selective Service Number
- (3) Date of Report
- (4) Status, a number corresponding to the number of the item in the body of the form which describes the normal status of students. SSS Form No. 109-A for students in Status 1 or 2 will normally be prepared annually, or oftener as appropriate; for students in another status, it may be prepared at any time.
- (5) Student Number

Authentication of the information on the form may be by any means evidencing that a responsible official of the college or university has verified its preparation.

(Back)

SSS Form 109-A (represented above) has been developed at the request of colleges and universities. Many schools are presently using machine record cards to report full time enrollment of students to the local boards. Additional schools are securing equipment that can be used to complete machine record cards.

This form has been approved and is presently being printed. The forms will be ready for distribution to the colleges through state headquarters about August 15, 1964, to assist them in planning for the Fall program.

The representation is printed here to acquaint personnel of the System with the appearance of the new form which many schools will use instead of SSS Form 109.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 21, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 252, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Registrants at Age 18," which was amended to delete the former third paragraph advising that 18-year-old registrants were not to be forwarded for physical examination.

June 12, 1964—Operations Bulletin

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Miss Ida M. Erickson, Clerk, Local Board No. 62 Lake County, Minnesota; George W. Downie, Member, Local Board No. 156, Winthrop, Massachusetts; Mrs. Patricia Fish, Coordinator of Local Board Group G, Long Beach, California; Mary H. Gunster, Clerk, Local Board No. 37, Sarasota, Florida; Mrs. Vera E. Harman, Clerk, Local Board No. 22, Lamar, Colorado; and George Ellis, Local Board Auditor, Wisconsin State Headquarters.

No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

Examination of 18-Year Olds Begun by Local Boards July 1

Local boards of the Selective Service System began on July 1, 1964, to order for complete examination registrants who became 18 years old on or after Jan. 1, 1964, putting into effect President Johnson's program to identify those in need of rehabilitation which the President announced on Jan. 5, 1964.

In a statement released following submission to him of the report of the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation, the President said:

"First, I am directing the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Selective Service System to proceed to conduct, as soon as possible, examination of all new registrants who are out of school and otherwise available for service."

The President stated that the examination authorized by the Uni-

versal Military Training and Service Act can best be done, for those who are no longer in school, while they are still 18. He added: "This will enable those who are qualified for military service to plan intelligently their future careers in this respect. It will enable those found unqualified to get to work promptly on the education, training, or health services which can be of benefit to them."

"The examinations given to selective service registrants provide a unique opportunity to measure all young men by a single yardstick, so that both they and their communities can judge their performance, and improve it where necessary."

"Until now we have not taken advantage of this opportunity. Of late only a limited number of selective service registrants have actually been examined, usually four to five years after registering, and, except for a few pilot projects, there have been no follow up measures for those who fail to meet the standards . . .

"I must emphasize that early examination will NOT mean early induction. There will be no change in the present practice of calling older registrants for actual induction into the Armed Forces before younger ones are called."

Local boards were instructed in Operations Bulletin No. 252, issued Jan. 10, 1964, to expedite the classification of all registrants who reached 18 on and after Jan. 1, 1964, in preparation for the examination procedures initiated July 1, 1964.

State Director Advice No. 724, issued May 21, 1964, and amended June 11, 1964, carried instructions to begin the actual delivery for examination of the 18-year-olds.

The SDA stated that the numbers of 18-year-olds delivered should be limited to the capacity of the Armed Forces Examining Stations to conduct complete examinations and by the number of older registrants who must be ordered for examination to maintain the examined and qualified pool determined by the State Director to be appropriate.

The State Director Advice also contained instructions on reporting procedures in connection with the examination of 18-year-olds.

SUGGESTION SPOTLIGHT

For worthwhile ideas for improvement, view the full scope of your job.

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY THE BEAM IS DIRECTED TOWARD BOTTLENECKS IN OPERATIONS

Stretch your minds beyond the way you ordinarily do your work, and strive for work simplification by pinpointing the problems . . . then suggest practical solutions to your supervisor.

Twenty Years Ago

The Director of Selective Service, 20 years ago this month, in testimony before a Senate subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education, presented statistics showing that one in three registrants, 18 through 37, had been found unfit for military service on examination. More than 30 percent of those rejected were disqualified for mental disabilities. General Hershey expressed particular concern over this segment of the rejected men and stated to the subcommittee that "there must be definite and positive measures taken to insure the development, the training, and the conditioning of our youth to the end that they will be physically strong and emotionally stable."

In an editorial in the July 1944, issue of the Selective Service newspaper, General Hershey discussed the importance of the records acquired under the Selective Training and Service Act, stressing the necessity to preserve them. He described the records as the "most

detailed data about such a large segment of a Nation's population ever brought together by any one agency at any one time in the epochs of mankind." Pointing out the various uses of the data in the 45 million files, the Director noted that the potential value of the data "in the furtherance of scientific knowledge and as a foundation for programs improving health is incalculable."

Looking forward to shifting emphasis in the System's operation 20 years ago, the Director of Selective Service saw the rehabilitation of veterans and the conditioning and training of youth to replace them in the armed forces as the System's big tasks of tomorrow.

In an address to an industrial meeting, the Director pointed out that the System had furnished about 10 million men to the military forces without preventing the accomplishment of war production programs. He noted that more men had been rejected thus far in World War II than were accepted in World War I, he stated "Selective Service must collaborate in every possible way to insure that by training and rehabilitation more men can assume the entire burden of citizenship."

A *Fortune* magazine article stated in July 1944, that on the basis of a survey by Elmo Roper, 69.1 percent of the United States public favored peacetime military training for young men. The question to which nearly 70 percent answered "Yes" was: "After the war do you think the United States should draft all young men for a certain amount of Army training during peacetime?"

Maryland legislators adopted a resolution expressing appreciation to members of the Selective Service local boards of that State for their "splendid, unselfish, and patriotic services."

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Florida: Mrs. Edna L. Goodman, George C. Gibbs, Mrs. Nannie Lee J. Jones, Mrs. Blanche M. Pratt, and Mrs. Ethel W. Strickland, Army.

Indiana: Miss Erma Potts, Navy. New Hampshire: Mrs. Blanche R. Theberge, Navy.

North Dakota: T. B. Price, Jr., Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Mozelle F. Dome, Air Force and Army.

In 1956 the competitive service became worldwide for the first time when 20,000 jobs held by foreign-based American citizens were brought under coverage.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of April 30, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.63
Idaho	14.83
Guam	11.87
Wisconsin	9.52
Virgin Islands	9.35
Nebraska	9.23
Wyoming	8.90
Oklahoma	8.43
Alabama	8.18
Washington	8.01
Utah	7.60
West Virginia	7.50
Hawaii	7.47
North Dakota	7.39
Vermont	7.25
New Hampshire	7.21
South Dakota	7.01
Montana	6.78
Delaware	6.70
North Carolina	6.68
Kentucky	6.63
Mississippi	6.54
New Jersey	6.28
Kansas	6.24
Maryland	6.16
Nevada	6.15
Colorado	5.90
Missouri	5.80
Indiana	5.74
Minnesota	5.73
Ohio	5.64
Arizona	5.29
New York	5.26
Rhode Island	5.12
Michigan	5.01
Maine	4.97
Pennsylvania	4.81
Georgia	4.69
Florida	4.30
District of Columbia	4.22
Connecticut	4.18
Alaska	2.20

General Kendall New Director For Montana

Major General Richard Charles Kendall, Montana's Director of Selective Service and its nineteenth Adjutant General, began his military career upon entering the U.S. Army at Fort Sill, Okla., in January 1943. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, Artillery, in August 1943. He served in the European Theater of Operations during World War II as an Artillery Air Observer and Gunnery Officer from Normandy to Germany.

In 1947, General Kendall accepted a commission in "A" Battery, 443d Field Artillery Battalion, Montana Army National Guard in Deer Lodge, and rose through the ranks, serving in various positions at Battery and Battalion level. He served as Executive Officer of the 154th Artillery Group and on July 1, 1960, was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Montana and Chief of Staff of the Montana Army National Guard. On July 1, 1962, he was appointed Adjutant General of Montana, and on 1 March 1964, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Montana.

General Kendall, who was born in Moab, Utah, in 1917 is a 1933 graduate of Lima Montana High School. He attended Montana State University from 1934 to 1938. He is a graduate of the Advanced Artillery Officer Course, Fort Sill, Okla., and the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

He is a member of several civic and patriotic groups and the Masonic order.

He owned and operated an automobile dealership in Deer Lodge, Mont., until November 1961.

General and Mrs. Kendall, the former Jane Brown, have four sons.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1964

Number 8

Manpower Policy Criticism Follows Past Pattern

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The members of the Selective Service System have had many opportunities during the past several months to read news items, columnists, and editorials that commented on different phases of the Selective Service operation. It might be more accurate to note that some of this material was aimed at the Selective Service operation but landed far afield in areas remote from responsibility of the System.

It is certainly no cause for surprise to those of us long familiar with the operation of the Selective Service System and the reactions of certain members of our citizenry to it. There has been great similarity between the criticisms of a compulsory system of manpower procurement in 1917, in 1940, in 1948, and at the present time.

First Registration By New Clerk Is Close to Home

From time to time accounts have been printed of local board clerks and others in the System registering sons, or otherwise officiating at some step in local board processing. These family experiences normally occurred late in the Selective Service career of the clerk.

But in Auburn, Calif., the local board clerk felt the impact of her work on her family at an early stage of her career. The day after she was named clerk, Mrs. Euell D. Winton's son turned 18 and duly reported at his mother's new office for registration. It was Mrs. Winton's first registration.

Lengthy Service Is Amassed By Local Board Team

The dedication of local board members and their advisers, and the length of service of many local board teams is impressive.

Pennsylvania Local Board 94 believes that its record is about as good as can be found.

Twenty-year certificates were recently presented to John H. Bonin, Government Appeal Agent; Dr. George W. Taggart and Dr. Frank S. Veneroso, medical advisers; Rocco C. Falvello, Israel T. Klapper, and John H. Hersker, advisers to registrants.

In addition, a 15-year certificate was presented to Board Chairman Bruno J. Kowalski, and a 10-year certificate to Kenneth R. Bayless, board member.

The reasons for the passage of the law in each of the several occasions have been the same. Simply stated the forces which were needed to insure the survival of the Nation could not be procured solely by volunteer means.

In American history, even in its colonial period, compulsion in procuring men for the Armed Forces was always used when any relatively large numbers of men were needed to insure survival. Some confusion has existed at times because this compulsion was exercised initially by the individual colony and later by each of the States. The war of 1861-65 saw on both sides a chance to place upon the general government the responsibility of executing the laws which inducted selected ages of male residents of the United States.

During 1917 and 1918, 1940 to 1947, and from 1948 to the present time, the Congress has been convinced that the threat to survival was too great to be met solely by forces of a size procurable by volunteer means.

The challenge to our survival and the need for adequate forces to meet it is always easier to identify during a war. Unfortunately, there is always the chance that it will be dangerously late if identification is delayed until there is no time left to do anything about it.

History provides examples of nations avoiding wars by being prepared militarily and psychologically to fight. But history records with impartiality and there have been nations which are no longer in existence whose identification of mortal dangers came too late to permit providing effective and timely means for survival.

The discussions of the last few months have not reached into these

(Continued on page 2)

Student Status Documents States Examine First Groups Of 18-Year-Olds

New forms for the student status of registrants can be used by high schools as well as colleges and universities, National Headquarters officials point out.

Several requests have been received for approval of State forms for reporting the status of high school students.

In revising SSS Form 109, and in designing SSS Form 109-A, reference to "college" and "university" has been deleted, making the form adaptable for reporting on the status of students in all kinds of educational institutions.

Director Commends, Rewards Clerks In Alaska Quake

The Director has approved the following awards as prescribed in Administrative Bulletin 2.80.

Cash awards and Certificates of Merit for special acts or services with appropriate citations were granted to Mrs. Dorothy M. Ellis and Mrs. Bernadette F. Grinzell, Local Board Coordinator and Local Board Clerk, respectively, Local Boards 1 and 4, Anchorage, Alaska, in recognition of their devotion to responsibilities in continuing the operation of the Selective Service System following the earthquake in Anchorage on March 27, 1964.

Approved for cash and a Certificate of Award was Mr. Sherwood O. Scarborough, Supply Specialist, National Headquarters, for proposing a revision in the Selective Service System routing slip.

Certificates of Award were approved for:

Mrs. Joanne R. Jones, Local Board Clerk, Hillsboro, N. Dak., proposed a minor revision in the SSS Form No. 115.

Miss Helen F. King, Administrative Assistant, National Headquarters, recommended an improvement in the operation of the Incentive Awards Program.

Mrs. Agnes M. Marks, Local Board Clerk, Stark County, Canton, Ohio. This contribution related to the Clerks' Manual.

Mrs. Della Faye Pauley, Clerk, Local Board No. 10, Columbia, Mo., proposed a minor revision in the SSS Form No. 115.

Mrs. Eva R. Turner, Clerk, Local Board Group B, Washington, D.C., recommended a slight revision in the SSS Form No. 1-A.

Scattered reports indicate that substantial numbers of 18-year-old registrants were scheduled for complete Armed Forces examination during July, as the program of early examination called for by the President in January got underway. The numbers of 18-year-olds scheduled for examination were limited by the need, in the State Director's judgment, to maintain the examined and qualified pool of older registrants from which induction calls are filled, and by the capacity of the Armed Forces examining stations to conduct examinations.

The 18-year-olds scheduled for examination, in keeping with the President's announcement, were from among those registered since January 1, 1964, and who are out of school and otherwise available for service. Reports of Classification by local boards up to May 31, 1964, indicated that an adequate pool of available 18-year-old registrants was on hand from which to deliver scheduled quotas for examination. More than 137,000 men who had turned 18 and registered since the first of the year were in available classes as of May 31.

Through publicity in the public media, and personal communications, those selected for examination were reassured again that the early examination did not mean early induction. It was stressed that the early examination was designed to let those young men qualified for service know as soon as possible that they might be called so they could better plan to fit service into their futures, and to enable those found unqualified to undertake such medical, educational, or other rehabilitation programs as are available to them.

In determining which 18-year-old registrants are out of school and otherwise available, it is understood that local boards are taking into consideration the fact that many of this year's high school graduates will enter colleges in the fall, but that verification of acceptance will not be available from the college. It is anticipated that the contemplated examination of any 18-year-old who states he intends to enter college in the fall will be held up until after the start of the school year, and will not be conducted if he enters school.

All citizens of Andorra, one of the oldest republics in the world, are liable for military service from age 10 through 60 years when they become inactive reserves.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Manpower Policy Criticism Follows Past Pattern

(Continued from page 1)

fundamentals. There has been little objection to the fact that relatively large Armed Forces are necessary for our current national survival. There is, has been, and will be the perennial belief that somehow it can be done by volunteer methods. Generally, this is pinned to higher pay and career benefits for individual members of the Armed Forces. Somehow or other the pay raises come first in industry, then in civilian government, and lastly, if at all, to the Armed Forces. In the meantime, portions of the public worry about the commissaries enjoyed by the military.

It is well that we do not build our forces completely by the dollar incentive for national survival would be on a rickety base if it were so.

An often heard objection to compulsory service is that it must be all or none otherwise it is unfair. Is it fair to permit the poor or the willing volunteer to bear the entire burdens of survival? In what we have heretofore called war, there is but scattered objection to requiring the services that can be used from all citizens. National survival is a continuing thing. It must be won daily. Will we require more of our citizens to regain peace once lost than to maintain it while still with us?

The creation of uncertainty has been charged as one of the disadvantages brought about by the operation of the Selective Service System. This charge lies in the area of the easily made and the most difficult to either prove or disprove. This is true because life means uncertainty. Sometimes we see situations that we believe enable us to forecast a dependable sequence of events in relation to them. When we fail to do so we attribute it to unusual circumstances; but yet it was the usual. It was from the experiences of a long line of generations that came the saying that nothing is certain except death and taxes.

Surely there is no certainty when we deal with survival and forget it as we will, survival is exactly what we are considering.

A multitude of words have been written and spoken to explain that military service takes time out of the life of the registrant who enters the service. There seems to be a dearth of words about what military service adds to the life of the young man. Certainly there is a story far too often neglected.

There is also the story of what the military service of others through-

out our history has provided in privileges for us all including our registrants. It would seem time to inquire what the registrant has contributed to his government before too much anxiety is expressed as to what his government may be taking out of the registrant's life.

Much is said about our youth who lack opportunity, our dropouts and delinquents. Here may well be a field where more can be done to use and train our manpower and accomplish by positive means what we too late attempt by negative measures.

It is always the proper time to consider carefully the measures we are taking for survival but as we do so we must not lose sight of our mission—that is to survive as a nation. We must remember that our measures must be adequate to meet our present environment, not one in some hoped-for, sometime-in-the-future, ideal condition of the world.

Skilled Manpower Numbers Estimated By Science Agency

A statistical summary on manpower resources in science and technology recently published by the National Science Foundation estimates that about one-half million persons are working as scientists, nearly one million as engineers, one million as technicians, and one-quarter million as teachers of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

The summary, entitled Profiles of Manpower in Science and Technology, estimates that specialized manpower in science and technology is now about 3.6 percent of the labor force, is expected to become 4.7 percent in 1970 and is growing at a rate of about 4.3 percent per year. It also estimates that about 1 scientist in 5 and 1 engineer in 100 has a doctorate. (From *Higher Education*)

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Indiana: Miss Erma Potts, Navy.
Texas: Mrs. Mozelle F. Dome, Air Force and Army.

Twenty Years Ago

The Selective Service System, 20 years ago this month, continued to emphasize the need of the Armed Forces for men under 26. An analysis of the operations of the System, published in the August 1944, issue of the System bulletin, noted with satisfaction that 83 percent of the 133,000 men inducted in July 1944, were under 26 years of age.

The same analysis pointed out that nearly half of all registrants 18 through 37 were in service or had been in service. Rejection and deferment for industrial and agricultural occupations accounted for most of the remainder of the registration of over 22 million.

An article in the same issue of the System newspaper written by the Director of Selective Service, then Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, also stressed the need for younger men in the Armed Forces as casualty replacements and to offset

depletion from other causes. The editorial urged local boards to survey all classifications to be sure that by its operations the System was doing all in its power to provide the forces with the quality of manpower they needed, and that production on the home front was supported.

Personnel of the System were informed in the August 1944, issue of the System's newspaper of the requirement of Public Law 23 of the 78th Congress that deferment of Federal employees would be considered only on the basis of a formal request by an authorized committee or representative of the branch of Government of which the registrant is an employee. The article also announced that a program was being formulated to assure uniformity in processing requests for the deferment of such employees.

As the end of the war appeared not to distant, thoughts turned to the problems of demobilization, 20 years ago this month. Pointing out that mobilization had, by law, been conducted only as rapidly as the Armed Forces could absorb the men, the Director of Selective Service suggested that similar considerations should guide the Nation in demobilization. He said that men should be released as near their homes as possible, and the numbers released at one place at one time should take into consideration the capacity of the community to absorb them.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$1, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

July 8, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 260, Subject: "Manual for Local Board Clerks," advising that the Manual for Local Board Clerks has become obsolete and that the information formerly contained therein will be issued in the procedural directives and form facsimiles contained in the Selective Service Form Manual.
July 13, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 261, Subject: "Sole Surviving Sons," concerning the classification in Class IV-A of registrants who come within the provisions of section 6(o) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended by Public Law 88-360, approved July 7, 1964.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of May 31, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.52
Idaho.....	14.74
Guam.....	11.87
Virgin Islands.....	9.35
Nebraska.....	9.27
Wyoming.....	9.22
Wisconsin.....	9.21
Oklahoma.....	8.55
Alabama.....	8.02
Washington.....	7.97
Utah.....	7.77
West Virginia.....	7.63
Hawaii.....	7.38
North Dakota.....	7.36
Vermont.....	7.24
New Hampshire.....	7.21
South Dakota.....	6.95
Montana.....	6.78
Mississippi.....	6.75
North Carolina.....	6.75
Nevada.....	6.71
Delaware.....	6.69
Kentucky.....	6.54
New Jersey.....	6.33
Kansas.....	6.28
Maryland.....	6.14
Missouri.....	6.01
Minnesota.....	5.90
Colorado.....	5.82
Indiana.....	5.78
Ohio.....	5.69
Arizona.....	5.23
Rhode Island.....	5.13
Michigan.....	5.09
Georgia.....	4.94
Pennsylvania.....	4.88
Maine.....	4.87
Florida.....	4.81
Connecticut.....	4.30
District of Columbia.....	4.23
New York.....	3.79
Alaska.....	2.20

Hints Offered In Suggesting Better Methods

President Johnson recently challenged every Federal employee to work hard to reduce the cost of government" and to devise and propose ways to improve his performance, and he pledged his intention to "accord increased recognition to those governmental units and individuals that make notable advances in providing efficient service at lower cost."

The Government-wide incentive awards program—which rounds out a decade of progress this year—provides a ready means through which employees can respond to the President's challenge. Following are several tips on how to make good beneficial suggestions. This installation needs your good work-improvement ideas—and needs them as soon as possible. You are a big factor in the new-idea picture, because you now your job better than anyone else, you know where hidden costs lie, you know where duplication exists, you know where production is held up.

Obviously you are in a good position to find and suggest ways to (1) reduce costs, (2) save man-lays, supplies, equipment, space, and (3) improve service in the lay-to-day work that surrounds you.

How do you make worthwhile suggestions? Step by step—that's the way it's done successfully.

1. Concentrate on what you know best. Successful idea-getters and suggesters agree that your own work area usually is the best starting place for the development of a worthwhile suggestion. Perhaps your study will lead you to something that applies to another unit, such as what happens to the work before or after it gets to you.

2. Pick a situation which needs improvement. Look carefully. The things that need improvement most are not always apparent. Here are a few tips to help you zero-in on the improvement target. What needs improvement most? A bottleneck? Out-of-date method? Chasing around for materials, tools, and paperwork? Peak workload at the wrong time? Excess man hours?

3. Pinpoint the problem. Clearly understand the specific problem, what you are trying to achieve. If the problem is large and complex, break it down into smaller parts. Then put your problem in writing. Be specific and concrete. With the problem defined, you're well on your way.

4. Get all the facts. Jot down the procedures, equipment, forms, people, volume, and man-hours used in the area you've selected for improvement. Don't short-change yourself on facts or marshal too many unneeded ones. Arrange your facts so that you have answers to such questions as: What work is done? Who does it?

College, University Enrollments Show Continued Upward Trend in Fall, 1963

The following material on college enrollment in the fall of 1963 is extracted from an article in the March 1964 issue of *Higher Education*, published by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

A new enrollment peak was reached in the 1963 fall term in the Nation's colleges and universities, continuing the upward trend which began in 1952. Over 4½ million students were enrolled for work which can be credited toward bachelor's higher degrees, exceeding by 7.7 percent the number reported to the Office of Education in fall 1962.

For the first time, the annual survey of opening fall enrollment includes a separate count of students in occupational or general studies programs extending not more than 3 years beyond high school, which are not chiefly creditable toward a

bachelor's degree (although some are creditable toward an associate degree). Sixty institutions, the technical institutes and semiprofessional schools which prepare for immediate employment, offer programs solely of this type. These institutions were added to the survey list this year. In addition, 507 institutions of types previously included in the survey have such programs, making a total of 567 institutions offering occupational or general studies programs. Reporting for these institutions is now adequate with the addition of enrollments in these programs of growing importance. Students in such programs numbered approximately 272,000, bringing the grand total of students reported in the survey to 4.8 million.

Over two-thirds of these students (whose work is creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree) were studying full time. Full-time students numbered 3,089,614 in 1963, an increase of 5.8 percent over the 1962 count of 2,921,552. Part-time students numbered 1,438,902, an increase of 12.0 percent over the 1962 count of 1,285,120.

In the bachelor's or higher degree-credit category, for which trend data are available, women's enrollments represented 38.4 percent of the 1963 total, and, for the seventh consecutive year, showed a greater relative increase than did men's enrollments. However, the proportion of women has yet to regain the level it had reached before World War II (40.2 percent).

Registrant Uses Space Provided To Good Advantage

Members of the System in Delaware find that registrants make varied, if any, use of the space provided in the questionnaire for the statement of the registrant. Usually the statement is in the interest of staying out. But one such statement received recently caught and held their attention:

"I, Phillip Pullan, am willing and hope able to serve his country. I am from a family of 15 and military service has always been a part of the future we've looked forward to. My father served in the Army for 15 years. My oldest brother was in the National Guard for 3. Our country of America has been good to me and my family. We've had our hardships and tribulations, but have managed to survive them, thanks to this great Nation of ours and its opportunities. While writing this I'm thinking of the death of our beloved President, John F. Kennedy, a man who has died in the service of his native land. I only regret that I couldn't have served my obligation and duty as a member of the Armed Forces while he was Commander in Chief."

Where is it done? When? How? How much time is spent?

5. Analyze the facts. Ask why. After you've collected the facts, study them to determine what the possibilities for improvement are. To list possible improvements ask: What is done? Why? Where? Why is it done there? When is it done? Why is it done then? How is it done? Why is it done this way? Think only about ideas that may work in this step. Don't try to analyze why something won't work. List all possible improvements crystallized by your questions.

Newspaper Files Note Operation Of Historic Draft

The following item was recently published in the *Baltimore Sun*, taken from its files of 100 years ago:

"When Drafted Men Become Soldiers—Maj. Jeffries, assistant provost marshal general, has given notice that drafted men become soldiers as soon as their names are drawn from the wheel. The failure or refusal to report as directed places them in the position of deserters, subject to death or such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge."

Claims Marriage Promise Depends On Examination

The Oklahoma Selective Service employee news bulletin reports this recent anecdote from the Osage County local board, one of the few indications reported, if genuine, that the recent married man order has influenced marriage plans.

"Just received a long distance call and a woman's voice wanted to know if ——— passed his physical examination. I asked who she was and why she wanted to know and she said he promised to marry her if he passed and if he did not he would not marry her. She was very unhappy when told she would have to get the information from him."

Classification Picture June 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	27,757,693
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	119,210
Not examined	605,314
Not available for induction or examination	294,135
Induction or examination postponed	7,096
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	445,693
26 years and older with liability extended	66,116
Under 19 years of age	353,652
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	1,509,298
I-C	
Inducted	221,312
Enlisted or commissioned	1,591,296
I-O	
Examined and qualified	1,648
Not examined	5,623
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,128
I-W	
At work	2,210
Released	5,873
I-D Members of reserve component	1,004,080
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	5,346
High school	171,260
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)	139,469
II-A Apprentice	12,833
II-C Agricultural deferment	18,231
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,137,909
III-A Dependency deferment	2,903,003
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,284,098
IV-B Officials	51
IV-C Aliens	9,363
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	79,630
IV-F Not qualified	2,424,313
V-A Over age liability	12,337,503

Sole Surviving Son Exemption Is Extended

Public Law 88-360, approved July 7, 1964, amends section 6(o) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to extend and modify the sole surviving son exemption.

The exemption which formerly affected the sole surviving son of a family which lost one or more sons or daughters as a result of military service was extended by the new legislation to cover the sole surviving son of families which lost a father as the result of military service.

The new legislation also provides that the exemption shall not apply during a period of war or national emergency declared by the Congress after the effective date of the amendment. Formerly, the exemption applied at all times.

The new legislation also changed section 6(o) to insure that sole surviving sons may enter the military services voluntarily by providing that although such registrants shall not be inducted, they may, nevertheless, volunteer for induction.

While sole surviving sons may enlist, if enlistments were suspended during a period when the exemption was in force no way would be open for such registrants to enter service without the provision permitting volunteering for induction.

This legislation was under consideration for some months in the Congress. In recent months, when there were indications that final action was imminent, the processing for induction of many registrants who would be covered by the new law had been held up pending final action on the legislation.

The local boards of the System have been advised of the enactment of Public Law 88-360 by the issuance of Operations Bulletin No. 261 dated July 13, 1964.

The bulletin quotes the new law and instructs local boards to place registrants covered by the extended exemption in Class IV-A unless eligible for a lower classification.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Lt. Col. Sam E. Harris, Reserve Unit, Austin, Tex.; Col. J. U. Parker, Houston Marine Corps Selective Service training unit; Mrs. Viola Creasey, Local Board Group G, Long Beach, Calif.; John L. McCormick, former State Director of Alaska; Mrs. Mary E. Rubado, Wisconsin State Headquarters; and Mrs. Ann W. Ferguson, Local Board No. 137, Huntsville, Ala.

Former Rehabilitation Programs Recalled In Which Selective Service Played Role

With Selective Service playing a role in rehabilitation programs already started and contemplated for men not qualified for military service, National Headquarters recently compiled materials reviewing somewhat similar programs in which the System played a part in the past. While rehabilitation programs currently under consideration are aimed at improving the opportunity of our citizens to achieve generally more productive lives, most such programs in the past were conducted in times of emergency with a primary aim of producing more manpower for military service.

Thus, under the 1940 selective service operation, the rates of rejection prior to the entry of the United States into World War II, prompted interest in rehabilitation early in 1941. A Commission on physical rehabilitation recommended in July of that year that a voluntary physical rehabilitation program be initiated with costs paid out of Federal funds.

In October 1941, the President announced that the Selective Service System had been charged "with the administration of a program for rehabilitation of rejected men between the ages of 21 and 28 found by the Army to have remediable defects."

After conferring with representatives of Government agencies concerned and of private groups and institutions, it was decided to limit the rehabilitation effort to the types of defects which Army experience had shown were capable of being remedied, and to those

registrants certified in advance by the Army as acceptable if the specified defect or defects were remedied.

Plans went forward for the rehabilitation of, an estimate of the number who might be rehabilitated without surgery, 200,000 registrants, and regulations for the program were promulgated. However, it was decided to conduct pilot tests in Maryland and Virginia before launching a nationwide effort.

The pilot programs got underway after the United States entered the war. Surgery was found to be required in a larger proportion of the cases than had been anticipated. The entrance of the United States into the war also brought about shortages of civilian physicians and dentists, and the armed services lowered standards, making previously rejected men acceptable. Later, the services accepted for limited service many men who would have been candidates for rehabilitation.

In the field of educational rehabilitation, the programs conducted within the armed services during World War II are quite generally known.

In addition, the Selective Service System sought to encourage educational rehabilitation in the communities prior to induction. The Director of Selective Service asked State directors of selective service to cooperate with State school officers in establishing classes in local school districts for the purpose of teaching illiterates to read and write. Local boards offered help and cooperation in the communities. The U.S. Office of Education cooperated with the System in the effort.

While the program achieved success in a number of States, many others were unable to support the program financially, and registrants were reluctant or unable to give their time to the classes.

In past emergencies when compulsory military programs were in operation, similar concern has been expressed with reclaiming for service those found not qualified. Pro-

grams to utilize these men on limited duty or after rehabilitation were developed.

The concern of Selective Service in this area has been constant of long duration. Thus an account published in the System's monthly newspaper 20 years ago this month concerning an address by the Director is timely today.

Speaking before the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, in 1944 then Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey suggested that the youth of the Nation be given at least 1 year of training to fit them for military service.

Such training should be given to all males able to benefit from it, not only to those rejected, the Director told the association. The objectives of such a program, he said, should include physical conditioning, physical rehabilitation practice in healthful living, and training in democracy.

The Director pointed out that the Nation's group of disqualified men was larger than our overseas forces but was not contributing to military and naval strength. The numbers rejected, he said, raises question as to whether or not we have left physical, mental, and emotional development to chance for a large part of our youth.

Debaters Handbook Cites Historic Views on Draft

The *Debaters Handbook Series* Volume on "Military Training" by Henry Litchfield West, states that universal military training and service is the only system which is purely democratic.

Thomas Jefferson, recognized as the founder and patron saint of the Democratic Party, was an advocate of this philosophy as were James Madison and James Monroe. "We must train and classify the whole of our male citizens," Jefferson wrote Monroe in 1813, "and make military instruction a regular part of collegiate education. We can never be safe 'til this is done. In 1814 he went further, stating it was an obvious truth "that we cannot be defended but by making every citizen a soldier, and that in doing this all must be marshaled by their ages, and every service ascribed to its competent class."

In his message to Congress on December 3, 1816, President Madison stressed the need for organizing a militia which would include practically every physically fit male in the Republic.

President Monroe in a message to Congress in 1822, urged that a special duty the American people "be at all times prepared to defend the rights with which they are blessed and to surpass all others in sustaining the necessary burden and in submitting to sacrifices to make such preparations."

Korea Veteran Schooling Aid Nears End

Korean conflict veterans who, after continuous military service, have been discharged to civilian life within the last 3 years are reminded that they have one semester left for education and training under the Korean GI Bill.

Congress has established January 31, 1965, as the termination date for the readjustment program of education and training for Korean Conflict veterans, officials of the Veterans' Administration explained.

This deadline applies both to those Korean Conflict veterans already embarked on their courses of study and to those who are about to start classes now for summer school work or in September for the fall semester.

The VA pointed out that those veterans who have failed to begin their Korean GI Bill education or training within 3 years after their discharge or separation from the service have already exhausted their eligibility.

Eligible veterans may obtain the necessary application forms at the nearest VA regional office.

Father Presides As Son Registers With Local Board

Officers of State Headquarters ordinarily do not serve as registrars.

But when Arthur D. Scott, son of Major Edwin A. Scott, Chief of the Manpower Division of Nebraska State Headquarters, turned 18 recently, it was only appropriate that the major preside as Arthur registered in Lincoln.

Arthur Scott was an outstanding high school athlete and honor roll student and is now a student of chemical engineering at the University of Nebraska. His father, with State Headquarters since 1950, served in the Air Force in World War II.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIV

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Number 9

Pre-Induction Examination Key Enlistment Spur

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System has found itself continuously tied to the numbers included in the monthly calls. Try as it may to point out its broader role, the image of the Selective Service System has been measured by the number of registrants inducted.

Studies made by the System have indicated that a large percent of its efforts were independent of the number called. In fact, this percentage was above 80 but the uninformed continued to note the relatively small numbers called by the Department of the Army. This has led to the dangerous and mistaken understanding that only the Army used the draft.

The continuous employment of the Selective Service System in registering annually numbers approaching 2 million; the classification and repeated reclassification of these registrants; the support of education, scientific development and industry by deferments each is a story in itself of the part played and being played by Selective Service in efforts of this Nation to survive.

My purpose, however, is to comment on a very narrow field among the contributions of the Selective Service System. This is the area of procuring men for the Armed Forces. The figures which indicate these contributions by the Selective Service System are for March, April, and May of this year. They have the advantage of being the most recent available.

During this period, 150,000 men entered the Armed Forces, Regular and Reserve, for the first time. In round numbers, 6,000 were inducted into the Army, and 114,000 enlisted in the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, the National Guard, both Ground and Air, and the other Reserve components of all the armed services. Of these 114,000 enlistments, more than 40,200 were men who had already been examined and accepted for induction. The remaining 73,800 were, with few exceptions, registrants generally classified in Class I-A, available for service.

The Regular forces took in 96,700. Of this total, 36,000 were inducted into the Army. Of the 60,700 who enlisted in all the Regular forces, nearly 16,300 were men who had been

(Continued on page 2)

Referral Program Wins Board Clerk Enthusiastic "Thanks" of Registrant

If the response of others to the program of referring disqualified men for counseling is as enthusiastic as that of a Texas registrant, the program should pay dividends to the Nation.

The incident was reported by Clara J. Stephens, clerk of Local Board No. 28 of Dallas, Tex. The registrant returned to the local board after having responded to the referral letter directing him to the Dallas office of the Texas Employment Commission.

He sat down at the clerk's desk and told her enthusiastically: "I didn't know who to thank, so I

thought I would come up and thank you." He had been disqualified because of inability to read and because he could write only his name.

He told the clerk he would be able to complete his training as a presser in a cleaning establishment. He had been unable in the past to complete such training and worked only intermittently at the trade. He also told the clerk he had been offered assistance in finding work as a presser after he completed training. In the words of Mrs. Stephens, "he was very elated at the opportunity to prepare himself for a better salary."

Over 33,000 18-Year-Olds Examined at AFES in July

More than 33,000 registrants who turned 18 since January 1, 1964, received complete Armed Forces examinations during July, as the President's program of early examinations got underway.

Reports were incomplete at the time this issue of the System paper was prepared, but information available at National Headquarters showed that 33,285 18-year-olds had been examined.

Of this total, 19,295 had been found qualified for military service and 13,990 had been found not qualified for military service under current standards of the Armed Forces.

These figures indicate a preliminary rate of disqualification of approximately 42 percent among 18-year-old registrants. A breakdown of the number disqualified by broad cause (medical, mental, moral) was not yet available.

In keeping with the President's program, only 18-year-olds who were out of school, were not planning to reenter school this fall, and who were otherwise not eligible for deferment or exemption were processed for Armed Forces examination.

The number sent for examination was limited by the capacity of the Armed Forces examining stations to conduct examinations and by the numbers of older men it was necessary to deliver for induction to maintain an appropriate examined and qualified pool from which to fill induction requisitions. The number of applicants for enlistment who required examination also affected the capacity of the examining stations to examine 18-year-olds.

In announcing the program of early examination, it was stressed that the purposes were to let those found qualified know as early as possible so they could fit probable military service into career plans, and to enable those found not qualified to undertake whatever remedial programs were indicated and available.

Wide publicity concerning the purpose of the early examination reduced to a minimum fears of some parents and registrants that the early examination meant imminent induction. It was pointed out that in normal processing local boards would continue to reach men for induction at around ages 21½-22.

Secretary Expresses Thanks for Support Of Armed Forces Day

Appreciation to members of Selective Service for support and participation in the 1964 Armed Forces Day observance has been conveyed to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester wrote to General Hershey on behalf of Secretary McNamara:

"Dear General Hershey:

"Secretary McNamara has asked that I thank you for your personal support and for the cooperation the Selective Service System gave to the 1964 Armed Forces Day observance. It was especially gratifying to note the cooperation of Federal departments and agencies, public officials and community leaders in all areas.

"Please therefore accept this note of appreciation for all those in the Selective Service System who helped make the 15th annual Armed Forces Day program so effective. We know that the annual Armed Forces Day observances will continue to grow with your continued interest and support."

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were: Mrs. Opal Goff, clerk, Local Board No. 24, Murray, Utah; Mrs. Dorothy Perkins, Local Board No. 19, Harrisonville, Mo.; and Mrs. Geraldine M. Smith, clerk, Local Board No. 101, Clayton, Mo.

October Call For 6,600 Men Issued for Army

The Department of Defense has requested the induction of 6,600 men during October, all for the Army. The original induction call for September was 6,200.

In placing the requisition, the Department of Defense said that the Army's needs for October were 17,100 men and of this total, the Army expected to recruit 10,500.

The October call brings the total number inducted since 1948, plus outstanding calls, to approximately 3,150,000.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Pre-Induction Examination Key Enlistment Spur

(Continued from page 1)

examined and accepted for induction. In the same period, 53,400 enlisted in the National Guard and the other Reserve components. Nearly 24,000 of these enlisted after they had been examined and found qualified for induction.

The 150,000 who entered the Armed Forces, Regular and Reserve, for the first time during this 3-month period were divided among the services as follows:

Branch	Total Accessions	Inducted	Examined and Qualified
Army.....	59,000	36,000	7,394
Navy.....	14,500		3,109
Air Force.....	14,700		4,897
Marine Corps.....	8,400		861
National Guard.....	27,400		13,120
Other Reserve.....	26,000		10,859

Of the 73,800 enlisted who had not been examined and found qualified for induction, no breakdown is available as to the numbers in Class I-A as the result of initial classification, or as the result of the loss of deferment.

I am sure these numbers will come as no surprise to anyone aware of the relationship between enlistments, on the one hand, and, on the other, examination and acceptance, termination of deferment, or initial classification, in I-A. Unfortunately much has been written, particularly during the past few months, by many unaware of the actual relationship between the Selective Service status of a registrant and enlistment in the Armed Forces.

For many reasons the public does not understand and often misunderstands the part played by compulsion in a so-called volunteer system.

Record Number of Advanced Degrees Awarded During 1962-63 Academic Year

During the 1962-63 academic year American universities granted a record total of 105,000 master's and doctor's degrees, according to an Office of Education survey of institutions granting such degrees.

Advanced degrees in engineering also set new records for 1962-63. The figures were developed by the Office of Education from reports of degrees awarded in 1962-63 by a large percentage of the 647 colleges and universities which conferred degrees beyond the bachelor level. These preliminary figures indicate that:

- The number of master's degrees in all fields increased for the ninth consecutive year to a total of 93,000 in 1962-63 as compared with 84,900 in 1961-62 and 56,800 in 1953-54, when the upward trend began.

- The number of doctorates in all fields increased for the sixth consecutive year and reached 12,200 in 1962-63 as compared with 11,600 in 1961-62 and 8,800 in 1956-57, the

year in which the last increase began.

- The number of master's degrees granted in engineering in 1962-63 totaled 9,651 compared with 8,909 in 1961-62; engineering doctorates in 1962-63 reached 1,336 while the 1961-62 figure was 1,207.

- The number of master's degrees in engineering increased 8.3 percent and the number of doctorates in engineering 15 percent between 1961-62 and 1962-63.

According to a summary report on the Office of Education survey of students enrolled for advanced degrees in the fall of 1962, enrollments in all fields totaled 374,000 as compared with 339,000 in the fall of 1961 and 305,000 in the fall of 1959. Enrollments for advanced degrees in the physical sciences totaled 28,600 in the fall of 1962 and 26,600 the previous fall. Enrollments for advanced degrees in engineering totaled 43,800 in the fall of 1962 compared with 39,400 in the fall of 1961. (Higher Education.)

Twenty Years Ago

Twenty-years ago this month, the Selective Service System reviewed its efforts of the preceding months to emphasize the delivery of men under 26 and found signs of success. Class I-A on September 1, 1944, was less than half its size on April 1, 1944. This was attributed primarily to the reclassification of older men into occupationally deferred classes. Another index of the success of the classification review was the fact that the percentage of inductees under 26 in August 1944 was 84.4 compared to 46 in April.

A public opinion poll conducted 20 years ago this month showed that 63 percent of the cross section of the public questioned favored 1 year of postwar military service in the Army or Navy for every able-bodied young man.

A practice followed at the Armed Forces induction station in Dallas, Tex., was noted in the September 1944 issue of the System newspaper. Each man rejected for military service at the station was handed a statement reading in part: "To Men Who Are Rejected: If every male American of military age joined the Armed Forces, our war effort would collapse. It takes millions serving on the homefront to keep the fighting front function-

ing. Through no fault of your own you are now on your way back to the homefront instead of to the fighting front. But you have a duty to your country just the same as the man in uniform. You are a soldier on the homefront. So return home with your head high. Give your job the best that's in you and buy all the War Bonds you can. With you on the homefront doing your best in support of the fighting front, victory will soon be ours."

Looking forward to anticipated demobilization, Selective Service local boards 20 years ago this month continued to perfect preparation of their function in re-employment of veterans. The System's duty was expressed in an editorial in the September 1944 System newspaper by the Director of Selective Service who wrote:

"The No. 1 job of the future for the Selective Service System is to play its part in finding a place for each veteran when he is no longer necessary to the effective operation of the Armed Forces. We must play our part in cooperation with all other organizations engaged in doing this all-important job. It will be a big job, big enough to use the efforts of all who will aid. . . . There will be service to render to those who were selected to bear arms. They have not failed us on the field of battle—we shall not fail them when they return."

Classification Picture July 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total.....	28,036,177
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified.....	133,640
Not examined.....	635,607
Not available for induction or examination.....	278,247
Induction or examination postponed.....	5,173
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	463,442
26 years and older with liability extended.....	66,809
Under 19 years of age.....	396,815
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,553,677
I-C	
Inducted.....	222,708
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,596,746
I-O	
Examined and qualified.....	1,662
Not examined.....	5,870
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,243
I-W	
At work.....	2,270
Released.....	5,875
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,012,200
I-S Statutory deferment	
College.....	4,443
High school.....	171,712
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture).....	140,562
II-A Apprentice.....	13,463
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	18,722
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,171,310
III-A Dependency deferment.....	2,914,714
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,284,692
IV-B Officials.....	44
IV-C Aliens.....	9,482
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	80,715
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,434,819
V-A Over age liability.....	12,408,515

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for e through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Regulations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

y 31, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 251, Subject: "Report of Un-classified Registrants Born in 1942 and 1943," was rescinded as it had served its purpose and the reports are no longer needed.

gust 11, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 261, Subject: "Sole Surviving Sons," was amended to include directions for modifying the Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 100) and the Current Information Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 127) to comply with the new qualifying criteria provided in the amendment to the law.

gust 14, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 262, Subject: "Reports and Notices of Delinquencies of Registrants," regarding the procedure to be followed in issuing notice to a registrant of his delinquency and in reporting a delinquent registrant to the U.S. attorney.

gust 14, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 263, Subject: "Exemption of Sole Surviving Sons from Induction," concerning the recent amendments to the law and qualifying criteria.

Superior Work Earns Raises for 46 Personnel

Forty-six employees of the Selective Service System were granted salary increases for superior performance of duties during fiscal year 1964.

Of the total, 32 increases were granted to classified employees as authorized by the Salary Reform Act of 1962, and 14 increases were granted administratively.

Both types of salary increases are provided for in Administrative Bulletin No. 2.80.

These kinds of salary increases require "a determination to be made at (1) the employee concerned has been performing the most important functions of his position in a manner that substantially exceeds normal requirements so that when viewed as a whole the employee's work performance is of a high level of effectiveness, and (2) the employee's high level of effectiveness has been sustained to the extent that it may be considered characteristic of his performance."

Study of Draft Is Subject Of TV Editorial, Response

Reproduced below are the texts of a television editorial on Selective Service and a response written by the Director of Selective Service at the invitation of the television station and subsequently broadcast by the station.

The original editorial was broadcast by television station WBTW, Florence, S.C., on June 24, 1964.

The response by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was broadcast by the station on July 21, 1964.

Military Draft I

In recent months the military draft has been criticized by a number of national leaders, from Senator Goldwater to President Johnson.

There are two basic reasons for this growing concern over the military draft.

The first is the inequities in applying the law. Theoretically, the Selective Service Act was to spread military obligations as fairly as possible. But the complex system of deferments that has arisen in application of the law has left many draftees with ample grounds for complaints.

Take for example the deferment granted all married men regardless of whether or not they're fathers. Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, readily admits the theory behind such deferments is basically economic in that the Army wishes to spare itself the expense of dependent care.

You can hardly blame the bachelor if his sense of patriotism is not stirred by such deferments. The other reason for reconsidering our present draft policy is sheer numbers. We can train only 500,000 recruits per year in our existing military system.

In 1965 alone, 1.8 million young men will reach 18, minimum draft age, and number of draft-age males will continue to expand at this rate for some years to come.

Obviously the probability of injustice in the draft's application will increase... unless we alter the compulsory system or adopt a completely voluntary program. Whichever way we decide to go the move should be made soon.

Already the cost of the present system is being realized. The Comptroller General of the United States, Joseph Campbell, has accused the chief beneficiary of the draft, the Army, of wasting almost \$50 million in recent years through misutilization of trained personnel.

The solution of this problem will require some basic and drastic changes in the concept of our Armed Forces, but there is little doubt that these changes are vital to the morale of the citizen soldier and the continuation of a strong defense establishment.

India began compulsory military training August 15, 1963, for the first time in history, enrolling some 900,000 college students in a National Cadet Corps for 4 hours a week of military instruction.

Director's Response

The entire military manpower procurement picture and related matters are now under study at the direction of the President. It is a little early to state what the study's conclusions should be. However, there are some realities of national defense which any study of military manpower procurement must accommodate.

As a nation we must maintain Armed Forces of a size adequate to insure our defense. At times that requirement may dictate that virtually every qualified young man perform military service. At other times, it requires that fewer than all qualified young men serve. It is in such a time as the latter that we now find ourselves. In these circumstances it is necessary to use a sensible and logical method, which promotes the national interest, of calling first those who can enter military service with the least disruption to the civilian economy. It is in the national interest so long as military needs permit deferments, to encourage men to stay in school, to enter and stay in critical occupational areas, and to leave at home to meet them, men with family responsibilities rather than shifting the burden to the taxpayer. All of those not now needed remain available if required.

Of course, this can be called inequitable. But in the matter of a nation calling upon its manpower for defense, and in serving in defense, equity is unattainable.

This Nation has never had universal training. Even if it had, there would not be equity. Not all are qualified to undergo training.

If by some unforeseeable improvement in world affairs, we were able to reduce our forces drastically to a size maintainable by volunteers, there would be less equity than today, for a burden which should be shared generally would fall on the smaller numbers of the patriotic and those unable to do so well in civilian life.

The citizens of a democracy must assume the duties as well as the benefits of citizenship. A democracy cannot remain strong if it fears to demand military service as needed by its citizens simply because some may be required to do more than others.

The pledge of a nation to defend liberty and freedom wherever those blessings are desired but threatened may not be taken very seriously when the world observes that that nation is reluctant, for whatever reason, to demand from its own people the discharge of such a fundamental obligation of citizenship as military service.

System Personnel Support Kennedy Library Campaign

Members of the Selective Service System contributed over \$14,000 through nearly 4,200 donors to the John F. Kennedy Library Fund in the approved campaign among Federal officials and employees.

Puerto Rico, which occupies the top spot among the States in the Selective Service payroll bond purchasing program, also contributed more than any other State (\$2,198) and had more contributors (469) in this campaign. Puerto Rico donors averaged \$4.69 each compared with \$3.38 average for all Selective Service contributors.

Postmaster General Gronouski, who chaired the campaign in the Federal Establishment, has announced that proceeds of the campaign have passed the \$2 million mark.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of June 30, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.28
Idaho.....	14.57
Guam.....	11.80
Wyoming.....	9.40
Virgin Islands.....	9.31
Wisconsin.....	9.21
Nebraska.....	8.60
Oklahoma.....	8.41
Alabama.....	8.02
Washington.....	7.92
Hawaii.....	7.87
Utah.....	7.75
West Virginia.....	7.65
New Hampshire.....	7.28
North Dakota.....	7.26
Mississippi.....	7.23
Vermont.....	7.21
South Dakota.....	6.82
Montana.....	6.78
North Carolina.....	6.71
Nevada.....	6.71
Delaware.....	6.68
Kentucky.....	6.37
Kansas.....	6.26
New Jersey.....	6.23
Maryland.....	6.16
Minnesota.....	6.01
Colorado.....	5.83
Missouri.....	5.79
Ohio.....	5.67
Indiana.....	5.65
Arizona.....	5.30
Georgia.....	5.25
New York.....	5.20
Michigan.....	5.18
Rhode Island.....	5.16
National Headquarters.....	5.12
Florida.....	4.95
Maine.....	4.92
Pennsylvania.....	4.85
Connecticut.....	4.35
District of Columbia.....	4.13
Alaska.....	2.20

Army to Furnish GT Scores for Rejected Men

Many registrants who are examined at Armed Forces Examining Stations for enlistment and are found not qualified are also not qualified for induction, since they scored between 10 and 31 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test, but failed to achieve a GT (General Technical) score of 80.

Heretofore Armed Forces Qualification Test scores only have been recorded on Standard Form 88 forwarded to local boards by Armed Forces Examining Stations for such registrants. The Department of the Army is revising Army regulation 601-270 to provide that the Armed Forces Examining Stations, in addition to placing Armed Forces Qualification Test scores on the Standard Form 88 will also record the registrant's General Technical score.

While all applicants for enlistment are not given the Army Qualification Battery, the General Technical score can be determined by the Armed Forces Examining Stations from parts of the Armed Forces Qualification Test. The registrant's scores in verbal facility with the English language, and in arithmetic reasoning are added together and divided by two to determine the General Technical score.

When the new Army regulation is put into effect, many registrants who have been disqualified on enlistment will not be forwarded by local boards for examination for induction since evidence will be in the file showing that such registrants are not qualified. Most such registrants would be volunteers for induction.

The procedure will effect savings both to the local boards in registrant travel, and to the Armed Forces in conducting a second examination. Most registrants affected by the new regulation are expected to be eligible for classification in Class I-Y.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Alaska: Mrs. Dorothy Ellis and Mrs. Bernadette Grinzell, Army.
 Arizona: Mrs. Mary Lee and Mrs. Mary Jane Grossmiller, Army.
 Florida: Mary M. Nelson, Air Force.
 Georgia: Mrs. Sarahlyn P. Kendrick, Air Force.
 Louisiana: Anna Lee D. Manuel, Air Force; Mrs. Mary L. Webb, Army.
 Oklahoma: Hez Johnson, Navy; Mrs. Grace Beck and Mrs. Myrtle Reynolds, Army.
 Texas: Mrs. Dixie L. Wilson, Mrs. Louise M. Ross, Mrs. Mary K. McGaha, Mrs. Marie W. Terry, and Mrs. Zola Z. Burger, Air Force.



A GROUP OF LOCAL BOARD MEMBERS, pictured above, observe the training routine for new inductees at Fort Ord, Calif. The visit to military installations was one of the more recent such tours conducted for local board members under the sponsorship of the Association of the U.S. Army. A good turnout from among the membership of Los Angeles area local boards participated in the tour. Pictures of the tour, including the one above, were sent through the State Director to the Director of Selective Service by Mr. Alfred Slingsby, member of California Local Board No. 82. General Hershey, in acknowledging the photographs, expressed deep interest in the reaction of local board members to such tours which acquaint them with the training program; offered the men the local boards deliver for induction. Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, State Director for California informed the Director that a number of local board members who participated in the tour had written to him expressing their view that the tour was well worthwhile.

Army's American Military History Traces Manpower Policies Between World Wars

Following World War I the U.S. Army dropped from 3,710,563 on November 11, 1918, to about 19,500 officers and 245,000 enlisted men by 1920. The War Department in 1919 recommended a permanent Regular Force of about 600,000 and a 3-month universal military training system that would permit a rapid expansion in case of a major war but the proposal did not arouse

the interest of the Congress and the American people.

However, the National Defense Act of 1920 did enlarge the ROTC and gradually refilled the Officer Reserve Corps with the men newly commissioned therefrom. Eventually there were ROTC units in 325 colleges and universities, 225 of them being senior units enrolling 85,000 students.

In 1933 the U.S. Army ranked 19th among nations in active duty strength, although the Army Air Corps was rated 2d or 3d in actual power. That year also Japan quit the League of Nations and announced her nonobservance of Naval limitation treaties when they expired in 1936. Italy attacked Ethiopia during 1934. Germany denounced the Treaty of Versailles during 1936, rearmend herself and then occupied the Ruhr. In 1935 the Congress voted larger appropriations to improve military readiness and the development of manpower and industrial facilities.

Events in Europe caused the United States to embark, in the summer of 1940, on a greatly expanded program to protect the Western Hemisphere against aggression. On August 27, 1940, Congress approved induction of the National Guard into Federal Service and the calling up of the Organized Reserve. September 16, 1940, saw the first peacetime military draft in this country. By mid-1941 the Army numbered 1½ million officers and men. (*From American Military History, 1607-1953 Headquarters, Dept. of the Army, July 1959.*)

Boards Consider Informal Notice Of School Plans

During the summer vacation period many registrants are applying for entry into colleges, universities, trade schools, and vocational schools.

In most cases, the schools are not in a position to give the local board a formal notice of acceptance. If a local board receives SSS Form No. 127, a letter of acceptance sent to the registrant, or other evidence that a registrant has applied or has been accepted as a full-time student for school commencing in the fall of 1964, it is recommended that further action be suspended until at least 30 days after the schools open to give them an opportunity to give the local board formal notification of the registrant's enrollment. Colleges and universities have been requested to furnish SSS Forms Nos. 103, 109, 109-A, or other evidence verifying full-time status of all male students enrolled.

Army Requires Local Board Rejection Data

Copies of the Record of Induction (DD Form 47) for registrant found disqualified for medical or mental reasons at the local board should continue to be sent to the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. Operations Bulletin No. 235 which carried instructions for this procedure has been rescinded, not to indicate that transmission of the form was no longer necessary, but because the procedure was familiar and established. The disposition of the copies of the form also is adequately shown in the Form Manual, and the requirement is set forth in Part 1628.4(d)(1) of Selective Service Regulations.

Information reaching National Headquarters indicates that the Surgeon General of the Army believes that office is not receiving copies of the DD Form 47 for each registrant disqualified by the local board and classified I-Y or IV-F without an Armed Forces examination.

Rescinded OB No. 235 pointed out that the total number of duplicate sets of DD Forms 47 to be forwarded to the State Director with the Report of Availability and Summary of Classifications (SSS Form No. 116) by the local board should equal the number of registrants reported as disqualified for physical and mental reasons without examination. That data is reported on line 46 of the SSS Form No. 116 as revised March 27, 1964.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1964

Number 10

Size of Forces Key Factor In Manpower Policies

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

There are citizens in the United States who believe we do not need the measures that have been and are being taken for the survival of this Nation. A small number of these citizens do not believe in force even if it is necessary to insure national survival. Larger numbers may disagree that the world is dangerous enough to require the measures that are being taken for survival.

It is my belief that the great mass of our citizens want to survive and are much concerned by the threats to survival in which the present world abounds.

United States Lacked Reserve Fifty Years Ago

The United States was one of the few major powers that lacked a military reserve force 50 years ago, but steps were being taken then to correct this deficiency.

The *Washington Star* newspaper of January 7, 1913, reported that Major General Leonard Wood, Army Chief of Staff, had indorsed a reserve bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tilson of Connecticut. General Wood said, "The reservist should receive \$2 a month while in reserve and upon being called to the colors for service in war should receive an amount equivalent to \$2 for each month he may have served in the reserve. This would give the reservist, when called to the colors, something to leave with his family, and would encourage men to go into the reserve and remain in it."

Great Britain already had a reserve of 215,000 men; Germany 4,700,000; France, 3,000,000; Russia, 5,400,000; Japan, 1,000,000; Italy, 1,500,000 and Austria, 2,500,000.—From "50 Years Ago," *The Sunday Star*, January 20, 1963.

Career employees who are forced to leave the Government, as in the case of reduction in force, after they have served at least 25 years, or after a minimum of 20 years if age 50 or over, are entitled to annuity benefits immediately, even if they are under 62.

There are sharp differences of opinion as to how much of this threat to national survival can be met by the use of machines. However, there seems to be general agreement that men must control and operate these machines if they are to contribute to national survival.

To operate and control these complicated machines requires trained men. These men must be technicians of a high order but more important they must be citizens of a high order. This involves faith in our Nation, understanding of the obligations that citizens of a democracy accept, and willingness to do whatever is required to use this knowledge and understanding for the survival of this Nation.

This Nation has paid a high price because in the past many of our citizens had believed they owed obligations for survival only in war time. Three wars should have taught us that the power and the will to prevent war and keep peace are more effective and much less costly than restoration of peace after war comes.

Trained men we must have but they are not born in that condition. They do not exist in our citizenry in that condition. They must be found in civil life and by some means persuaded to submit themselves to be trained.

It is in the means by which citizens become available to be trained that causes differences of opinion.

There are many reasons for these differences. Our past experiences in the procurement of men must remain always a major consideration in the plans for the solution of this problem. At times this complicates rather than clarifies the problem. First, many are unaware of this historical experience. Others are confused by using terms such as service in war and service in peace. In reality, the discussion

(Continued on page 2)

Morrison's Keep Procedures To Themselves

Cecil S. Morrison, Local Board No. 55, Hyattsville, Md., transferred to Local Board No. 121 in McArthur, Ohio, for preinduction physical examination. There he was forwarded to the Armed Forces Examining Station by Clerk Helen Morrison.

When Clerk Morrison returned the records to Maryland State Headquarters the transmittal was received and receipted by Reginald C. Morrison, Manpower Officer.

Board Team Gives Nearly 123 Years Of Service to SSS

Recent reports published in this paper concerning accumulated service by local board teams has prompted the following from Delaware.

Local Board No. 4 of Wilmington, Del., is operating with the same five members who were appointed July 22, 1948, and have accumulated among them 80 years of uncompensated service in the current operation. The board members are: Saul L. Cohen, Chairman, Francis W. Daley, Samuel G. Elbert, M.D., Joseph A. L. Errigo Esq., and Lee H. Nichols, Jr.

In addition, Messrs. Cohen and Errigo and Dr. Elbert served during the World War II operation to bring the overall total years of service to more than 100 as of August 31, 1964.

The medical adviser to the local board, Dr. H. Wendell Gray, had, as of August 31, more than 22½ years of service to give the local board team nearly 123 years of uncompensated service.

1 in 5 Serve 20 Years In Puerto Rico

A recent report in the Puerto Rico System's employee newspaper notes that at the end of fiscal year, there were 168 members of the System in Puerto Rico, compensated and uncompensated, with 20 years or more of service. This amounted to 19.7 percent of the total personnel.

As of the same date, there were 146 uncompensated personnel with 20 years of service, amounting to 20.5 percent of the total number of uncompensated personnel.

Puerto Rico thinks the long and dedicated service given by members of the System there may be a record.

1953 Inventory Updating in Final Phases

The System is in the final phases of its program, begun some weeks ago, of updating its sample inventory, first taken in 1953, and first updated in 1959.

The current updating project, among other purposes, will furnish data for the use of the Secretary of Defense in his current study of military manpower procurement which was ordered by the President last April. The inventory is being updated as of July 31, 1964.

When completed, the project will have made available for various kinds of analyses, the Selective Service processing histories of approximately 1 out of 100 of the System's nearly 29 million registrants. The current project will bring up-to-date the data on the cases involved in the original 1953 sample; those added in the 1959 updating; and will add to the inventory approximately 1 percent of the files accumulated from January 31, 1959 through July 31, 1964.

By using current information questionnaires where appropriate, the cover sheets used in the sample will contain the latest information available on each registrant involved.

Information made available from the inventory for analysis will include data on registration; address changes; classification history; Standby Reserve category history; military service; marital and family status; occupational and industrial history; student status and educational background; citizenship; information affecting acceptability for service; conscientious objection; and processing to determine qualification for service.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were: L. J. Johnson, Ohio State Headquarters, Columbus, Ohio; George F. Metcalf, Local Board No. 58, Midland, Mich.; Mrs. Doris M. Lindqvist, Headquarters, Virgin Islands; Mrs. Lucy B. Oldham, clerk, Local Board No. 38, Ebensburg, Pa.; Thomas Fortunato, Local Board No. 83, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mrs. Irene Kinder, Local Board No. 12, Washington, Ind.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Size of Forces Key Factor In Manpower Policies

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

(Continued from page 1)

should be about large numbers in the Armed Forces and small numbers in the Armed Forces.

This Nation, before it existed, during the time it was being formed and since, has always reverted to some form of compulsion when large numbers were needed. During the greater part of history large numbers have been procured only in war. Since World War II times have changed, there is no peace as it was once known.

There are always people who believe that men will enlist if conditions in the Armed Forces were made more attractive. Just how these conditions will be made more attractive is recommended generally with details lacking. Increase in pay is always mentioned with the amounts lacking. It may at times be forgotten that enlistment incentives to be effective must deal with the entire pattern of serv-

ice pay. Housing, medical and dental care of dependents, commissary, post exchange, and other fringe benefits have had their share of discussion. The public supports promises in these areas with frequent opposition when and if they are provided.

There is often discussion of uniforms and with it the question as to the need for recognition by giving stature to the country's defenders. It is a hard fact that many who believe the Nation should fill and keep full its Armed Forces without compulsion will never serve unless by compulsion or by the recognition of its proximity. Too often those who believe enough of the willing or the poor should always be available to fill our Armed Forces are found among those who feel that their stature would be reduced by the wearing of the uniform of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Local Board Team Represents 150 Years of Service

Local Board No. 39, Coweta County, Newnan, Ga., has three local board members and each has served in this uncompensated capacity for 20 years. They all served under the 1940 Act and were reappointed under the 1948 Act. These members are Mr. Robert L. Austin and Mr. John H. Robinson, who received their 20-year Certificates of Appreciation in September 1963, and Mr. Wilbur W. Johnson, whose 20-year certificate and lapel button were presented in July 1964.

This board also has five advisers to registrants. All were appointed in 1948 and have served continuously for the past 15 years in this capacity. They are Mr. T. K. Barron, Mr. J. A. Carter, Mr. W. Z. Camp, Mr. W. J. Estes, and Mr. R. E. Lee.

Dr. James O. St. John, medical adviser, and Mr. Byron H. Matthews, Jr., Government appeal agent, were both appointed in April 1963.

Mrs. Martha Bridges has been clerk of the local board for 13 years. She was appointed in October 1951.

The combined service of all personnel of Georgia Local Board No. 39 totals 150 years.

Far Northern Winter Tests Alaska Ingenuity

An article in the January 1964 issue of this publication dealt with the problem of transferees for physical examination in Alaska. Here is another example of Alaska's problems.

The employer of an Alaska registrant recently wired to the State Director in response to an order to report for physical examination directing his employee to report to Fort Richardson on December 16: " * * * (Registrant) will not arrive on time. (He) is our employee on floating ice island 1,000 miles north of Barrow. Recent runway and weather conditions have prevented our picking him up on time to meet his obligations. Please reply collect wire when he should next report."

The State Director replied to the wire from the Director of the Arctic Research Laboratory:

"Please be advised that orders to report for physical examination for . . . have been canceled. Have him advise us when he returns to the mainland and will be available for a 3-day stay in Anchorage so that he can take his physical."

Twenty Years Ago

A letter written by the President paying tribute to the work of the Selective Service System, particularly uncompensated local board members and other citizens serving without pay, was reproduced in the System newspaper 20 years ago this month. The President's letter stated in part:

"The Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Selective Service local board—to appeal boards, medical and dental examiners, Government appeal agents, registrants' advisory boards and other affiliates, who serve their country without remuneration other than the pride that attends patriotic effort, and to their loyal and efficient clerical personnel. You have met the calls for fighting men while aiding industry and agriculture to meet unparalleled demands for war production. . . ."

The President's letter also stressed the importance of the task faced by the local boards and their

aides in assisting veterans in obtaining reemployment.

The reemployment task of the local boards also was stressed in an editorial by the Director of Selective Service in the October 1944 issue of the System newspaper. Then Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey pointed out in his article:

"The veteran, returning from military service . . . requires not only aid to obtain a job but also assistance for general readjustment. His habits and processes of thought as well as of action have been radically changed by service in the Armed Forces. He must be assisted in picking up the threads of his civilian life, where he dropped them when he went to war, and weave the pattern of a successful career."

With the buildup of the Armed Forces completed and their maintenance the chief task of the manpower suppliers, the System 20 years ago this month undertook the task of simplifying classification procedures. The steps taken resulted in the classification of all men over 38 into Class IV-A (overage), and the reclassification of registrants available and qualified for limited service. The Armed Forces were no longer taking in older men or limited service personnel.

While the peak of the mobilization effort in the Armed Forces and on the industrial front had been reached, the System still faced special problems as late as October 1944. One such problem reported in the System's paper 20 years ago was that of helping provide manpower for the ships carrying supplies to the Pacific where the war was approaching its climax. Local boards were instructed to give serious consideration to all requests for deferment for training and service in the Merchant Marine concerning registrants of all ages so long as the recruitment of such registrants occurred prior to the issuance of an order to report for induction. The instruction to the local boards followed a determination by the War Shipping Administration that sufficient manpower for the Merchant Marine could not be obtained without recruiting men 18 through 25.

Oregon and Louisiana reported 20 years ago this month that more than one-fourth of their local boards retained their original membership, and Michigan reported that 17 percent of its local boards had experienced no change in membership since 1940. New York City also reported that 20 percent of its local boards were still functioning with the original membership, and their original appeal agents.

Twelve women were among the first 100 appointees under the Federal merit system; 10 were appointed to Treasury and 2 to Post Office Department jobs.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of July 31, 1964.

Relative standing of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.35
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Hawaii.....	8.02
Alabama.....	8.00
Utah.....	7.84
Oklahoma.....	7.80
West Virginia.....	7.65
Washington.....	7.62
Virgin Islands.....	7.50
North Dakota.....	7.25
New Hampshire.....	7.23
Mississippi.....	7.18
South Dakota.....	6.98
Montana.....	6.78
North Carolina.....	6.71
Delaware.....	6.67
Kentucky.....	6.44
Minnesota.....	6.22
New Jersey.....	6.18
Maryland.....	6.18
Nevada.....	6.17
Missouri.....	6.16
Kansas.....	6.14
Ohio.....	5.81
Arizona.....	5.23
Michigan.....	5.15
New York.....	5.14
Rhode Island.....	5.12
Georgia.....	5.09
National Headquarters.....	5.07
Florida.....	5.00
Indiana.....	4.92
Pennsylvania.....	4.91
Maine.....	4.90
Connecticut.....	4.32
District of Columbia.....	4.16
Alaska.....	2.55

Many Students Attend Schools In Other States

The movement of registrants permanently or temporarily from the area of their local board of jurisdiction has a substantial effect on the operational problems and work loads of local boards. Because of this factor, some data in a recent study of college student travel to attend school out of their home States is of interest.

The survey was made in the fall of 1963 by the U.S. Office of Education in cooperation with the American Association of College Registrars and Admission Officers.

The survey showed that 80 percent of students enrolled in work creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree in the Nation's colleges were attending college in their home States. This nationwide percentage is the same as was found in similar studies in 1958 and 1949, but some changes in figures for individual States were noted between 1958 and 1963. The percentage of students whose homes are in the State and who are attending school in their home States increased 5 percent or more in Nevada, Idaho, Maryland, and Alabama, and decreased 5 percent or more in Alaska, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, according to the survey.

Out-of-State students accounted for about two-thirds of the total college enrollment in some States (Vermont, District of Columbia, and New Hampshire) as a low, and only about 10 percent in others (California, Texas, and Nevada), as a high.

Approximately half the college students who live in New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, New Jersey, and Alaska travel to other States to study. On the other hand, more than 90 percent of the college students who live in Louisiana, Texas, Utah, and California attend college in their home States.

For the United States as a whole, more than 777,000 college students in the fall of 1963 were attending college in a State other than their State of residence.

Several States (Massachusetts, Indiana, North Carolina, Utah, Tennessee, the District of Columbia, and Missouri) had an excess of students from other States over students who left the State for college study of more than 10,000. In several other States (New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Connecticut, and Virginia) those who leave the home State to study elsewhere number at least 10,000 more than those entering from other States for study. In New Jersey, 57,000 more students leave the State to study than enter it from other States for study.

Activities located away from the Nation's Capital account for 93 percent of the Government budget and employ about 90 percent of all Federal workers.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

July 21, 1964—Transmittal Memorandum No. 122, conveying Local Board Memorandum No. 81, issued July 21, 1964, Subject: "Examination of Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians," concerning the physical examination of such registrants as soon as possible after they receive their respective degrees.

September 9, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. O, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," reflecting the additions, changes, and deletions to Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross References since March 1, 1964.

Compulsory Service Reflects Failure Of Volunteering

Both the Federal Enrollment Act of 1863 and the Confederate Conscription Act of 1862, were legislative measures born of critical military situations. They were traceable primarily to the inadequacy of voluntary manpower procurement methods.

The Confederacy earlier during the struggle, took vigorous and direct action to correct this deficiency through its statute of April 16, 1862. The Union moved somewhat more deliberately. It arrived at a national draft through an evolutionary process which included calls for State militia, volunteering, a Presidential draft, and finally passage of the statute of March 3, 1863.

Eight Registrants Of Local Board 36 Are Brothers

Local Board No. 36 of New York City believes that it may hold some sort of a record.

The Board has eight brothers as registrants, ranging in age from 18 to 34. Two are veterans, one is classified IV-D, two are classified III-A, two are in the Reserves and one is a married man in Class I-A.

The eight brothers are members of a family of 14.

Early Examination Given 36,000 Youths in August

In the second month of the program of early Armed Forces examinations, local boards of the System delivered for examination approximately 36,000 18-year-olds, who were out of school and otherwise available for service, to the Armed Forces examining stations. The August total of 35,894, based on incomplete figures, compared with 33,285 18-year-olds examined in July, the first month of the program.

Of those examined in August, 22,205 were found qualified, and 13,689 were found disqualified for military service under current medical, mental, and moral standards established by the Secretary of Defense.

The rejection rate during August among 18-year-olds was approximately 44 percent.

The program of early examination was inaugurated under the direction of the President. Its purposes are to let registrants know as early as possible whether they are qualified for service thus enabling them to plan their futures with more certainty; and to enable those who are disqualified to undertake whatever, medical, educational, vocational, or other remedial programs they desire and that are available.

The number of 18-year-olds delivered for induction under the program is determined by the capacity of the Armed Forces examining stations to conduct the examinations, and by the numbers of older registrants who must be examined to maintain in each State an adequate pool of examined and qualified men from which to fill induction calls. It has been widely emphasized that the early examination of 18-year-olds does not mean early induction. The average age of induction remains at about 22.

Including 18-year-olds, local boards of the System delivered 71,504 men for examination in August.

Preliminary figures on the first 2 months of the examination of 18-year-olds show that 69,179 have been examined, 41,500 have been found qualified under current standards, and 27,679 have been found disqualified.

Bond Allotment May Be Record

The North Carolina Selective Service System boasts of an outstanding supporter of the Savings Bond program in Mrs. Marie M. Hampton, Clerk of Local Board No. 38, Graham County, N.C.

Since 1955 Mrs. Hampton has held first place among North Carolina Selective Service employees in bond allotments through the payroll savings plan. She has allotted from 57 percent to 100 percent of her take home pay for bond deductions during that period.

Mrs. Hampton has been with Selective Service nearly 20 years.

Classification Picture August 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	28,245,554
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	141,290
Not examined	672,353
Not available for induction or examination	266,733
Induction or examination postponed	4,087
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	482,335
26 years and older with liability extended	67,806
Under 19 years of age	400,593
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	1,586,367
I-C	
Inducted	222,228
Enlisted or commissioned	1,603,300
I-O	
Examined and qualified	1,732
Not examined	6,088
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,334
I-W	
At work	2,268
Released	5,919
I-D Members of reserve component	1,015,361
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	3,919
High school	180,699
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)	143,942
II-A Apprentice	13,751
II-C Agricultural deferment	18,988
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,184,076
III-A Dependency deferment	2,923,113
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,287,159
IV-B Officials	45
IV-C Aliens	9,491
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	81,178
IV-F Not qualified	2,436,196
V-A Over age liability	12,482,203

Army Plans Pilot Project To Train Disqualified Men

The plan of the Department of Defense to undertake the enlistment by the Army and the training and rehabilitation of 60,000 men who do not meet current mental and medical enlistment standards has received considerable publicity. Because it is possible that the System may be called on to aid in identifying prospective recruits for the program, portions of recent news releases from the Department of Defense concerning the program are reproduced here.

In addition, members of the System read in the February issue of this publication an editorial by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, discussing the possibility of inducting Class I-Y registrants for 2 years during which rehabilitation could be carried on, and appropriate training in vocational skills, citizenship, and other matters, as well as military training, could be conducted.

Both the program discussed by

the Director, and the program which the Department of Defense has announced foresaw that after training and rehabilitation to meet current standards, some of the men subjected to the program would choose military careers.

The program to enlist 60,000 currently disqualified men over a 3-year period will get underway in November, the Secretary of Defense has announced. The files of the local boards of the System identify the men who would be eligible to enlist under the program. Probably all of them would come from the Class I-Y group.

The first release on the program issued by the Department of Defense stated, in part:

"* * *. The Army has, in recent years, turned down many volunteers for enlistment because of their failure to meet established physical or mental standards even though the deficiencies were correctable. This program will permit that portion of the group whose deficiencies are correctable within a reasonable period of time to qualify for service in the Army. It will also give the Army a background of experience in devising effective techniques for making optimum use, in case of mobilization, of the potential of individuals with correctable physical or educational deficiencies.

"This training will be available to volunteers who score between 15 and 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test and meet current standards of medical fitness and to selected applicants who cannot meet current standards of medical fitness but have remediable physical defects. Under prevailing standards, most applicants must score 31 or more on the Armed Forces Qualification Test to be accepted for Army enlistment.

"Volunteers in the program will enter service for 3 years with the provision that they must qualify, mentally and physically, during the initial 6 to 12 months of training; those not qualifying will be discharged from the service.

"To meet the program goals, the Army will conduct special basic education courses and will provide for physical rehabilitation, including remedial attention. Academic instruction will be given during a portion of each training day. Training in basic military subjects will also be given. All who qualify for further service in the Army will have completed basic combat training under this program and many will have completed advance individual training as well.

"It is expected that trainees will be phased into the program in monthly increments. A training level of approximately 11,000 will be attained. Some 60,000 enlistments will be accepted in this pilot program over a 3-year period."

In a later release, the Department of Defense announced that the special training program would be conducted at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Ancient History Is Fruitful Source Of Study of Conscription Methods, And Their Contribution to Democracy

Some striking examples of conscription are found in ancient history. The contrasting system of Greek military mobilization as typified by Athens and Sparta, the raising of armies by the Roman Republic and the fyrd once used in England are particularly interesting aspects of early military manpower procurement practices.

In Greece the "hoplites," the heavily armed foot soldiers of Athens and the sailors of Marathon and Salamis, were the true citizen levies of a democratic people. They furnished their own arms and equipment and received no pay for their services. Citizenship to them meant not only privileges but duties and obligations as well. While not too well trained militarily perhaps, they overcame this deficiency with a fierce determination to die rather than be ruled by Oriental despots. During the Periclean Age, 495-429 B.C., more than 80 percent of Athen's male citizens were enrolled in the citizen-militia because of external danger; this despite the fact that ordinarily the Athenian considered his role as a citizen of primary importance and his soldier status as secondary.

In Sparta a city-state on the Peloponnesus peninsula and principal rival of Athens for supremacy of ancient Greece, the conscription system contrasted sharply with the Athenian concept. Spartan youths were conscripted in infancy and trained under a very rigorous system which eliminated weaklings. Committed to a lifetime of soldiering these conscripts became mere cogs in the state machine. While the Athenian system spurred the individual to greater endeavor the Spartan tended to minimize him. Athen's victory over Persia was considered a triumph for democratically-exercised conscription. The common experiences, sacrifices and service shared by the Athenians in battle, were important factors in the development and achievement of the Golden Age of Athens.

From the Romans was borrowed the word "conscription." It was derived from the Latin words "conscribere milites," which referred to the enrollment or registration of men chosen for the legion from the whole body of freeborn Roman citi-

zens capable of bearing arms. All men from seventeen to sixty were liable for military service. Like the Athenian, the Roman conscript received no pay, and provided his own arms and equipment. This automatically put the wealthy in the cavalry, and the less well-to-do in various categories of heavy and light infantry. The "proletarii," who were the people of no wealth and were the most numerous class, were left at home as "getters of children."

The system in Rome suited the needs of the Republic in the early years, when numerous wars of relatively short duration were fought. Men at that time were able to engage in the dual role of soldier and citizen. In spite of the natural grouping, selection and assignment of manpower to different branches of military service according to wealth, the sharing of common dangers and the responsibility of rendering service to the country helped to knit the early Romans together not only for war but in the duties and endeavors of peacetime as well.

With respect to England during the Middle Ages, except for the fyrd (a name given to the English militia during the Anglo-Saxon period), the principle of conscription vanished for some centuries. It did not return until France's war with the British Royalists in the 18th Century.

Contrary to public opinion, English history records the longest and most interesting picture of conscription. The Anglo-Saxon fyrd began under Aethelbert in Kent and Arthur of England in the sixth century as a local defense force comprising the entire free male population between the ages of 16 and 60. It is believed that in early times the ealdorman of the shire was charged with the duty of calling out and leading the fyrd, which appears to have always remained local in character. It is probable that originally all free landholders were required to attend the fyrd, and exemption from this duty was only sparingly granted. In the ninth century the force was divided so that half remained at home to till the fields while the other half fought, but the obligation to serve was universal.

Like the Roman and Athenian, the English militiaman equipped himself. His equipment, assignment to branch of service, and rank depended almost wholly on his property status. Training was irregular and not very thorough but the fyrd remained the principal method of home defense of the English monarchs until after the Norman Conquest (1066) when the feudal system, based upon tenure of land and personal obligation, took its place. From *War as a Social Institution*; edited by J. D. Clarkson and T. C. Cochran for the American Historical Society, pp. 114-119.

System Leads Again In Participation In Bond Program

Selective Service led all Federal departments and agencies participating in the Savings Bond program for the quarter ending June 30, 1964. The System has held first place for a number of quarters.

Participation in Savings Bond purchases was registered by 98.2 percent of the System's employees in the 3-month period. In second place was the Tennessee Valley Authority with 95.7 percent participation. The Treasury Department was third with 93.5 percent participation.

Among smaller agencies, the Federal National Mortgage Association recorded participation by 96.9 percent of its employees.

Author Attributes Origin of Words

In *The History of Military Conscription With Especial Reference to the United States*, by Frederick Morse Cutler, it is stated that the word "conscription" was first employed in the modern sense in the French law of September 5, 1793; since Jean B. Jourdan was the originator of the law, he has usually been regarded as founder of that system of compulsory service.

France had formerly met its military emergencies by organizing National Guards (the origin of the name) in 1789, calling out 1-year volunteers in 1791, requisitioning National Guards as volunteers in 1793, and the same year making a levy-in-mass of all militiamen between the ages of 18 and 25.

Vermont Launches State System Paper

Vermont has joined the lengthy list of States which are issuing news bulletins for personnel of the System within the State.

The first issue of the VSS News Call, a copy of which was recently received, is for the months of August and September. The paper, two pages of three columns each, mimeographed, will be issued bi-monthly.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 11

History Shows Lottery Fails As Selection Device

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

A question asked of the Selective Service System during the past few years by interested visitors from some friendly nations has been "How do you induct some and not induct all?" A superficial evaluation of the problems of the Selective Service System might indicate that an answer to this problem would be an answer to all Selective Service problems. This conclusion would not come from those with understanding of methods of procurement of men for the Armed Forces or from a knowledge of human nature. If every one with an obligation to serve in the Armed Forces was required to do so the complaints

would increase substantially.

The Selective Service System has battled the problems of selection for nearly a quarter of a century. Selection is the method by which some are inducted while others are not. Selection is carried out by the Selective Service System by a determination as to the availability of the registrant, while the Armed Forces exercise selection by determining the acceptability of the registrant. Acceptability is based on the experience of the Armed Forces in the search for the type of individual able to perform duties as a member of the Armed Forces under every difficult and complicated condition. Availability is determined by the Selective Service System based on laws, regulations, and policies which are based on the national health, safety, and interest.

It should be noted that there is always a relationship between need of the Armed Forces and numbers that are rejected by the Armed Forces, and the numbers who are deferred by the Selective Service System. Without this flexibility of the relationship between need in the Armed Forces, acceptability by the Armed Forces, and availability by the Selective Service System the effective procurement of manpower for the Armed Forces would be impossible.

Many nations must raise and maintain armed forces, handicapped by a shortage of men to serve in the armed forces. The United States has the problem of more young men coming of military age than are now needed for the Armed Forces. How to select the ones who are to serve has been and remains a problem. The simple solution in the minds of some was to go to a completely volunteer system and place the decision of who shall serve directly upon the individual. The answer is as simple as the recommended solution. When large num-

(Continued on page 2)

Changes in SSS Operations Affect Classification Data

Recent changes in Selective Service operations, brought about by a variety of factors, are reflected in changes in the registrant classification picture.

In the past year, emphasis has been placed on early classification. This change was induced, first, by the placement of married registrants in a lower sequence of selection, and second, by the program

requested by the President for the examination of 18-year-old registrants who are out of school and otherwise available for service.

On September 30, 1963, for example, in addition to approximately 500,000 registrants under 18½ who were then not classified, there were, in round numbers, 1,843,000 registrants 18½ to 35 unclassified. Of the total registration of 27,647,015, 91.4 percent, or 25,275,622 were classified. The total not classified was 2,371,393.

On August 31, 1964, there were only 592,432 registrants 18 to 35 unclassified. Overall, 98 percent, or 28,424,017 out of the total registration of 29,016,449 were classified. Most registrants who turned 18 on or after January 1, 1964, are classified within 2 or 3 months of registration under current practice.

The Executive Order of September 10, 1963, removing married men to a lower sequence of selection dropped the average age of involuntary induction initially by almost 2 years. This necessitated earlier classification and earlier examination. Many States and local boards had previously followed a policy of delaying initial classification because of the relatively high induction age.

The Executive Order was followed in January 1964, by the President's early examination order as part of the overall manpower conservation program. Local boards began almost immediately to classify registrants who turned 18 on and after January 1, 1964, in preparation for the anticipated examination of 18-year-olds which began in July 1964.

Classification of 98 percent of the registration is typical of operations during periods such as World War II and Korea, but has not previously prevailed during peacetime operations.

Recent operational changes also are reflected in the sharp change over the past year in student deferments.

Class II-S on August 31, 1964, accounted for nearly 1,200,000 registrants, or 4.2 percent of the classified registration.

In contrast, last September 30, Class II-S covered only 361,000 registrants, 1.4 percent of the classified group. Two or three years ago, this classification typically was under 200,000, and less than 1 percent of the classified registration.

The first surge in the growth of student deferments can be traced to the Berlin buildup in 1961, when heavy draft calls prompted thou-

(Continued on page 4)

Nearly 103,000 18-Year-Olds Now Examined

Armed Forces examinations were given in September to 33,738 registrants 18 years old who were out of school and otherwise available for service under the program of early examination for purposes of the President's Manpower Conservation program.

The early examination has two purposes: (1) to let those who are qualified for service know as early as possible so that they can better fit military service into career plans, and (2) to let those not qualified know as early as possible so that they may undertake appropriate rehabilitation programs.

The Armed Forces examining stations reported that of these 18-year-old registrants examined in September, 19,959 were found qualified for service, and 13,779 were found not qualified. The rate of disqualification for September was 40.8 percent. This rate was 38.1 percent in August, and 42.2 percent in July.

During the 3 months the early examination program has been operating, 102,913 registrants 18-year-olds have received the complete Armed Forces examination. Of this total, 41,504 have been found not qualified under current Armed Forces standards for a rate of disqualification of 40.3 percent.

Millions of Americans today use the U.S. Savings Bonds' Payroll Savings Plan to make saving easier. It works for them—how about you?

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

History Shows Lottery Fails As Selection Device

(Continued from page 1)

bers are required in the Armed Forces they cannot be secured by a volunteer system. This is supported by the best authority—experience.

If compulsion is a must then how can it be done better than at the present time? One modification proposed is to use a lottery to determine the order of liability for service. Several variations of this method have been suggested.

One suggestion deals with the 18-year-olds; another with the 19-year-olds. There are infinite ways to use the lottery with each of these plans. The plans can be evaluated as more difficult to administer and less possible to explain to the public as they become increasingly complicated.

History in America has answered definitely on the lottery method during the wars of the past hundred years. The lottery failed in the Civil War. As a draft was considered for the Spanish-American War, it was decided not to try to use a lottery because of charges that the lottery of the Civil War had been manipulated in many of the communities where it was operated. The experience of the Civil War with its failure of the lottery in the communities caused the institution of a national lottery in World War I. It was found that the priority of the lottery could not be taken without selection, both by rejection and by deferment, so it established an order for classification rather than by service.

The lottery failed in World War I. Even though our participation in the war was relatively brief, Congress found it necessary to widen the age bracket of obligation and, in addition, young men were entering the manpower pool by becoming 18 years of age. This brought about the second major limitation on the lottery as a means of establishing priority of induction. It was found that the integration of one lottery with another could be done only by makeshift methods, none based on dependable principles or even on simple chance.

In summary, experience of World War I with lottery indicated it must be in connection with classification and hence applicable only to a portion of the numbers obligated. And secondly there was no logical method of integrating the additional registrants as they became available.

In World War II another effort was made to use a national lottery. In fact, there were three drawings. No attempt was made to use the order numbers assigned by the lottery except as priority in classification

and for induction after availability and acceptability had been established. The establishment of priority by lottery among wide age groups was a basic cause of one of the serious mistakes in the handling of manpower procurement during World War II.

Once more, in World War II, Selective Service proved that there is no satisfactory method of integrating separate lottery priorities.

The priority by date of birth was adopted before the close of World War II and was used during the Korean war. The lesson of the use of narrow age groups was followed in this mobilization.

In evaluating the lottery in our history, in the Civil War it never gained the confidence of the public of being fairly operated. In World War I it was used nationally and it proved that it was useless without classification and, in addition, that acceptable methods of integration of priorities established by lotteries do not exist. Both of these lessons were learned again in World War II and the war lasted long enough to require a change to a date of birth determination of priority. This has operated successfully and it is now understood as a method of continuous maintenance of priorities for the application of obligation to those available and acceptable. The date of birth was used throughout the Korean war and since as the basis in fact in the determination of sequence of order numbers.

The proposal to choose one age group, 18- or 19-year-olds, of course, solves the problem of age distribution if registrants are drawn but once, and set aside if not used the year of the lottery. So far as certainty of service goes, a lottery leaves everyone in the age group uncertain until the lottery. Problematic as any certainty is, the priority based on date of birth established the order long before the registrant became liable and is synonymous with his acceptance of the obligation, for that date controls the length of his obligation as well as the beginning and end of it.

Selective Service has tried the lottery in three wars; it accomplished its mission in nine. Date of birth is used by most nations and has been successful. It is the base of all systems and if 19-year-olds were picked because they are the best age, why revert to chance among the members of this age group when they are already arranged in order by the same fact—birthdate—that placed them in this age group?

Twenty Years Ago

The System's major concern 20 years ago this month was the function of aiding veterans to return to his prewar job or other civilian role. In an editorial in the System's newspaper of November 1944, the Director of Selective Service emphasized that the task required the cooperation of the System, the veteran, and the American people as a whole. The Director, counseling the personnel of the System in anticipation of the flood of demobilized veterans, wrote:

"All planning for the readjustment of the war veteran into civilian economy, therefore, must have

cooperation as its basic concept And that includes not only cooperation to give aid on the part of the delegated agencies, but the cooperation of the American people as a whole and particularly the cooperation of the veteran himself and his home folks."

The coming task of reemployment of veterans also occupied the State Directors of Selective Service at their conference in Washington in November. The consensus of the State Directors was that the success of the program would depend largely on how well each community was organized and functioned to relocate its own veterans.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Florida: Miss Bernice E. Parker, Miss Bessie Sampson, and Mrs. Mary Davenport, Army.

Ohio: Mrs. Lucy Jennings, Miss Ruth G. McBee, Miss Virginia N. McBee, Mrs. Elsie M. Saunders, Mrs. Jane B. Novak, and Miss Catherine V. Kennedy, Army; Mrs. Marvene L. Lowery and Mrs. Alma C. Rottman, Air Force.

Oklahoma: Verna Azlin, Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Texas: Mrs. Catherine Campos, Air Force; Miss Linda S. Bonham and Miss Pearl M. Miller, Army.

More than 425,000 cases involving delinquency were handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the 4 years prior to November 1944, the System's newspaper of that date reported. Approximately 22,000 cases were pending. Convictions were obtained in 10,743 cases, and in others the registrant was made available to the Armed Forces or for civilian work as a conscientious objector.

A majority of the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce favored peacetime military training of American youth in a referendum, the November 1944, issue of the System paper reported.

Classification Picture September 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	28,424,017
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	144,784
Not examined	697,472
Not available for induction or examination	248,871
Induction or examination postponed	3,725
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	492,941
26 years and older with liability extended	68,571
Under 19 years of age	398,962
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	1,618,158
I-C	
Inducted	223,786
Enlisted or commissioned	1,608,407
I-O	
Examined and qualified	1,847
Not examined	6,109
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,425
I-W	
At work	2,288
Released	6,089
I-D Members of reserve component	1,014,856
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	3,709
High school	194,877
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	147,949
II-A Apprentice	14,053
II-C Agricultural deferment	19,117
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,197,887
III-A Dependency deferment	2,933,700
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,285,521
IV-B Officials	44
IV-C Aliens	9,526
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	81,497
IV-F Not qualified	2,438,100
V-A Over age liability	12,558,746

Employment Service Reports Referral Program Activities

The scope of the program to offer habilitation aid to Selective Service Registrants who are found disqualified for military service on medical service examination for failure to meet the mental standards reflected in a summary of State employment service activities in the program as of August 31, 1964.

From the beginning of the referral program in February to the end of August, local boards of the Selective Service System had sent more than 214,000 letters to disqualified registrants inviting them to visit the nearest State employment service office.

In the period from February to July 1, only about 10 percent of the registrants responding to the letters were 18 years old. Since July when the examination of 18-year-olds began, about one-third of all registrants reporting to the employment service are under 19.

Of the total number of referral letters sent out, about 50,000 have been sent in July and August.

The response of the disqualified registrants to the referral letters is held steady at about 18 percent, the data from the employment service offices show. For example, 500 registrants responded in August when 24,500 letters were sent out by the local boards. More than 37,700 have responded to the referral letters to date.

Reporting on its August activi-

ties, the employment service stated that 1,900 were referred to jobs during the month, and 1,100 were placed. Since February, there have been 10,200 job referrals with 5,200 placements.

Other services offered to the disqualified registrants include counseling and testing. In August, the employment service offices counseled 2,400 individual registrants, and 3,500 counseling interviews were conducted. Since the beginning of the program, 21,900 individuals have received counseling aid in 29,700 counseling interviews. In connection with the counseling interviews, the employment service reports, about 600 general aptitude tests and over 100 nonverbal intelligence tests have been administered each month.

In addition, the employment offices referred 245 registrants to community agencies, and the State employment services enrolled 159 in training programs in August. The total enrolled in training programs to date is 625.

The employment office services to these disqualified registrants also include followup of placement activities with employers and registrants. These activities have involved some 1,100 contacts with employers and 800 contacts with registrants to date. In addition, some 4,800 employer contacts have been made to develop job opportunities.

The labor status, age, and educational status of those registrants reporting to the employment service offices showed some changes after the examination of 18-year-olds began in July. For the entire period, however, the percent distribution of the 37,700 who responded, in those categories, showed the following.

Labor force status: Nearly 31 percent were employed, more than 9 percent were underemployed. Just short of 66 percent were unemployed, and 3.3 percent were not in the labor market. Of the latter group, nearly two-thirds were in school.

Age: For the total group, 13.9 percent were under 19, compared to more than 33 percent under 19 in the August group. The under 21 group accounted for more than 77 percent of all those responding to the referral letters since February.

Education: Among the 4,500 registrants who sought aid in August, nearly 80 percent did not complete high school; 18.8 percent completed high school, and 1.5 had more than 12 grades of schooling. Less than 5 years of schooling was recorded for 4.4 percent of the August group, and for 5.7 percent of the total. Among the August group, 33.7 percent completed 5 to 8 grades and 41.6 percent, 9 to 11 grades. For the total number who sought aid at the employment service offices since the program began, 35.9 percent had completed 5 to 8 grades, and 56.3 percent, 9 to 12 grades.

November Ceremonies Mark Veterans Day Observance

Each November, the Nation holds observances honoring the veterans of the Nation's Wars who have fought—and in many cases, died—to preserve freedom. Whether Veterans Day—November 11—has passed or lies ahead as this is read, it is particularly appropriate that the Selective Service System's monthly publication take note of the occasion.

The President, on September 30, 1964, issued the traditional proclamation calling "upon the people of this Nation to observe Wednesday, November 11, 1964, as Veterans Day, remembering with respect and affection those who have defended this Nation in time of war and rededicating ourselves to the cause of world peace.

"I request the officials of the Federal and State Governments to associate themselves with the Vet-

erans Day National Committee in order that people in all parts of our country may have an opportunity on that day to participate personally in public ceremonies and exercises."

In a statement on the meaning of Veterans Day, the President said: "The day is, of course, a solemn one. It is observed in memory of events that are past and men who have departed. But it is not a day for brooding melancholy. It is, instead, a day for commemoration. And the only commemoration that is worthy of the events and the men is rededication to the ideals and the principles which have made our Nation strong.

"This day and this hour were originally set aside in memory of a moment of peace—a moment when the guns were suddenly stilled and a hush settled over the battlefields of one of the greatest (great in the sense of horrible) wars of history. Up to that point, we had engaged in no conflict of such vast dimensions beyond our shores. In our innocence, for we were still very young, we thought there could never again be such a conflict. And we called this Armistice Day—the day that ended the World War.

"We can do nothing about our past mistakes other than regret them and learn from them. But it is certain that if we do not learn from them, we are destined to repeat them. And then the sacrifices of the men we honor today would have been in vain.

"The greatest tribute we are paying today to those men is that we have learned. We understand that it is necessary for free men to be firm—and because of that understanding, there is hope in the world today.

"We know that armed strength alone does not assure peace and freedom. But we also know that as long as aggression exists in the world, weakness invites war and domination. And we do not intend to be dominated.

"The real tribute is our resolve—resolve translated into deeds—to preserve what they have won. And if we can match their determination and their resolution, the day will come, as surely as the sun will rise, when peace and freedom (and we do not separate those objectives) will prevail."

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Harry A. Cotton, Member Local Board No. 29, Port Townsend, Wash.; Miss Madeline Looney, Group B, Manhattan, New York, Mrs. Eleanor M. Vellhaber, Clerk Local Board No. 28, Cleveland, Ohio; Harold E. Brown, Chief, Field Division, West Virginia State Headquarters and Mrs. Frieda B. Tupper, Clerk Local Board No. 36, Clark, S. Dak.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of August 31, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.66
Idaho.....	14.57
Guam.....	12.10
Wyoming.....	9.62
Nebraska.....	9.29
Wisconsin.....	8.95
Oklahoma.....	8.31
Utah.....	8.12
Hawaii.....	8.02
Alabama.....	7.87
West Virginia.....	7.66
Washington.....	7.62
Nevada.....	7.61
Virgin Islands.....	7.60
Mississippi.....	7.28
North Dakota.....	7.18
New Hampshire.....	7.15
South Dakota.....	6.96
Montana.....	6.78
North Carolina.....	6.66
Delaware.....	6.63
Kentucky.....	6.44
Kansas.....	6.24
Minnesota.....	6.23
New Jersey.....	6.17
Missouri.....	6.15
Maryland.....	5.98
Ohio.....	5.87
New Mexico.....	5.71
Arizona.....	5.38
Indiana.....	5.27
Michigan.....	5.18
New York.....	5.17
Georgia.....	5.13
Rhode Island.....	5.05
National Headquarters.....	5.00
Maine.....	4.91
Pennsylvania.....	4.88
Florida.....	4.72
Connecticut.....	4.47
District of Columbia.....	4.20
Alaska.....	2.55

Army Announces Delay in Rejection Enlistment Plan

The Army has announced that the program to enlist young men who do not meet current mental and physical standards in a special experimental program has been delayed in response to Congressional wishes to review the program.

The program was scheduled to get underway in January 1965, at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Enlistments under the program were to be available only to volunteers who have deficiencies which are correctable within 6-12 months. The probable length of the delay in starting the program was not announced.

Kansas System Issues Paper

Kansas recently initiated the publication of a newsletter for employees of the System within the state. The first issue to come to the attention of National Headquarters was identified as Volume I, No. III, dated September, 1964.

The Kansas newsletter is titled *Se-Lect Hi-Lites* and consists of, in the issue received at National Headquarters, four mimeographed pages divided into two columns each.

Legion, Guard See Continuing Need for Draft

The American Legion and the National Guard Association, at recent national conventions, adopted resolutions favoring the continuation of Selective Service as a program vital to national defense.

Meeting in Dallas late in September, the American Legion said in the resolution that it "strongly favors the continuation of the system of universal military training and service and emphatically opposes any plan to create a totally voluntary force of tampering with this system as another step toward the unilateral disarmament program which seeks to weaken this Nation in its time of greatest need for strength."

The Legion resolution noted that "the policy of universal military training and service, besides providing a well-trained civilian population available to call in case of emergency, also guarantees a general population with a general military background—a factor which should be a major deterrent to a future invader . . ."

The resolution also was based on the premise that "every citizen owes to his country not only a portion of his property but also his personal military service to its defense . . ."

In adopting its stand, the Legion noted that the only major nation to eliminate compulsory service in recent years has found it impossible to maintain armed forces of a strength necessary to meet its defense commitments.

The National Guard Association, meeting in Detroit early this month, stressed the importance of the continuation of Selective Service as a spur to enlistments in both the active and reserve forces, including the National Guard.

The National Guard Association resolution said, in part:

"The Selective Service System is essential to continue high levels of strength in the active forces as well as in reserve units such as the Guard.

"If Selective Service is discontinued, its reestablishment in time of emergency would be virtually impossible."

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was interviewed by Dallas newspapers during his visit to the Legion convention concerning the future of Selective Service. The Director, in his interviews, expressed his belief that Selective Service continued to be necessary to maintain adequate armed forces, active, and reserve.

The Dallas Times Herald, commenting editorially on the subject, noted the Director's views and concluded:

"But at present there is no available alternative to the draft, onerous as its compulsive nature is to every individual. It was set up in 1940, and renewed in 1948, because there was no other way to fill

Student Forms Should Meet All State Needs

SSS Forms 109 and 109-A are available for reporting all types of student status. The acceptability of these forms should permit the abandonment of various forms developed by States to elicit information about students.

It is not mandatory that student status be reported on the System's forms, but since these forms are suitable for reporting the status of all types of students, not solely college and university students, and since registrants frequently attend school in States other than the one in which they are registered, it would appear to be in the best interest to use a common medium.

The availability of the two forms for use with all types of student reporting permits a step toward simplification of the System's paperwork, a goal which has been continuously pursued at both the National and State levels with the support of the Bureau of the Budget.

Col. James Davis Named Director For Mississippi

Col. James L. Davis, for 14 years a National Headquarters Regional Field Officer, and, during World War II, a State Director of Selective Service for Mississippi, has been reappointed to the latter office effective October 1, 1964.

Colonel Davis served from October 22, 1940, and throughout World War II in the Mississippi State Headquarters in a variety of capacities before he was named State Director in August 1946.

Prior to the beginning of his career with the System, Colonel Davis owned a general merchandise business, was a high school principal, and practiced law in Louisville, Miss.

He is a member of the Mississippi National Guard and held the rank of captain when he began active duty with the State Headquarters in 1940.

the service ranks. It must stay on the lawbooks for the same reason today. For, as Draft Chief Hershey said, "I don't believe whether we have a draft or not will be decided by people in the United States. It will be decided by those 'outside'."

"And those 'outside'—in Southeast Asia, Berlin and elsewhere where our worldwide defense commitments are being met—have so far been unwilling to relax their pressures to the point where American troops can retire to the sanctity of American borders . . ."

Changes in SSS Operations Affect Classification Data

(Continued from page 1)

sands of students to report their status to local boards.

Thereafter, the Cuban crisis, and, subsequently, the lowering of the age of induction as a result of the Executive Order of September 10, 1963, then the early classification activity under the manpower conservation program all served to remind students that their interest and the national interest were served by keeping local boards currently informed of their status so that proper classification could be assigned.

One of the most significant factors in the growth of student deferment, however, has been the almost universal adoption by universities and colleges of the practice of submitting Forms 109, 109A or other report of student status on all students. This procedure, recently put into effect, has enabled local boards to properly classify many students formerly carried in Class I-A because of the lack of informa-

tion on student status.

An interesting aspect of the growth of student deferments has been the sharp increase in Class I-S (high school) since September 30, 1963. On that date, only 11,300 registrants, less than .05 percent of all classified registrants, were in Class I-S (high school). On August 31, 1964, nearly 195,000, representing .7 percent of the classified registrants, were in Class I-S (high school).

In the same period, the number of college students holding the statutory deferment has changed only from 1,298 on September 30, 1963 to 3,709 on August 31, 1964.

Class II-A Apprentice has shown a change comparable to that in student deferments between last September 30, and August 31, 1964. On the former date, 6,075 were deferred compared to 14,053 on the latter date. The change represents more than a 100 percent increase as a proportion of all classified registrants.

Congress Gives Authority For Clerk Salary Increase

The President, on October 6, 1964, approved Public Law 88-631, authorizing retroactive pay increases for Federal employees whose rates of pay are determined administratively.

Section 3(a) of Public Law 88-631 amended the Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-426) to add authority for a number of agencies, including the Selective Service System, to grant pay increases comparable to those authorized for classified employees to personnel paid at administratively determined rates.

The Congress was continually aware of the situation of the local board clerks and other administratively paid employees of the Government. Even before final approval of the general salary increase bill, the appropriate committees were at work processing legislation to authorize retroactive pay raises of local board clerks and others in similar status.

The question of local board clerk salary increases prompted a number of inquiries to members of the

Congress and this headquarters from local board clerks. Because of the action in the Congress, despite the press of session-end business, the Director of Selective Service was able to report that legislation was pending to authorize retroactive increases in clerk pay.

As has always been the case in the past, the Congress again this year provided authority to grant clerks salary increases comparable to those authorized for Federal employees generally.

The legislation authorizing the pay increase was finally passed by the Congress on September 23, 1964. On October 1, although the bill had not yet been signed into law, National Headquarters, in letter to all State Directors, informed the System of the passage of the legislation, and of the preparation of instructions to exercise the authority contained in Public Law 88-631.

Detailed instructions for putting the pay increase into effect were distributed to the System by State Director Advice No. 728, issued October 12, 1964.

Peace Corps Seeks Applicants' AFQT, AQB Scores in Request to Local Boards

Local Boards may be receiving signed form requests from registrants for the release of Armed Forces Qualification Test and Army Qualification Battery scores to the Peace Corps. The scores would be part of data used by the Peace Corps in evaluating applicants.

Copies of the form have been sent to National Headquarters.

The form letter identifies the registrant by name and Selective Service number as an applicant for

the Peace Corps stating that he "has signed the attached authorization requesting that you release to this agency his (test scores)."

The form letter then provides space for inserting the scores as shown on the DD Form 47.

In a covering letter transmitting the form letter to National Headquarters, Peace Corps officials noted that the information sought is, first the form number of the AFQT taken, and then the score made.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIV

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1964

Number 12

Search For Peace On Earth Begins With Little Acts

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

This is the twenty-fifth time that a Director of Selective Service has had the high privilege of sending best wishes for the Holiday Season to all members of the Selective Service System. The numbers who have received all of these messages are decreasing each year. Twenty-four of these best wishes have originated with the writer. One was sent by the first Director of Selective Service, Dr. Dykstra.

The world has changed in many ways during these years. Our Nation has grown in numbers and in world responsibilities. The relationship between time and space now bears little

relationship to that between these elements in 1940. Barriers of knowledge have been broken and man takes rightful pride in his accomplishments. We have set great store on the changes, many times with a loss of understanding of the unchanging.

There has been no lack of desire for peace on earth, good will to men, but World War II and Korea are but two of a much larger number of conflicts that have distressed the world. Probably we have long known that far more than words are needed to

(Continued on page 2)

Special Reports Are Required On 18-Year-Old's

Separate monthly reports on 18-year-old registrants, beginning with the end of November, will furnish National Headquarters with substantial additional information on that age group of the System's registration.

The instruction on submission of the reports was contained in State Director Advice No. 730, issued October 22, 1964.

The SDA requested the submission monthly of Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116) and State Monthly Report of Deliveries, Inductions, and Examinations (SSS Form No. 262) applicable only to registrants who are 18 years old but have not reached their 19th birthday as of the effective date of the report.

The SSS Form No. 116 will be completed fully as applicable to 18-year-old's, except line 2. The words "all ages" will be stricken from lines 1 and 3, and totals for 18-year-old's entered.

The Form 116 for 18-year-old's will disclose the total registered, the total classified, and their classification of I-A status as applicable. The reverse of the form will also show the numbers who enlist following Armed Forces examination.

Form 262 for 18-year-old's will be completed except for Sections V and VI. This report on 18-year-old's will provide more complete information on examination and induction within this age group than has heretofore been provided by summary reports of early examination activities.

Distinguished Service Award Presented Congressman Vinson

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presented to the Honorable Carl Vinson of Georgia the System's Distinguished Service Award during ceremonies held in Milledgeville, Ga., November 17, honoring Mr.

Vinson for his service to the Nation.

The hometown celebration, held 1 day before Mr. Vinson's birthday, welcomed him home from 50 years of service in the House of Representatives from which he retires next January 1.

General Hershey's presentation and Mr. Vinson's acceptance followed a luncheon which began the celebration and a parade to the Carl Vinson National Guard Armory in Milledgeville.

Many State and National leaders in civilian governmental and military affairs paid honor to the veteran legislator Congressman whose service was the longest ever recorded in the Congress.

The citation included in the Distinguished Service Award presented to Mr. Vinson by General Hershey read:

"The Honorable Carl Vinson of Georgia has earned the esteem and admiration of every American for his courage, often in the face of great opposition, in the establishment of a strong defense for his country. His deep insight into, and his keen appreciation of, the many complex problems involved in mobilization planning have been a major factor in the survival of this Nation. Since 1914 he has dedicated himself to the demanding task of insuring America's ability to preserve its priceless heritage of freedom. A never failing devotion to his purpose in furthering the national defense has characterized his unmatched career of service in the Congress.

"As chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, Representative Vinson has brought rare talents to the difficult task of providing for the common defense. His boundless energy, and his mastery of the art of human relations and of the legislative process have been of immeasurable benefit to the Nation through some of its darkest hours.

"As a part of the Defense structure of the Nation, the Selective Service System knows first hand the debt owed to Representative Vinson by the Nation. For its officers and employees and the hundreds of thousands of citizens throughout the Nation who have been the unpaid operators of Selective Service in two World Wars, Korea, and the Cold War—a period paralleling Representative Vinson's career in Congress—this token of appreciation for services given is presented."

18-Year-Old Examination Volume Steady

The rate of examination of 18-year-old's continues in excess of 30,000 per month with preliminary reports for October showing that 30,561 early examinations were conducted in that month. With reports from one State not yet received for October, the 4-month figure for early examinations, from July 1 to October 31, reached approximately 133,000.

Of those examined in October, 17,505 were found qualified and 13,056 were found not qualified. The rate of disqualification was slightly less than 43 percent.

The early examinations are conducted as part of the President's manpower conservation program. The objectives are to reduce uncertainty by letting those qualified for military service learn this as soon as possible so that they may better plan for such service; and to let those disqualified know as early as possible so that they may undertake appropriate remedial steps.

The rate of disqualification over the 4-month period for 18-year-old's examined, those out of school and otherwise available, is approximately 41 percent.

Reserve Unit Is Activated In Memphis

A new Selective Service Reserve Unit, the System's 81st, was activated in October in Memphis, Tenn.

The Army sponsored unit is made up of five Army reserve officers and one Navy reserve officer.

The reserve units pursue training programs to prepare the members for mobilization duty with the Selective Service System. The Memphis unit is the first such unit to be activated since December 1960.

Clerk Plays Role In Son's Career In Armed Forces

The following item is reprinted from *The Times-Plain Dealer* of Cresco, Iowa:

When Dean A. Pederson of Cresco, registered with his local draft board in September of 1957, sitting across the desk from him to give him assistance in registering was his mother, Mrs. Lyle Pederson, clerk of the local board.

It was Dean's mother that also issued his call to report for physical examination in November of 1961, and also his call for induction in September of 1962.

Now with his 2-year tour of Army duty over, it was again his mother who helped process his papers locally after being separated from service at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., September 5. Dean held the grade of specialist fourth class at time of his separation and had served 10 months in Germany.

Mrs. Lyle Pederson became the clerk of the Howard county selective service board in December 1955.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Search For Peace On Earth Begins With Little Acts

(Continued from page 1)

make a reality of our hopes for peace. Yet, it is most natural that our hopes outrun our efforts in action to bring peace to the world.

It is not easy to give up our terms for peace for those whose terms would relieve us of much of what we call our necessities. It matters not that our necessities are many times luxuries to others, for we have become accustomed to believing we had some inherent right to our so-called necessities.

In our search, particularly in our dreams for peace, our minds roam far and wide. No longer are they limited to the sphere on which we live. It may well be that in the width of our search we have missed the doing of the little things to those who are in the orbit of our daily life. Perhaps the seemingly unlimited area of our material change has clouded our near-at-hand vision. We have said that not failure but low aim was crime. This has been our rationalization for omitting to do what we may in

order to dream great things to be done bye and bye.

My wish for each and every one this Holiday Season is the joy and satisfaction that comes with the doing of all those little things that bind us together, whether in family, in school, in church, in community, in state, and in Nation. I have faith that here lies the path to the great achievement of peace and good will toward all men.

In March 1883, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of the first steel ships in the Navy—the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Dolphin*. They were the beginning of the "New Navy" of that period.

If you're in a hurry to build up savings, the \$100 Series "E" U.S. Savings Bond was made for you. Buy one a month (where you work or bank) for 5 years, and you'll have a nest egg of \$4,856.

Classification Picture October 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total.....	28,604,365
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	138,611
Not examined.....	711,644
Not available for induction or examination.....	253,240
Induction or examination postponed.....	3,964
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	500,991
26 years and older with liability extended.....	68,811
Under 19 years of age.....	389,744
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,644,595
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	223,229
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,612,620
I-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	1,922
Not examined.....	6,129
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,513
I-W.....	
At work.....	2,274
Released.....	5,924
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,013,770
I-S Statutory deferment.....	
College.....	3,577
High school.....	213,822
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	152,533
II-A Apprentice.....	14,083
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	19,224
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,214,568
III-A Dependency deferment.....	2,945,148
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,289,541
IV-B Officials.....	45
IV-C Aliens.....	9,559
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	82,665
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,437,500
V-A Over age liability.....	12,642,119

Twenty Years Ago

A new occupational deferment policy directive issued 20 years ago this month provided for the reclassification for induction of registrants who leave employment for which they were deferred without permission of the local board. Previously liberal occupational deferment policies for registrants 26 and older were also tightened, as the course of the war made necessary the induction of such registrants who were engaged in activities not immediately supporting the war effort. The new policies were prompted not only by the increased manpower requirements for the Armed Forces, but for war production.

Provisions for the new policy affecting job shifting required that local boards classify as available for service a registrant with a II-A or II-B deferment who leaves the job for which he was deferred unless the local board, at the registrant's request, has determined that the job change is in the interest of the war effort, or the board determines that the registrant had adequate personal or family reasons for leaving the work for which he was deferred.

Looking ahead to 1945 in view of the events of December 1944, the Director of Selective Service wrote in the December 1944, issue of the System paper:

"As we look forward we see an even more difficult road. We see the prospect of continuing and increasing demands for manpower from both the military establishment and from the activities which must supply it and our Allies with munitions and material, and at the same time provide the essential needs of the civilian populations. To meet that demand we must draw from a depleted and dwindling manpower pool.

"That is our problem for 1945 as it contrasts with our objective throughout most of 1944. Our chief concern has been to build our fighting forces to authorized strength, that they might carry the battle to the foe with the full power for the victory contemplated by our military leaders. Now it is to maintain them in that strength by replacing mounting battle losses.

"It is imperative in this hour of emergency—when victory or defeat for our cause may depend upon how many fighting men confront our enemies on many and far-flung battlefronts, and how they are equipped—that every man who can best serve in the Armed Forces be with them, and that every man and woman who can help to provide the things our soldiers, sailors, and marines require to fight for them be engaged in that production.

"We must keep in mind that this can no longer be regarded as a young man's war. . . . The older registrant who is required for war work and can do it and will not, must be made available for whatever military service he can render."

Procedures were placed into effect 20 years ago this month to insure that no registrant was deferred from military service because of temporary or inadequately substantiated disabilities. The procedures were put into effect at both the induction stations and the local boards. The papers of men rejected because of an acute condition which the examiners considered temporary in nature were to be stamped "Reject—Temporary." Such rejected registrants thereafter were to be forwarded again for preinduction examination at a time indicated by the Armed Forces or determined by the local board.

The new procedures also provided that any medical affidavit or similar statement concerning a registrant which was not forwarded through his local board must be submitted to the local board if it is to be regarded as a basis for rejection. The purpose was to determine whether or not such affidavit or statement were in accord with the facts and circumstances known to the registrant's local board, or to other neighbors or occupational associates.

An amendment to the Selective Service Act, effective December 8, 1944, extended to 90 days the period in which a veteran could apply for reinstatement in his former civilian employment.

Looking back over 3 wartime years of operation at the end of 1944, the Selective Service System noted that about 13,500,000 men had been obtained for military service, the vast majority as the result of Selective Service operations. The vast job the System had performed, however, was better realized when it was noted that the local boards had taken some 70 million classification actions in supplying men to the military and to war production through deferment.

Appeals to State Appeal Boards during the peacetime phase of the 1940 operation totaled 80,000. In the first 3 years of the war, there were 3,067,000 such appeals. The heaviest appeal load of the 3 war years occurred in 1944, when 2,368,000 cases were reviewed. This load was attributed to the requirement of law that all occupational deferments be reviewed by the appeal board having jurisdiction over the principal place of employment.

Twenty years ago, on December 1, 1944, the System's statistical data indicated that approximately 70 percent of all registrants under age 38 had been physically examined and that 30 percent of these had been found not qualified for general military service. More than 15,200,000 registrants had been examined out of slightly more than 22 million.

Records From 1940 Operation Reservoir of Valuable Data

The annual report of the Director of Selective Service to the Congress, since the report for the fiscal year 1956, has contained a table showing, by State, the number of requests for information made upon the remaining records of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Since July of 1955, when the greater part of the individual files of registrants of the 1940 Act, were destroyed, the number of these requests has held between 20,000 and 30,000 per year, a number sufficiently large to warrant the continued custody of these records, consisting of the Registration Cards and Classification Records for all registrants and the Cover Sheets of aliens who were classified in Class IV-C, at the State Headquarters of Selective Service for the State in which they were created. The Registration Cards provide identifying information on male persons born between April 8, 1877 and March 31, 1929. The Registration Cards of World War I, providing identification information on male persons born between September 12, 1873 and September 12, 1900, are in the possession of the General Services Administration at East Point, Georgia. Procedures for obtaining information from these records is outlined in Local Board Memorandum No. 61. Of the total of these requests, about ninety percent are answered affirmatively, and to the benefit of the agency or person from whom it was received.

Requests for Information on the records of the 1940 Act are received from four sources; (1) Federal Agencies, (2) State Agencies, (3) registrants, and (4) others, meaning, generally, relatives and employers. Requests from Federal Agencies are mainly from the Department of Justice, the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Requests from Justice and State are usually concerned with information from the Cover Sheets referred to above, those from Health, Education and Welfare with the date and place of birth, or place of residence at a given time, information pertinent to the adjudication of a claim for benefits administered by the Federal Government when age is a determining factor. Local boards of the current selective service operation use the old records to a considerable extent, although the num-

ber of requests received from this source will diminish with the passage of time.

Requests for information from State Agencies usually originate in State Departments of Veterans Affairs, State Departments of Archives and History, and State Health and Welfare Departments, agencies of the latter being particularly interested in old age or social security benefits in which the date of birth of the individual is a deciding factor. Requests for information from registrants and others are also mainly concerned with dates and places of birth in connection with social security benefits administered by the Federal or State Government where proof of birth is not available from regular sources, such as the State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Information from selective service records is one of several sources acceptable to State and Federal Social Security Agencies in determining an applicant's date of birth when a bona fide birth certificate or a delayed birth certificate is not available. Other acceptable sources are (1) records of the Bureau of the Census, (2) military records, (3) records of a physician attending the birth, and (4) family bibles. Selective service information may also be used as the basis, or supporting basis, for the issuance of an official delayed birth certificate, making that information a matter of record in the State Bureau of Vital Statistics for future reference. In our present economy, proof of a person's date of birth has become one of the decisive items in the award of Federal, State and private benefits, and all States now have a Bureau of Vital Statistics in which birth data are officially recorded, and from which copies of or extracts from birth certificates may be obtained. Most State Bureaus of Vital Statistics were not established until after the turn of the century. In some States, however, the official records for some periods have been destroyed, and in others the files are inadequate in many respects. New Hampshire was the first State, or colony, to establish a Bureau of Vital Statistics, in 1640, followed by Vermont in 1740, and Massachusetts in 1841. The last State to establish a Bureau of Vital Statistics was Georgia, in 1919. A person born prior to the establishment of State bureaus can usually obtain birth data from the clerk of the county in which he was born.

While the value of the remaining records of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to the present and future selective service operation will diminish with the passage of time, the position of these records in the State in which they were created makes them a source for public service to our former registrants, and to Federal and State Agencies and the general public, which is felt to be our responsibility.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

November 5, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 264, Subject: "Procedural Directives in Form Manual for Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form 115) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form 116)," setting forth the revised procedures to be followed in the preparation of the two forms pending the revision and distribution of the pertinent sections of the Form Manual.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of September 30, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	16.20
Idaho.....	15.26
Guam.....	12.26
Wyoming.....	9.77
Nebraska.....	9.41
Wisconsin.....	9.01
Oklahoma.....	8.62
Washington.....	8.17
Hawaii.....	8.03
Alabama.....	7.97
Nevada.....	7.86
Utah.....	7.71
Virgin Islands.....	7.46
West Virginia.....	7.35
North Dakota.....	7.30
New Hampshire.....	7.27
Mississippi.....	7.15
Montana.....	6.76
South Dakota.....	6.64
Kentucky.....	6.58
Delaware.....	6.55
North Carolina.....	6.45
Maryland.....	6.32
Kansas.....	6.18
New Mexico.....	6.16
Missouri.....	6.14
New Jersey.....	6.13
Minnesota.....	5.96
Ohio.....	5.88
Indiana.....	5.37
New York.....	5.24
Georgia.....	5.13
Michigan.....	5.11
Maine.....	5.05
National Headquarters.....	4.99
Florida.....	4.93
Rhode Island.....	4.92
Pennsylvania.....	4.85
Arizona.....	4.65
Connecticut.....	4.47
District of Columbia.....	4.04
Alaska.....	2.55

Local Boards Cut Pool of Not Availables

Local Boards are making progress toward the reduction of the number of registrants reported as "I-A and I-A-O, Not Available for Induction or Examination." National figures show that this group, which a few months ago was near the 400,000 mark has been trimmed and on August 31, 1964, stood at about 250,000.

This group is the product of the volume of classification actions and of examinations and inductions, but usually would be expected to number between 80,000 and 130,000 registrants, judging by past records. It includes registrants in I-A and I-A-O, eligible for reclassification but not yet formally reclassified, and those examined for whom records have not yet been returned by the examining stations.

The last time this pool was in the vicinity of 100,000 was in early 1963. Earlier it had grown between 350,000 and 400,000 during and for a short time after the Berlin buildup in the latter half of 1961, from an average of about 100,000 earlier that year.

The growth of this category during both the Berlin buildup and its counterpart, during calendar year 1963 is attributable to events requiring swift expansion of classification and examination. The larger calls of the Berlin buildup depleted the examined and qualified pool of I-A registrants. In order to meet the heavier calls and to rebuild and maintain the examined and qualified pools, the examination of registrants whose rejection was probable was delayed in many States and reclassification of many registrants from class I-A to other classes for which they became eligible was delayed. These operational decisions, justified by the demands made on the System resulted in the growth of the group which temporarily was not available for examination or induction.

The recent period of growth for this category of registrants in the fall of 1963 occurred through similar determinations of priority of activities in the local boards. But in the recent period of growth, the impetus was primarily the attempt to rebuild the pool of examined and qualified registrants which was diminished by larger calls and changes in the sequence of selection for induction.

Reclassifications by local boards, and the buildup of the examined and qualified pool, have enabled local boards to bring about a steady reduction in the number of registrants in "Classes I-A and I-A-O not available" since March of 1964. The reduction is expected to continue until a normal figure is reached unless conditions similar to those which have resulted in the growth of this group in the past occur again.

Services Rewards Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for their aid to the Marine Corps Recruiting Service recently reported to National Headquarters were Mrs. Martha S. Howard and Mrs. Nellie G. Royall of Texas.

Veteran Groups Pay Honor To Chairman

James P. Ringley, Chairman of the National Selective Service Appeal Board since December 1957, was singularly honored by all of the veteran organizations in Illinois at a testimonial banquet held at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield, Ill., October 13.

Mr. Ringley, one of the principal advocates of the World War II "GI Bill of Rights," was cited for his service to veterans by the following organizations: The American Legion, Amvets, Catholic War Veterans, Combined Veterans Association, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, Marine Corps League, Military Order of The Purple Heart, Navy Club of The United States, Polish Legion of American Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Veterans of World War I.

A retired engineer for the Commonwealth Edison Company in Chicago, Mr. Ringley has been Chairman of the Illinois Veterans Commission for a period of 20 years. Mr. Ringley is also engaged in public relations work, the insurance business, Chicago Helicopter Airways and continues to be a consultant to the Edison Company.

The principal speaker at the banquet was Gen. John S. Gleason, Jr., and Past National Commander of the American Legion and currently Administrator of the Veterans' Administration. In attendance were the commanders of all 13 veteran groups in Illinois and five current national commanders of veteran organizations, including the Commander of the Spanish War Veterans, Commandant of the Navy League, Commander of the Amvets, Commander of the Polish Legion of American Veterans and the National Commander of the American Legion. In addition, there were also a number of past national commanders of various veterans' organizations.

Citing Mr. Ringley's contributions to veterans, a resolution drawn up jointly by the 13 organizations concluded:

"NOW BE IT RESOLVED, that the people so assembled at this testimonial dinner, October 13, 1964, in the Ballroom of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, with deep affection and appreciation, tender to JAMES P. RINGLEY, this citation for

MOST DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

and with it goes heartfelt wishes for his further success and achievement in the years to come, and the prayers of all for his continued health and happiness."

U.S. Savings Stamps—sold at all post offices—are an important part of the nationwide Savings Bonds Program. Encourage your children to save for bonds with Savings Stamps.

Many Draftees Require Minimum Training Period

The Army's Civilian Acquired Skill Program, Army Information Digest reports, provides for optimum enlisted personnel utilization and reduces requirements for performing Advanced Individual Training by sending enlistees already possessing skills or education which can be converted to Military Occupational Specialties directly from basic training to assignment in a unit. During Fiscal Year 1964 the Office of Personnel Operations selected 33,930 men for such assignments, of whom 95 percent were draftees. A savings of more than a quarter of a million man-weeks in training time was thus realized.

Colonel Knight New Director For Minnesota

Col. Robert P. Knight, USAF, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Minnesota, effective November 1, 1964.

Colonel Knight served in World War II with the Air Corps, and was a charter member of the Minnesota Air National Guard unit upon its reorganization in 1946.

He was recalled to duty in 1951 for 2 years, and again was recalled to duty for 11 months in 1961. Prior to his appointment as State Director, he was a full-time civilian employee of the Minnesota Air Guard.

Colonel Knight holds a master's degree from the University of Minnesota, and is a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College, and of the field officer course of the Air University.

He is a member of the military affairs committee of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, the National Guard Council of the Air Force Association, and is the immediate past president of the National Guard Association of Minnesota. He also is president of the White Bear Lake, Minn., Memorial Park Association, and is a member of the aviation committee, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Colonel and Mrs. Knight make their home with their three children in White Bear Lake.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Mrs. Edna F. Heeren, Assistant Clerk, Local Boards 165-166 and 167, Edwardsville, Ill.; Mrs. Mary E. Hurt, Local Board No. 21, Ellsworth, Kans.; Mrs. Lola Carpenter, Local Board No. 60, Houston, Tex.; and Mrs. Violetta Coca, Clerk, Local Board No. 145, New Orleans, La.

Association of U.S. Army Medal Awarded Gen. Hershey

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has been awarded the President's Gold Medal of the Association of the United States Army for outstanding service to the United States Army.

The award was announced November 17 in Washington by Mr. Stanley Hiller, Jr., chairman of the Association's Council of Trustees at a luncheon which featured the Army's Chief of Staff, Gen. H. K. Johnson, as speaker. The luncheon was part of the Annual 3-day Meeting of AUSA which began Monday, November 16, at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel.

General Hershey, who has been following a military career for 53 years, has been serving the last 24 years as Director of Selective Service. His keen interest in the Army

began with his enlistment as a private in the Indiana National Guard in 1911. His first active duty came on the Mexican Border in 1916. Shortly after returning home from that service, he was recalled to active duty in 1917 and went to France as a 1st lieutenant in the 137th Field Artillery of the Indiana National Guard. He won a Regular Army commission in 1920 to begin a military career that has not yet ended.

In World War II, General Hershey, as Director of Selective Service, headed the registration and classification of upwards of 50 million men. He conceived and directed the plan that resulted in the registration of 16 million of this total in 1 day, an accomplishment without precedent! Following the end of World War II and a brief demise for the Selective Service System, Congress renewed the System's life in 1948 and General Hershey was again called by the President to assume the responsibilities of Director of Selective Service, which office he continues to hold. As such he is responsible for the selection of the best manpower the Nation has to offer for service in the Armed Forces, and he maintains the records and data on more than 30 million men.

The citation awarding General Hershey the AUSA President's Gold Medal reads in part:

"To Lewis B. Hershey for outstanding service to the United States Army. General Hershey has served the United States and the entire Armed Forces; world renown has come to him as an authority on the mobilization and maintenance of Armed Forces in a Democracy. . . . As Director of Selective Service, General Hershey has supported policies that have assured that the Army receive equal consideration with the other Services in the distribution of the Nation's manpower. . . . General Hershey's career is an outstanding example of a devoted public servant whose accomplishments serve the country's interests beyond narrow parochialism, but whose loyalty to the Army still remains as a strong inspiration."

Board Member Citizen of Year

Earl C. Boehringer, for 14 years a member of Local Board No. 209 of Carmi, Ill., was recently honored as "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" in his community.

In the announcement of his selection for the honor given by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Boehringer was praised in these words:

"You and I know him better as a successful Carmi businessman, but he is more than that, and it is his activity beyond daily routine of business that has focused attention upon him now. He is and has been a member of countless committees of which the sole aim is to help the needy, either financially, morally, or spiritually. He has the reputation of being willing to help anyone, even with his own money. . . .

"This work and service . . . has been provided for years by this individual. He crowds this free service, day and night, into his already busy schedule. I am told that had he been paid for all the time and energy that he has expended in behalf of others, he could now well be one of Carmi's wealthiest citizens."

Health Benefits Plans Open Season Set; Many Premium Rates Increase Nov. 1

The Civil Service Commission has announced that 20 of the 38 plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Program increased their premium rates for the fifth contract period which began November 1, 1964. The Commission also said that an unlimited open season will be scheduled for February 1-15, 1965, during which eligible unenrolled employees may enroll in a plan and enrolled employees and annuitants may change plans, options, or type of enrollment from self only to self and family. This will be the first unlimited open season since October 1961 for annuitants enrolled in the active Fed-

eral Employees Health Benefit Program.

In general, the premium increases are in the high options of the plans which provide greater benefits at a higher cost. Approximately 1,783,000 employees will be affected by the rate changes. However, of this number 1,339,000 employees are enrolled in plan options for which premium rates are being increased for the first time since the program began in July 1960. The premium rates have been held down by plans drawing on their reserves to meet benefit payments which during the current contract year have generally exceeded premiums

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XV

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1965

Number 1

Physician Call Is Expected From Defense

A requisition from the Department of Defense for physicians to be commissioned and ordered to active duty during the summer of 1965 is anticipated. There are indications that the armed services will require a relatively large number of physicians for general practice about the beginning of fiscal year 1966.

The call is expected to be about the same size as the call last summer.

In anticipation of the requisition, instructions were sent to local boards in Operations Bulletin No. 266 for the reclassification of interns who will complete internships on or before July 1, 1965.

The preinduction examination of physician registrants as physicians has been established as a routine procedure. Preliminary processing of physicians for the anticipated call already is more advanced than at any comparable period in preparation for such a call.

The Operations Bulletin, while instructing local boards to reclassify physician interns into Class I-A, I-A-O, or I-O, stressed that all those so classified will be permitted to complete internships before entering on active duty as the result of the anticipated requisition.

In the physician call for the summer of 1964, the Department of Defense stated that it required physicians for general assignment because too few volunteered for active duty. The services continue to meet their need for physician specialists through the so-called Berry Plan which permits deferment of physicians who are reserve officers until the completion of approved residency training.

The Department of Defense is expected to ask that physicians affected by the anticipated call be processed so that they may be brought to active duty during July and August, 1965.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Col. Reuben N. Hanson, Sr., Local Board No. 47, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn., Col. L. E. Liljgren, former State Director of Minnesota, Col. Carroll E. Case USAF (retired), former Regional Field Officer and Capt. Paul S. Baldwin, Member of Colorado National Guard, Selective Service Section.

SS Personnel Are Invited To Join Poverty War

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The members of the Selective Service System have known for a long time that the quality of the manpower of the United States left much to be desired. Through the years since 1940, the percentage of young men found unacceptable for military service has grown steadily. For some time it has been felt by many of us that something must be done to halt this tendency and once halted it must be reversed.

There have been many explanations for the increase in the rate of finding unacceptable young men among our inductees and recruits. The complexities of the equipment of all of the Armed Forces made unusable many of the men who would have been acceptable during World War II and in the Korean War. It is true that the advancement in medical science has increased the capacity by mechanical devices and otherwise to discover disabilities that well might have remained hidden in the 1940's or 1950's.

In addition, there have been almost unbelievable increases in crime, particularly among the youth. This fact is responsible for an ever-increasing rate of nonacceptance for moral reasons.

Less easy to describe and less capable of being shown in statistics, has been what many believe to be a change in attitude in our citizens and particularly those of military age. This is not only reflected in crime increase but in many other evidences of irresponsibility on the part of our youth. There are evidences of those who take pride in their ability to avoid their obligations, who take an attitude of "getting by" without any standard of what constitutes a job well done or any desire

(Continued on page 2)

Employment Status of Rejected Men May Affect Numbers Seeking Job Aid

Expressions of concern have been made public in recent weeks over the number of disqualified registrants reported to have responded to letters inviting them to visit State Employment Service offices for assistance. The referral letter, prepared by the Employment Service, has been sent by local boards to registrants who failed the armed service mental test. The letter invites such registrants to call at the nearest state employment service office for counseling and help in job placement.

The rate of response to the letters from February 17, 1964, when the referral program began, through August 1964, was about 18 percent, the employment service reports.

Prior to July 1, 1964, referral letters were sent to registrants disqualified on regular preinduction examination. After July 1, 1964, referral letters also were sent to

those 18-year-old registrants out of school and otherwise available who were found disqualified on examination under the manpower conservation program's early examination project.

Even though about 30 percent of those responding to the letters during the period February 17 to August 31 were listed by the employment services as employed, data from one State on the employment status of disqualified registrants who were sent referral letters may provide a partial explanation of the rate of response.

The State found that among registrants 20 through 25 disqualified in June 1964, and sent referral letters, nearly 70 percent already had jobs, some requiring high skills.

Among the State's mentally rejected 18-year-old registrants in July 1964, more than half were employed.

AFES Interview Of Rejectees Plan Outlined

The Department of Labor has outlined to State employment security agencies its program for conducting initial interviews of men rejected on Armed Forces examination at the Armed Forces Examining Station. The program is outlined in a letter from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department to all State employment security agencies.

The purpose of the letter is "to provide guidelines for State agencies in assisting young men rejected by the Armed Forces, by conducting initial interviews at examining stations and making referrals to local employment service offices and cooperating agencies."

Copies of the letter, with a covering letter from the Director of Selective Service, have been sent to all State Directors for their information.

The Department letter further states: "With this interviewing program at the examining stations, we are striving for maximum participation on the part of these young men."

"Effective as quickly as arrangements can be completed in each State, a nationwide program will be established in which all Selective Service rejectees will receive initial interviews at an Armed Forces Examining Station. The Department of Defense will cooperate fully. Commanders of the Armed Forces Examining Stations are being notified to arrange for access to necessary records and use of office space by the participating agencies."

The program as outlined in the Department's letter provides for procedure to be followed at the examining stations.

The rejectees will be assembled and informed of their rejection by

(Continued on page 4)

Army Requests 5,400 Inductees During January

The Army's manpower procurement objective for January is 13,600 enlisted men without prior service. Of this number, the Selective Service System has been requested to provide 5,400 by induction.

The January call will bring the total number inducted since 1948, including pending calls, to approximately 3,174,000.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Twenty Years Ago

Selective Service 20 years ago this month was concentrating on the challenging task of meeting heavy demands for manpower from the Armed Forces from a manpower pool virtually exhausted of available and qualified men 18 through 25.

In public statements and messages to the Congress, The President stressed that qualified registrants under 30 years of age who could be replaced in war production by older men of disqualified registrants, must be inducted to meet the urgent needs of the Armed Forces. The manpower situation had resulted in legislative proposals for national service.

New Instructions to local boards, a revised "List of Essential Activities," and advice to employers from Government agencies with direct responsibilities concerning civilian manpower, all reflected the critical situation. An induction call for 135,000 men was indicated for March 1945, and a need for 750,000 men by July 1, 1945, was foreseen.

In an article in the January 1945, issue of the System newspaper, the Director of Selective Service, then Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey discussed the coordinated steps taken by the Government to meet the manpower crisis. The Director discussed the possibilities of recovery from those previously found disqualified, those who had completed critical jobs for which they were previously deferred, and other groups. His article dwelt at some length on the continuing exercise of local board judgment in determining whether registrants should be deferred for farm work under section 5(k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (the Tydings Amendment).

An analysis of the registration carried in the January 1945 issue of the System paper underlined the manpower problem. More than 25 percent of the total registration under age 38 was deferred for industry or agriculture, approximately 5,670,000 men. This figure did not include nearly 1 million deferred for those reasons in addition to having been found disqualified for general military service. Nearly half of the registration of over 22 million was in service, and nearly 21 percent was disqualified.

Beginning in February 1945, the Army planned to accept, in addition to regular quotas, men under 38 who had left, without local board permission, war work for which they were deferred. The number of such registrants who could be inducted under lower standards than applied for regular inductees was to be limited to 15 percent of the regular call. The secondary call program was announced as a method of stressing the urgent need for men not qualified for general military service to enter and remain in war work.

The last Revolutionary War veteran died in 1869, over 85 years after it officially ended; the last war of 1812 veteran lived until 1905, or 90 years after it ended; the last Mexican War veteran survived for 81 years after that war ended in 1848; and the last Civil War veterans, Union and Confederate, lived 90 and 93 years, respectively, after the end of that war.

SS Personnel Are Invited To Join Poverty War

(Continued from page 1)

to give a day's work for a day's pay, whether it be wages, grade in school, or recognition by associates.

It is hard to imagine that a nation, such as ours, which spends large amounts on education still should have hundreds of thousands of young men who are unacceptable to the Armed Forces because of their inability to qualify in educational tests. This does not apply alone to those who have few years in school, for thousands who have finished high school have failed to qualify.

Measures to increase the capacity of our manpower are long overdue. Something must be done. We cannot be strong as a nation with more than half of our men unacceptable for use in our survival. The young men who cannot qualify for the Armed Forces very often have not been able to secure or hold a job. They have failed to gain from school what they should. Perhaps they are dropouts or drifters who gained little but remained in school.

The war on poverty is an opportunity to do something about these conditions. It is no small task. It is far too big for anything less than a combined, coordinated drive by all to help our youth so they can help themselves. Handouts are not the answer, for unless capacity, self-confidence, and a responsible attitude are developed the war will not be won. This is a time for government at all levels and nongovernment at all levels and citizens everywhere to combine in a team-play to help our less fit to help themselves to become more fit. Somehow the must come to accept the full responsibilities of American citizenship. This means the will to work, with confidence that the Nation is worth the best they can give. It must be realized by us all that our very survival is at stake. The responsibilities for the survival of this Nation must be shared by all. The burden is too heavy for the few.

The Director of Selective Service is a member of the Economic Opportunity Council. The President has told this Council he shall look to them for ideas, suggestions, and plans. I am sure many of you in State Headquarters and in local boards have ideas of what should be done to increase the quality of our manpower. Some will observe actions they believe are ineffective and should be modified or terminated. Some may know of resources unused that are capable of development.

Here is an opportunity to aid your Nation by sending your ideas and suggestions through State Headquarters to the Director of Selective Service.

Registrant Doubles His Responsibility And Comes Out With Half a Mishap

Registrants face a variety of problems.

One of the more unusual was recently reported by letter to Mrs. Betty H. Daniel, Clerk of Local Board No. 101 of Clayton, Mo., by a registrant whose letter read in part:

"I have lost the reverse side (or obverse side) of this form and as I should like to comply with the current regulations I should like a replacement. I am sure this is rather strange, so I will attempt to explain how I happened to lose just one side of this card. In a misguided effort, albeit good intentioned, to protect the card through sealing it between two sheets of plastic, I seemed to

have created more harm than good. The plastic sheets separated and one side of the card adhered to each sheet, thereby leaving me with two cards to keep track of instead of one. As things turned out, I lost one of these, and so the purpose of this letter. . ."

There are now 2.3 million veterans 65 years and over, most World War I veterans. By 1995 the 65-and-over group will hit a peak of 8.8 million, mostly World War II veterans.

The Nation's veterans and their families comprise approximately 43 percent of the U.S. population.

100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of October 31, 1964.

Relative standing of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	16.13
Idaho	14.82
Guam	12.16
Wyoming	9.43
Wisconsin	8.90
Nebraska	8.62
Oklahoma	8.48
Washington	8.12
Hawaii	7.76
Nevada	7.72
Alabama	7.72
Utah	7.70
Mississippi	7.28
West Virginia	7.09
Virgin Islands	7.02
South Dakota	6.78
Montana	6.78
Kentucky	6.68
Delaware	6.58
North Dakota	6.53
New Hampshire	6.50
Maryland	6.43
North Carolina	6.33
New Mexico	6.26
New Jersey	6.25
Kansas	6.06
Missouri	5.99
Ohio	5.86
Minnesota	5.21
Rhode Island	5.17
Georgia	5.17
New York	5.14
Indiana	5.07
Michigan	4.98
National Headquarters	4.96
Maine	4.83
Florida	4.75
Connecticut	4.45
Arizona	4.37
District of Columbia	4.29
Alaska	2.33

Three Citations For Efficiency Won in System

Three local board groups of the Selective Service System have been awarded Presidential Citations in recognition of significant economy or efficiency achievements during the period July 1963 through November 1964.

The three recipient organizational units are the Tarrant County Local Board Group of Fort Worth, Tex.; the Metropolitan Area Local Board Group of Denver, Colo.; and the Manhattan Local Board Group of New York City.

The awards are part of the Government-wide program marking the 10th year of the Federal Employees' Incentive Awards system.

In announcing the special Presidential recognition program, stated that he wanted those individuals and units meriting the award to have a tangible symbol of his personal appreciation for their special efforts to achieve increased economy or productivity in Government operations.

The award is honorary and is in the form of a distinctive Presidential Citation bearing the Great Seal of the United States, President Johnson's signature and the signature of the Director of Selective Service.

Criteria for nominations for the award were distributed to all State Directors by letter from the Director dated August 10, 1964.

Selective Service Again Is Tops

Selective Service again led all Government agencies in percentage of participation in the Savings Bond Program for the quarter ended September 30, 1964. Employees of the System participated in the payroll purchase program at the rate of 97.7 percent.

The next highest rate of participation by any Government agency was recorded by the Federal National Mortgage Association with 96.2 percent of participation. FNMA led Group 2 agencies (those with fewer than 1,000 employees). Selective Service topped the Group 1 agencies (those with more than 1,000 employees).

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Indiana: Virginia L. Green, Carol A. Hamrick, Mary G. Ridenour, Joyce L. Marx, Gladys R. Moffett, Velma D. Romary, Army; Col. Custer, Lt. Col. Rhodes, Lt. Col. Harris, and Lt. Col. Laswell, Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Hazel B. Musick, Air Force; Mrs. Frances G. Sawyer, Marine Corps, and Miss Ruth B. Webb, Army and Marine Corps.

Executive Order Amends SS Regulations; Printed Changes To Be Available Soon

Changes in Selective Service Regulations made by Executive Order 11188 of November 17, 1964, are being printed and will be distributed throughout the System within a few weeks.

The amendments reflect recent legislation, changes in operating policies, and also include technical matters.

Among amendments changing operational policies is an amendment to section 1621.16 of the regulations to authorize the Director of Selective Service and the State Director of Selective Service, in addition to the local board, to issue permits to depart from the United States to registrants. The title of SSS Form 300 is changed to "Permit for Registrant to Depart from the United States."

Another amendment of substance accomplished by the Executive order affects section 1622.40 (a)(1) of the regulations. It provides that registrants who are transferred to a reserve component for the convenience of the Government, after serving honorably on active duty for not less than 6 months shall be classified in Class IV-A in addition to those who are discharged after serving on active duty for 6 months or more.

The amendment brings this provision of the Selective Service Regulations into conformity with Army regulations.

Under a technical application of the previous Selective Service Regulations on this point, reservists and National Guardsmen called to

active duty for more than 6 months but less than 1 year and who then reverted to their reserve and national guard status on the termination of active duty were not eligible for Class IV-A based on their active duty. Under the amended regulation such registrants in the future would be eligible for Class IV-A.

An amendment to Section 1622.40 (a)(8) of the Selective Service Regulations gives greater recognition of reserve service as meeting the current military obligation. The Executive order amended the regulations to provide for the classification in Class IV-A as exempt from induction of registrants who have completed 6 years of satisfactory service in the reserve components of the Armed Forces and are no longer members of any reserve component. This amendment removes the previous requirement that the entire 6 years of service be performed in the Ready Reserve.

Two other amendments to the Selective Service Regulations affect personal appearances and appeals to the President. Section 1624.1 (a) formerly provided that registrants were not entitled to a personal appearance before their local boards after their classification by the local boards in Class I-C, Class I-W, Class IV-F, or Class V-A. Under the amendment, the above provisions are deleted so that registrants are entitled to a personal appearance after every classification by the local board except a classifica-

cation determined upon such an appearance.

The order also amends section 1627.3 of the regulations to provide that registrants may appeal to the President from any classification by the appeal board if one or more members of the appeal board dissented from the classification. Section 1627.3 formerly provided that registrants could appeal to the President from a classification by the appeal board only when the appeal board had classified them in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class I-O and one or more members of the appeal board dissented from such classification.

A number of the changes in the regulations made by the order reflect the provisions of Public Law 88-110 approved September 3, 1963, which authorized a new direct reserve enlistment program, and Public Law 88-360, approved July 7, 1964, which amended the sole surviving son exemption of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Public Law 88-110 eliminated a previous provision of section 6(c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, extending liability of those deferred under that section to age 28. The recent Executive order amended section 1622.1(a) of the regulations to state that only those registrants deferred under provisions of section 6(c) (2) (A) of the Act which were in effect prior to September 3, 1963 (the effective date of Public Law 88-110), remain liable for induction to age 28.

Public Law 88-110 also eliminated from section 6(c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provisions for the deferment of registrants who became members of the National Guard before attaining age 18½. Section 1622.13(a), therefore, was amended by Executive Order 11188 to continue deferment of such Guardsmen who became members

(Continued on page 4)

Classification Picture November 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	28,788,039
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	124,524
Not examined	706,364
Not available for induction or examination	247,324
Induction or examination postponed	3,253
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	508,540
26 years and older with liability extended	69,638
Under 19 years of age	341,392
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	1,671,243
I-C	
Inducted	222,867
Enlisted or commissioned	1,612,429
I-O	
Examined and qualified	2,000
Not examined	5,824
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,601
I-W	
At work	2,271
Released	5,953
I-D Members of reserve component	1,018,091
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	3,331
High school	221,985
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	156,390
II-A Apprentice	14,251
II-C Agricultural deferment	19,062
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,331,504
III-A Dependency deferment	2,955,111
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,296,378
IV-B Officials	44
IV-C Aliens	9,560
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	84,174
IV-F Not qualified	2,437,697
V-A Over age liability	12,714,238

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

November 27, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 265, Subject: "Improving the Processing of the Standby Reserve," concerning the processing of Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form 91), and the elimination of clerical errors.

Amendments to Regulations Made Effective

(Continued from page 3)

of the Guard before age 18½ and prior to September 3, 1963.

Public Law 88-110 repealed section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended. The authority to enlist persons under that section had expired on August 1, 1963. In conformity, section 1622.13(e) of the regulations was amended to preserve the original eligibility for deferment of persons who enlisted in the Ready Reserve prior to August 1, 1963, under the provisions of section 262.

Section 1623.13(f) of the regulations as amended by the Executive order implements the provisions of section 6(c)(2)(A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended on September 3, 1963, by Public Law 88-110. This amendment of the regulations provides for the deferment from induction in Class I-D of registrants who on or after September 3, 1963, and prior to attaining the age of 26, enlist or accept appointment in the Ready Reserve, including the National Guard, and serve satisfactorily therein, except registrants who are commissioned after completion of the ROTC and other officer procurement programs or upon graduation from an Officers' Candidate School. Paragraph (f) of section 1622.13 previously provided for the deferment in Class I-D of registrants enlisted in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 6(c)(2)(C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, which were in effect prior to the amendment of that section on September 3, 1963, by Public Law 88-110. No registrants were so enlisted because this program was never implemented by the President.

Section 1622.40 of the regulations is amended by the Executive order to reflect the provisions of Public Law 88-110 and the repeal of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended. The amended regulations preserve eligibility for Class IV-A for those who entered the Guard and Reserve for 8 years under previous provisions of law and regulations, and state the qualifications for Class IV-A for those who enter those components under the new direct reserve enlistment programs.

A new section 1622.40(a)(9) provides for the classification in Class IV-A as exempt from induction of registrants who have completed 6 years of satisfactory service as members of the Armed Forces including the reserve components. This provision excludes those who became members of the Guard or Reserve under earlier provisions of law or regulations which required them to serve 8 years to acquire exemption from induction.

Provisions of the regulations concerned with Classes I-Y and



THE SELECTIVE SERVICE System Distinguished Service Award is presented to Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia by the Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, at ceremonies in November in Milledgeville, Ga., during Carl Vinson Day observances in recognition of Mr. Vinson's 50 years of service to the Nation in the House of Representatives. The veteran Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives retired effective January 1, 1965.

IV-F were amended by the Executive order to provide that registrants who would be classified in Class I-O except for the fact that they are found qualified for military service only in time of war or emergency will be placed in Class I-Y. The placing of these registrants in Class I-Y will identify them for consideration for performance of civilian work in lieu of induction in event of war or national emergency.

Other technical changes to the regulations resulting from the termination of old and the enactment of new Reserve enlistment programs were made in respect to extension of liability as it affects eligibility for Class V-A, and delinquent registrants. The priority induction provisions also were amended to reflect the provisions of Public Law 88-110.

Public Law 88-360 affecting sole surviving sons is reflected in amendments to section 1622.40(a)(10) of the regulations. The same law required the revocation of section 1630.4(c). Under the legislation, the exemption is extended to the sole surviving sons of a family which lost a father as a result of his military service. The exemption is not operative, however, in time of war or emergency declared by the Congress, and the legislation also affords all sole surviving sons the right to volunteer for induction.

The Executive order, finally, revokes part 1680 of the regulations which covered the expired critical skills enlistment program.

Clerk's Action Wins Cash Award

A cash award of \$250 and a Certificate of Merit have been awarded to Mrs. Eva B. Maynard, principal clerk of Local Board No. 5, Lebanon, N.H. The award recognized Mrs. Maynard's courage and dedication in removing to safety permanent Selective Service records and other materials when the local board office was threatened with destruction by an extensive business district fire in Lebanon last June 19.

Although the fire was controlled before it destroyed the office, the local board quarters were damaged by smoke and water.

The Director also approved cash awards and certificates of award for suggestions to:

Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, Local Board Clerk, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Esperanza C. de Costa, Clerk, Local Board No. 58, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; Mrs. Beverly N. Frazier, Local Board Clerk, Washington, D.C.; William J. Griffiths, Jr., Local Board Auditor, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary E. Reed, Clerk, Local Board No. 58, Wamego, Kans.; Miss Betty Lou Ruffolo, Clerical Assistant, San Antonio, Texas; Miss Mary K. Ryan, Clerk-typist, St. Louis, Mo.

Certificates of Award were approved for Mrs. Chloe G. Frampton, Local Board Clerk, Ely, Nev.; and Mrs. Lucille S. Lea, Clerk, Local Board No. 48, Jefferson City, Tenn.

AFES Interview Of Rejectees Plan Outlined

(Continued from page 1)

a representative of the Armed Forces who will also explain that State agency representatives who are present may be able to assist them with their health or employment problems.

It is recommended that the rejectees then be divided into groups of those rejected for medical reasons only, and those rejected for mental or mental and medical reasons. At this point the objectives of the referral programs will be explained, and the necessity for the rejected man to sign a release to permit use by the counselors of information as to the reason for rejection will be pointed out.

A third step will be the signing of the release and referral to the representative of the agency which can best serve the registrant's needs. At this point, also it is contemplated that those who appear to be satisfactorily employed will be dismissed if no help is indicated. Those employed who nevertheless appear to need assistance will be advised to visit the employment service office nearest to their homes.

The fourth step will be individual interviews with those who need help by appropriate agency representatives. Following interviews, records used for the purpose would be returned to the Selective Service local board.

Local boards will continue to send referral letters as in the past until instructed otherwise.

18-Year-Old Examinations 31,111 in Month

The examination of 18-year-old registrants continued in November at a stable rate as local boards reported that 31,111 received the early examination. The number examined each month since the program began has been in the vicinity of 30,000.

The early examination is a phase of the President's Manpower Conservation program. Its objectives are to let your men know as early as possible whether they are qualified for service so that they can plan for service, and to let those disqualified know as early as possible so that they may undertake remedial action. Only 18-year-olds who are out of school and otherwise available for service are delivered for the Armed Forces examination. The numbers examined are largely controlled by the capacities of the Armed Forces Examining Stations.

Of those examined in November, 17,662 were found qualified, and 13,449 were found disqualified. The rejection rate for the month was 43.2 percent.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XV

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1965

Number 2

Challenges Met By Lincoln, Washington, Persist Today

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Two great Americans were born in the month of February. It was the contribution of one to form these United States of America, under circumstances most trying. It was necessary for Washington to fight a foreign war at the same time he was attempting to perfect a domestic Union.

Lincoln came less than a century later, to be confronted as President of the United States with a Union that in reality did not exist.

It was the task of Lincoln to restore this Union. The difficulties of such an operation cannot be exaggerated. It has all of the elements of any struggle, and there is no bitterness that equals that which exists within organizations that have been torn asunder.

The formation of the American Union and its preservation are parts of the great heritage which is ours. The recognition of this heritage, and the acceptance of the responsibility to preserve successfully what has been given to us in such generous amounts are methods by which we can properly revere those who made America possible.

We are fortunate today that we are not confronted by a foreign war, in the sense that we have normally classified foreign wars, but we are in the midst of a changing age that has played havoc with our definition of war and of peace. We are cast in a world in which we are participants entirely over its surface and in the surrounding interstellar regions of space. Perhaps we are even inclined to believe that Washington would have found his troubles, most difficult, but still simple, in comparison with our involvements in a world changed particularly by the speed of transportation and communication.

We do not face the problems of disunity to the extent that Lincoln found when he assumed the Presidency. We do find a disturbing lack of agreement that is healthy, if not over-exaggerated, but our continual fear must be to what degree we can indulge in differences without wrecking the unity so necessary to the perpetuation of a democratically governed nation.

Man has been able to perform miracles with things, but this has posed the question of what things have done to man and whether man can maintain the qualities necessary for individual and governmental survival if he loses to these machines, which he has constructed, the qualities that have made him what he is. There is a ques-

(Continued on page 2)

Classifications of Age 18 Registrants Are Reported

Initial reports on 18-year-old registrants submitted in compliance with State Director Advice No. 730 have provided the System with its first classification picture for all registrants of the same age. The reports, submitted as of November 30, 1964, presented the classification distribution of all registrants who were 18 years old, but who had not reached age 19 by the reporting date.

The Report of Availability and Summary of Classification for the United States covering 18-year-old registrants showed them distributed throughout every classification ex-

cept Class V-A (coverage) from which they are excluded by definition; and Class IV-B (officials) where only 51 registrants are classified out of 29.5 million registrants of all ages.

The report showed that there were a total of 1,276,273 registrants 18 but not yet 19 on last November 30. All but about 200,000 had been classified.

Of those classified, more than 385,000 were classified as available for service. There were nearly 304,000 of these not yet examined from which the States order the numbers which can be examined each month under the early examination project of the President's manpower conservation program.

The 385,000 classified as available included 4,767 who were married.

More than 103,000 18-year-olds were classified as not qualified for military service under current standards as of November 30, 1964. Class I-Y, qualified in war or emergency, accounted for more than 66,000, and Class IV-F, for nearly 37,000. The 18-year-olds have entered these classes as a result of Armed Forces examination and local board determination without examination.

Nearly 67,000 18-year-olds were in service or had completed service on November 30, 1964.

The consolidated report showed that 3,221 were classified as I-C, inducted, mostly volunteers for induction. More than 41,000 were enlisted or commissioned and on active duty. Nearly 21,000 were in the reserve and classified as I-D and 1,058 were in Class IV-A, having completed current active duty requirements or as sole surviving sons.

As would be expected, study is the single activity which engages most 18-year-olds, as reflected in the classification distribution.

Nearly 405,873 of the Nation's 18-year-old registrants were classified as students, both high school and college, as of November 30, 1964. More than 190,000 were deferred in Class I-S for high school study. Surprisingly, a substantial number of registrants were classified in I-S-C for college study. More than 294,000 were in Class II-S, probably including some high school as well as college students.

Again, as might be expected, relatively few registrants of this age are deferred occupationally. However, Class II-A, industrial occupa-

(Continued on page 4)

Defense Asks 851 Physicians In Summer 65

The Selective Service System has received a requisition from the Department of Defense for 851 physicians to be brought to active duty during the coming summer. The call is expected to be allocated after March 1, 1965.

Each service is participating in the call.

In announcing the requisition, the Department of Defense said that the call is necessitated by the fact that a sufficient number of 1964 medical school graduates did not volunteer for active duty immediately following internship. The majority of physicians involved will serve as General Duty Medical Officers.

The requirements of the services which are to be met by this call are as follows:

Army.....	550
Navy.....	176
Air Force.....	125

The need for specialists in the Armed Forces Medical Services is filled by volunteers who have been deferred for specialty training under the Berry Plan and by physicians who are completing their military residencies.

The last Selective Service call for physicians was effective in the summer of 1964.

In the past, physician calls in some cases have been modified upward or downward after issuance.

In the years since 1940, the annual number of deaths of veterans has risen from 45,000 to 224,000.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Challenges Met By Lincoln, Washington, Persist Today

(Continued from page 1)

tion whether man can live the life possible in an affluent age and still retain the incentive and the drive which the fear of starvation has implanted in him throughout the ages.

It seems to be our fate on this anniversary month of Washington and of Lincoln to be confronted with the same basic questions that they met and overcame. Both, and Washington particularly, were troubled by the necessity of arming against a world that stood as an obstacle to the freedom which we sought and have since prized in this country. Both, and particularly Lincoln, were confronted by elements that prevented unity. Washington, too, had his Tories, and it is not an established fact that we have been able to blend all of our people. Evidences are good during war but when the disturbing things which come with softer life in peace have their influence on us then these conflicts of interest are frightening when we realize that unity is a must.

We have not proved in the modern world in which we live that our citizenry will maintain the necessary acceptance of individual responsibility that must ever be present in a democracy. We are in

competition and in conflict in the world with other nations that are not granting freedom to all of their citizenry. We must, in the years that are ahead of us, protect the heritage of freedom given us by leaders such as Washington and Lincoln. We must do this by means of or in spite of the tremendous increases in the speed of transportation and communication. We must somehow remain locally responsible in spite of centralization of government. In a world specialized we must recognize and meet our obligations in general. In a complicated society we must find the simple and fundamental. In a changing world, we must know what is eternal and remains unchanged.

February, with its birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, has special significance in our heritage of freedom. Years have passed since they lived but we have not eliminated the necessity of Washington's advice "If we desire to secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." Our success in war or in peace cannot be if we fail to make the unity for which Lincoln struggled a continuing reality.

Classification Picture December 1, 1964

Class	Number
Total	28,994,834
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	113,642
Not examined	732,455
Not available for induction or examination	227,991
Induction or examination postponed	3,158
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	517,957
26 years and older with liability extended	70,197
Under 19 years of age	318,367
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	1,692,364
I-C	
Inducted	223,576
Enlisted or commissioned	1,614,099
I-O	
Examined and qualified	2,021
Not examined	5,768
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,625
I-W	
At work	2,286
Released	5,981
I-D Members of reserve component	1,017,404
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	3,145
High school	231,828
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	159,747
II-A Apprentice	14,346
II-C Agricultural deferment	19,000
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,438,104
III-A Dependency deferment	2,964,358
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,298,916
IV-B Officials	51
IV-C Aliens	9,588
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	84,899
IV-F Not qualified	2,437,769
V-A Over age liability	12,782,692

Twenty Years Ago

In the face of continued demands for military manpower, the Selective Service System 20 years ago this month surveyed a manpower supply virtually stripped of fit young men. The Director of Selective Service took note of the situation in an editorial in the February 1945 issue of the System monthly bulletin:

"The . . . increasing tempo and scope of battle are causing calls from the military forces which cannot be met from the pools of younger registrants. Their major effect is to tighten occupational deferment requirements for registrants up to and through 33 years of age. . . .

"The supply of physically fit men in the age group 18 through 25 is virtually exhausted. The supply of men 26 through 29 is approaching the same stage. Wars cannot be won without warriors. Our Military Establishment must be kept up to the strength our mili-

tary leaders determine to be necessary for victory. Battle losses and depletion of military manpower by other causes must be replaced.

" . . . As this war moves toward its final stage, the demands for both fighting men and the wherewithal to fight increases. The pool from which both must be supplied diminishes, making the problem of selection increasingly difficult."

General Hershey's editorial referred to the coincidental issuance of Local Board Memorandum No. 115 as amended February 21, 1945, revising standards and procedure for the deferment of registrants in occupations other than agriculture. The memorandum, anticipating the need to induct men 30 through 33 years of age, made distinctions in the standards for occupational deferment of registrants in that age group and those in the age group 34 through 37. The revised standards also provided a certification procedure for registrants under 30. Certain Federal agencies were empowered to certify that certain key younger men were indispensable to and irreplaceable in war industry. The total number of such certification was to be limited and although local boards were to give serious consideration for such cases, final determination of classification remained with the local boards, subject to appeal.

While meeting the requirement for military manpower was the most pressing and immediate task of the System 20 years ago this month, preparations continued for the anticipated great demobilization and the problem of reemployment of veterans. In preparation for that task, the February 1945 issue of the System newspaper reported the establishment in National Headquarters of a Veterans' Personnel Division, and the adoption of a Veterans' Assistance Program to (1) provide information to veterans of rights and benefits; (2) to assist veterans to secure employment and reemployment; and (3) to stimulate State and community awareness of their responsibility in this area.

Up to February 1, 1945, approximately 24,000 male citizens 18 through 44 living abroad had registered outside of the United States, and a majority had enlisted in U.S. forces. Others entered the Armed Forces of cobelligerent nations.

As a reflection of the policies of previous months of stricter standards for occupational deferment, January 1945 saw a reduction of 4 percent in the numbers of men classified in Classes II-A and II-B (men deferred in occupations other than agriculture). The number of deferments in both industry and agriculture decreased by 237,000 in January 1945, the greatest reduction in any month since the establishment of the System.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of November 30, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	16.04
Idaho	14.52
Guam	12.65
Wyoming	9.52
Nebraska	9.27
Wisconsin	9.03
Oklahoma	8.57
Washington	7.89
Alabama	7.77
Utah	7.73
Hawaii	7.67
North Dakota	7.55
Virgin Islands	7.33
West Virginia	7.16
Mississippi	7.11
Nevada	6.86
Montana	6.78
South Dakota	6.71
New Hampshire	6.67
Delaware	6.60
Kentucky	6.52
North Carolina	6.48
Maryland	6.42
New Mexico	6.39
New Jersey	6.19
Kansas	6.02
Missouri	6.01
Minnesota	5.83
Ohio	5.75
Rhode Island	5.39
Indiana	5.38
Georgia	5.10
New York State	5.01
Michigan	4.93
Maine	4.83
National Headquarters	4.80
Florida	4.75
Arizona	4.70
Connecticut	4.45
Oregon	4.30
District of Columbia	4.19
Alaska	2.17

Scientific, Technical Manpower Problems Subject of Congress Committee Inquiry

A report recently issued by the Select Committee on Government Research of the House of Representatives presents the results of the Committee's studies of Manpower for Research and Development. Portions of the study's summary and recommendations are presented here as of interest to members of the System. The goal of the study, in the committee's language, "was to determine the supply of manpower available to support the total research and development effort of the United States; to determine the extent to which sufficient manpower is being allocated to meet evident national requirements in this field in the years ahead; and to consider the possible redirection or redeployment of presently available scientists and engineers."

The Report is House Report No. 907, dated September 29, 1964. It is for sale through the Government Printing Office.

The importance of this national resource is measured by the Committee in these words:

"The well-being of our Nation in time of peace and its triumph in war—hot or cold—must continue to depend on the expansion of our scientific knowledge and accompanying technological progress. The indispensable (but limited) resource which makes possible our advance in science and technology is our supply of trained scientists and engineers and the supporting workers who aid them."

Portions of the study's summary and recommendations follow:

"The indispensable resource for the vital expansion of the Nation's scientific knowledge and technological progress is trained and capable manpower. It is imperative that we remain constantly informed of the changing dimensions of this resource. That the Congress has been aware of this, and concerned over it, is manifest in our recent legislative history. But what is also manifest, as this report has shown, is that the efforts to remain informed are hampered by the very nature of that resource—by the fact that it is composed of human elements—and by the vitality and fluidity that this fact imparts to it.

"The national economy is also vital and fluid. Demands for scientific and engineering manpower can shift sharply and unpredictably. The supply of trained people, however, changes only slowly; it is also subject to lesser variations than the demand. Furthermore, the question—Is there a shortage, or a surplus, of personnel?—cannot be answered in simple terms of yes or no. Every employer, every entity, every individual involved in research and development faces a unique supply-demand situation.

"Accepting this, it would appear that at this point in the mid-1960's the Nation is not suffering a severe general shortage of trained scientists and engineers. True, there are selective shortages (among them, college and university faculty), and there is no field or other category of personnel that can be said to be adequately supplied. But even this is not a static condition; 6 months may see a drastic shift.

"There may be a tendency to generalize from some specific or selective shortages. It would be hazardous, on the basis of such unreliable information, to make decisions which will affect future research and development work. Above all, we should be wary of leaping to a hasty conclusion that there is a crisis, or that we are heading for a crisis. It could possibly be that we are, but we do not have sufficient or insufficiently accurate evidence to support such a conclusion. The margin of error in projecting a factor affecting future employment may be greater

than the margin of difference of a given supply-and-demand situation. To recall an example cited in this study a change of as little as one-tenth of 1 percent in the estimated proportion of research and development spending to the gross national product would alter the number of personnel needed, say in 1970, by more than 20,000—almost three times the number of science and engineering doctorates granted in a single recent year. And we must bear in mind that the margin of error in estimating the GNP itself is many times that great.

"The volume of research and development, especially that supported by the Federal Government, is the most crucial factor affecting both current and future employment in these fields. This volume of research and development, though expanding very rapidly in the past decade or so, has recently tended to level off. Yet it is obvious that that level of expenditure may rise in future years, if only as a result of the expanding economy. Decisions on the specific amounts that will be spent on each of the many activities will be determined by many persons with many different viewpoints in the Congress and the executive branch, as well as in other organizations. Therefore, it is vital that all those involved in these decisions should have adequate and comprehensive information on research and development and on the manpower needed for those activities.

"Many entities, governmental and nongovernmental, are engaged in the collection and evaluation of information on the subject. But there is too little coordination of those efforts, and the result is a confusion of unmatched data.

"Some sectors of the scientific and engineering community receive a great deal of attention in the collection of information; some very little . . .

"Definitions lack compatibility, and an 'engineer' counted in a tabulation by one agency because that is what he is working as, will be excluded from another because he lacks a degree. One authority will include among 'medical scientists' physicians, dentists, and pharmacists who do any clinical investigation; another will count only those who are primarily engaged in research. There is not even complete agreement about what 'social scientists,' 'physical scientists,' and 'life scientists' comprise. In one survey, mathematicians will be counted as physical scientists; in another, they will be counted separately, and include statisticians.

"The Select Committee on Government Research, therefore, recommends that a single agency be given specific responsibility and authority for coordinating the various efforts of Federal agencies to provide an adequate and continuing body of information on scientific and technical manpower. This

(Continued on page 4)

System Cited For Suggestion Increase in 1964

Cost-cutting ideas of Federal employees reached record highs during the observance of the 10th anniversary of the Federal Employees Incentive Awards Act of 1954, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., has reported.

Adopted suggestions for increasing efficiency and economy of Government operations totaled 118,564 and returned measurable benefits of more than \$76 million during the year ended June 30, 1964.

Selective Service was among the agencies cited by Mr. Macy for significant increases in adopted suggestions.

The number of suggestions adopted by Federal agencies was 13,000 higher than the previous year, and measurable benefits were more than \$7.3 million higher—a better than 10 percent increase in both areas. More employees took part in the program, too; the 463,451 suggestions received reflected an increase of 62,273 over the previous year.

Employees whose suggestions were adopted shared \$3,354,000 in cash awards, also a new high and some \$177,000 more than was awarded in 1963.

In addition to employees recognized for submitting valuable suggestions, 67,731 workers received more than \$9 million in awards for superior performance on the job that returned over \$42,500,000 in measurable benefits. Thus, 186,295 Federal employees brought dollar benefits of \$118,685,000 to the Government through their suggestions and extra efforts on the job, for which they shared \$12,593,000 in cash awards.

Merehant Marine Academy Freshmen In Naval Reserve

Members of the present first-year class at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y., have been appointed midshipmen in the United States Naval Reserve and are eligible for Class I-D on receipt from the Academy of DD Form 44.

The change in status of these students was communicated to the System by Operations Bulletin No. 267 dated December 29, 1964. Under the terms of an agreement between the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Navy, subsequent entering classes also will be appointed midshipmen of the Reserve.

The new policy represents a partial return to policies in effect in 1956 and earlier years with respect to these students. However, the new policy does not apply to students of various State maritime academies who remain eligible for consideration for student deferments.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

December 18, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 266, Subject: "Reclassification of Physicians in Internship," concerning the reclassification of interns whose internships terminate on or about June 30, 1965.

December 29, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 267, Subject: "Classification of Midshipmen enrolled in the United States Merchant Marine Academy," concerning the eligibility of such midshipmen for classification in Class I-D.

December 31, 1964—Operations Bulletin No. 268, Subject: "Additional Procedure Relating to Reconciliation of Army and Selective Service Standby Reserve Figures," relating to the removal of standby reservists from the strength figures.

Tennessee Issues Newsletter

Tennessee has joined the large number of States which issue newsletters for distribution to personnel of the System within the State.

Volume 1, No. 1 of the T.S.S. News was issued under the date of September 30, 1964. The statement in the initial issue noted that the publication was on a trial basis.

Like similar publications in other States, the paper is designed as an informal means of communication and morale support among elements of a highly decentralized organization.

Nation's Supply Of Technical Skills Studied

(Continued from page 3)

agency could function as part of either an existing Department . . . or independent agency and should be concerned exclusively with scientific and engineering manpower . . . It should be adequately financed and supported by Congress. The utmost care should be expended in staffing it with the best talent available. . . . It should be empowered to maintain current and comprehensive data on the national economy and the educational scene with regard to scientific and technical manpower. It should actively mobilize the cooperation of universities and colleges, and State and local education authorities, to keep it constantly informed of movements, trends, and patterns in enrollments, dropouts, failures, and needs among students. It should be empowered by the Congress to obtain from all agencies of the Federal Government periodic and detailed data requisite to its needs. It should be authorized and enabled to enter into contractual and other arrangements with colleges and universities and professional and learned societies and research organizations to obtain and process facts and intelligence pertinent to its concerns. It should be equipped with authority to request cooperation from persons and organizations which can supply information on scientific and technical manpower. If this authority is not in the form of mandatory (legal) reporting requirements, however, the responsibility for coordinating such a program of supplying needed data might be meaningless. Realism tells us that criticism of the inadequacy of manpower information must not be aimed solely at the collectors and analyzers of data.

"Such an office should be required to report to the Congress and to the President, at least semiannually and upon special occasion, the state of current scientific and engineering manpower in relation to the prevailing needs, and its weighted and standardized projections of trends, requirements, and availability of personnel.

"The committees and agencies, permanent and temporary, which have been functioning in this area heretofore have, as we have seen, performed creditably within the limits imposed by existing conditions. But, lacking a coordinated set of criteria for evaluating their findings, they present confusing and far from helpful sets of results. A single continuing entity, operating with a fixed and well understood set of standards, could be in a position to supply data that will enable Government, industry, educational institutions, and individuals to make reasonable calculations and to reach meaningful conclusions of vital value to themselves and to the Nation."

Armed Forces, System Effort Improves Standby Processing

Special attention devoted over the past several months to problems existing in the management of the Standby Reserve have resulted in significant progress toward agreement between the count of Standby Reservists carried by the Selective Service System and that carried by the Armed Forces.

The disparity in the counts has resulted primarily from a lack of complete information flowing from the Armed Forces to the Selective Service System in three main areas.

First, the Armed Forces have failed to use the Selective Service number, delaying or preventing identification of the reservist. Second, notice of removal from the Standby Reserve has not been sent to the System or was sent to the wrong State which without the Selective Service number could not identify the registrant. Third, the Armed Forces failed to notify the System of separation cases where the local board had submitted an SSS Form No. 91 on a Reservist who had been removed from the Standby Reserve.

Through cooperation from the

Massachusetts Board Registers Triplets

Triplets are registrants of Local Board No. 126 of Weymouth, Mass.

The brothers—Edward J., Lawrence B., and Richard J. O'Connor—sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. O'Connor of North Weymouth, were born October 21, 1946. The registrants are students of Northeastern University.

February, March Calls Total 6,900 for Army

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 3,000 men during February 1965, and 3,900 during March 1965 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for February and March for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 23,400 of which 6,900 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The February and March calls, in accordance with established policies, have been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during February and March.

This will bring the total number inducted since 1948 to approximately 3,180,000.

Armed Forces and efforts on the part of the System to improve its own processing of Standby Reserve files, the discrepancy between the counts of reservists has been substantially lessened. These efforts will continue in the future, and through the next year further significant progress is expected.

The System has shown a greater number of standby reservists than have the Armed Forces as a result of insufficient information from the Armed Forces. However, during the period January 1 to September 30, 1964, the discrepancy in the overall count has been reduced by 33 percent.

One of the principal contributions of the System to bringing the counts into harmony has been a procedure of reviewing Standby Reserve files in the local board, and of removing from the Selective Service Standby Reserve record every person for whom there is reasonable evidence of separation. In his letter of May 14, 1964, the Director suggested with respect to enlisted reservists that local boards remove from the Standby Reserve each reservist whose term of obligation has expired, unless there is positive evidence that he is still retained in the Standby Reserve.

This initiative by the System has compensated in many cases for failure to receive notice of separation from the reservist's Armed Forces for whatever reason.

The Army initiated a system of followup notification where the return of part II of DD Form 839 from the local board is delayed due to incomplete identification of the reservist on the initial form or other reason. The procedure is expected to identify specific problems.

The System, in Operations Bulletin No. 265 of November 27, 1964, reviewed the cooperative effort of the Armed Forces and the System "to improve the processing of Standby Reserve records." The bulletin recited that the Armed Forces has "invited, received, and are acting upon many items of omission and commission reported by elements of the Selective Service System." The bulletin further listed common deficiencies in processing SSS Form 91 to minimize such faults within the System.

A recent effort to further minimize the discrepancy between the numbers of reservists shown by the System and the Armed Forces is reflected in Operations Bulletin No. 268 of December 31, 1964.

The bulletin informed the System of a procedure adopted by the Army to speed notification of removal from the Standby Reserve. Whenever the Army receives a SSS Form 91 for a reservist standby who is no longer in the standby, it will stamp on the notice "Not in strength" and return the notice to the State director. The operations bulletin provides that such a returned Form 91 shall be the basis for removing the reservist from the System's records and reports on the Standby Reserve.

System Makes First Summary Of An Age Class

(Continued from page 1)

tion, accounted for more than 10,000 registrants 18 years of age. Deferments for apprentices numbered 319, and for agriculture 1,222.

While most deferments for dependency would be held by older registrants, 18-year-olds so deferred numbered nearly 15,000.

There were 1,704 registrants among the 18-year-olds classified as conscientious objectors to a military service and in various stages of processing for civilian work in lieu of military service.

Other classes showed the following numbers of 18-year-old registrants:

Class IV-C, alien, 77; Class IV-J minister or divinity student, 4,89

Other reported data on 18-year-olds for the month of November indicate that the early examination program is having little effect in inducing enlistments. Registrants examined under the program are informed that the early examination does not mean early induction. The purposes of the examination at age 18 are to let young men know as soon as possible their current status with respect to qualification for military service, to remove one element of uncertainty to permit those qualified for service to plan to fit service into their careers, and those disqualified to seek help as indicated.

Fewer than 1,200 18-year-olds who had been examined and four qualified enlisted during November in either the regular or reserve forces of the four armed services or the Coast Guard, or in the National Guard. As those examined under the early examination program are those out of school and not otherwise deferrable, armed service enlistment might be expected to be elected by many of them, whether or not they had received an Armed Forces examination.

During the month of November, 31,098 were examined at 18, and 17,647 were found qualified for military service. Thus the number enlisted in November after being found qualified for service was less than 7 percent of the number examined and found qualified in the month.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Florida: Francis R. Mills, Air Force.

Georgia: Mrs. Belle C. McDaniels, Air Force.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Sophie D. dell, Army.

Texas: Miss Pearl M. Miller, Air Force.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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James P. Ringley's Career Dedicated To Citizenship

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Honorable James P. Ringley, Chairman of the National Selective Service Appeal Board since 1957, died at his home in Chicago, Ill., on February 12, 1965. Appointed by President Eisenhower, he served under both President Kennedy and President Johnson.

Chairman Ringley was a veteran of World War I, and despite wide interests and responsibilities in the business world, he devoted much of his time and effort throughout his life to the building of strong citizenship.

He demonstrated by deeds that he believed a nation owed much to its veterans and that a nation gained strength as it recognized its obligations to those who in time of stress had served to insure national survival.

Chairman Ringley's part in the writing and support of legislation that is known as the G.I. Bill of Rights ranks high among his outstanding contributions to the inter-

ests of the veterans. Following the passage of this act he served as Chairman of the Illinois Veterans Commission from its organization in 1945 until his death. He gave a lifetime of service to the American Legion. He was Department Commander of Illinois 1932-33, and has been a nationally prominent Legionnaire since that time.

On October 13, 1964, thirteen veterans' organizations combined in Springfield, Ill., at a testimonial dinner to jointly cite James P. Ringley for most distinguished service to veterans. This award is undoubtedly without parallel in numbers of different veterans' organizations joining in a common tribute to a most uncommon man.

The members of the Selective Service System everywhere join the Director in extending our sense of loss and our deepest sympathies to Mrs. Ringley and to the other members of his family.

11 Brothers Are Registrants Of Vermont Board

Large registrant families continue to be brought to the attention of National Headquarters.

The latest report is from the Vermont System newsletter.

Local Board No. 13 of Brattleboro, Clerk Mary E. Clark reported, has eleven brother-registrants. The last one registered in November, 1963.

Eight of the brothers have been in service; one was found physically disqualified and the two youngest are presently in Class I-A. The 11 brothers range in age from 19 to 37. They have five sisters.

At last count a total of 3,174 Medals of Honor had been awarded (some to civilians and many posthumously).

Efforts of Selective Service In Poverty War Are Extensive

The Selective Service System is cooperating fully with the Office of Economic Opportunity in the Administration's War on Poverty programs.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, is a member of the Economic Opportunity Council which has been charged by the President to develop ideas, suggestions, and plans for the program.

The Director enlisted the help of the entire Selective Service System in an editorial in the December issue of *Selective Service*, and through State Director Advice No. 732, issued Dec. 18, 1964. Both the editorial and the SDA called on members of the System to submit for evaluation ideas on ways to increase the quality of the Nation's manpower.

Steps taken by the Director to inspire contribution of new ideas and new adaptations of old ideas from the large and geographically widespread Selective Service organization, include, in addition, a memorandum which was sent to the more than 1,300 Reserve and National Guard officers who are earmarked for Selective Service expansion in an emergency. The memorandum called on these units and sections for their contributions in ideas in support of the War on Poverty.

In addition, a special library has been established at National Headquarters to screen, evaluate, and record all suggestions and recommendations which arise from personnel of the System.

Prior to the Economic Opportunity Council meeting of Dec. 12, 1964, which launched the latest Selective Service effort in this area, the System had initiated many projects of a similar nature. It had:

1. Classified, sent for physical examination, and referred as appropriate to the Department of Labor for counseling approximately 80,000 18-year-old registrants beginning in July 1964. This project is a continuing one.

2. Participated in and supported about 20 pilot projects conducted by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, to explore the efficacy of counseling rejected registrants at Armed Forces Examining Stations for medical rehabilitation.

3. Referred by letter to the Department of Labor for counseling 250,000 rejected registrants other than 18-year-olds since the Department of Labor first requested this service in February 1964.

4. State Directors of Selective Service in many states became members and even chairmen of advisory committees to the collaborating state agencies appointed as a result of the December 7, 1964 letter sent to all Governors by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

5. Distributed to all 4,000 plus local boards of the System fliers and other solicitation material, together with instructions for their

(Continued on page 4)

Examinations Of 18-year-olds Off in December

Fewer 18-year-old registrants were sent for Armed Forces examination in December than in any previous month since the program was initiated in July 1964. The number examined is affected by the capacity of the Armed Forces Examining Stations which must also conduct examinations for prospective inductees and enlistees into active service.

December examinations of young registrants out of school and otherwise available for service totaled 22,126. Of these, 12,450 were found qualified, and 9,676 were disqualified, for a rejection rate of about 43.7 percent.

During the 6-month period nearly 187,000 young registrants have received the examination. Purpose of the program is to let young men know as early as possible their probable qualification or lack of qualification for military service so that they can better fit service into their plans, or seek remedial aid for defects discovered on examination.

More than 109,000 have been found qualified in the first 6 months of the early examination project, and nearly 78,000 have been found disqualified.

The overall rejection rate for the 6 months is about 41.6 percent.

Call For April Is Up Sharply To 13,700 Men

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 13,700 men in April 1965 for assignment to the Army. The April call bears out earlier reports that it was expected to be sharply higher than recent calls.

The procurement objective for April for enlisted men who have had no prior military service is 20,200 of which 13,700 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The April call has been computed by Army to replace enlisted losses not compensated for by enlistments and reenlistments so as to maintain approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during April 1965.

The Army more than doubled its March induction call, from 3,900 to 7,900.

The April call will bring the total inducted to about 3,196,000 since 1948.

Officials of the Department of Defense have pointed out that enlistments had fallen off sharply, and attributed the decrease in part to a belief that Selective Service might be ended as a result of the current Department of Defense study, ordered by the President, of military manpower procurement.

Recent press reports have stated that a survey of recruiting stations across the country disclosed that most recruiters believe that publicity about a possible end of Selective Service has had a strong effect on the rates of enlistment. The reports stated that all of the Armed Forces are sharing in the enlistment decline.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

New Rules Stress Screening Of Key Officials in Reserve

Revised regulations governing the screening of the Ready Reserve have been approved, and reflect recent policy decisions by the Secretary of Defense concerning the role of key public officials in the reserve forces. The revised screening regulations may result in local boards receiving notices of the transfer to the Standby Reserve of a number of reservists holding key Government positions and whose names are widely known.

The regulations require each military service to conduct its screening functions to remove from the Ready Reserve members whose call to duty might impair the effective functioning and continuity of Federal Government agencies; or who by age or standards of fitness, may not be available for duty.

Those portions of the regulations particularly affecting Government officials are:

"(a) Fulfilled Ready Reserve obligations. (1) The following members of the Ready Reserve who have fulfilled their Ready Reserve obligations will be transferred to the Standby Reserve:

(i) The Vice President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and other Presidential appointees requiring Senate confirmation;

(ii) Members of the Legislative Branch of the United States;

(iii) Members of the Judiciary Branch of the United States;

(iv) All key employees in the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Branches of the United States;

(v) All other employees (not covered in § 125.3(a)(1)(iv)) in the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Branches of the United States, who are not members of military units organized to support war plans, except those who desire to remain in the Ready Reserve in a nonpay status.

(e) Employees of the Federal Government—(1) Key employees. All employees, as defined in § 125.3(a)(1)(iv), who have fulfilled their military obligation, will be transferred to the Standby Reserve. Key positions and key employees are defined as follows:

(i) Key position: A direct hire civilian position which is necessary to the mobilization or emergency functions of a Federal agency, and which:

(a) Appears on the Department of Labor List of Critical Occupations for Screening the Ready Reserve; or

(b) Has a current shortage of qualified personnel and requires a minimum of ninety (90) days of specialized training or experience.

(ii) Key Employee: A direct hire civilian employee of a Federal agency who occupies a key position and for whom no adequate replacement exists or whose duties cannot be reassigned to other employees."

The revised regulations continue in effect provisions for screening to the Standby Reserve for personal and community hardship, and for occupational reasons.

Served With System in Many Positions, Including Registrant and Inducted Man

An unusual association has developed over the years between the Selective Service System and James A. Townsend, Government Appeal Agent for Local Board No. 69, Penn Yan, N.Y.

In February 1942, Mr. Townsend was appointed a member of Registrant's Advisory Board No. 524.

In October 1942, he was appointed Reemployment Committee-man for Local Board No. 524.

In November 1949, he was named to the post he still holds.

On December 6, 1954, he received a certificate for 5 years of service with the System, and in 1959, a 10-year certificate.

His service from February 1942, onward, obviously was not continuous. The gap occurred this way.

In 1940, as Yates County Judge and Surrogate, he recommended the

three men Governor Lehman named to the Yates County Local Board. It was through this board that on April 15, 1944, he was delivered for induction into the Armed Forces. He served until December 19, 1945.

Mr. Townsend will find full agreement with his view that "I feel that my relationship with the Selective Service System has been somewhat unique. . . ."

Concluding a letter of reminiscence, Mr. Townsend writes:

"I might add, although Selective Service business has been rather 'slow' for the past few years, with not much work to require my time and attention there was a time preceding my going into the military service, when I wondered whether my business was practicing law or helping Selective Service registrants."

Twenty Years Ago

On March 1, 1945, approximately half of the 22,085,000 registrants 18 through 37 had been inducted or had otherwise entered military service. About 25 percent were disqualified, were deferred for extreme hardship, or were statutorily exempt. About 20 percent of the total were deferred in essential occupations, and the remainder were either unclassified or in the I-A classes.

A chart printed in the March 1945 issue of the System newspaper showed that among registrants who had entered service, the peak percentage was found at ages 22 and 23 where 76.1 were classified I-C. Through age 27, more than half of each age group was in service; at age 28 and above, more than half of each age group remained in civilian life.

The President asked the Congress to appropriate \$54,500,000 for the operation of Selective Service during fiscal year 1946. The President's message expressed appreciation of the unselfishness and loyalty of the more than 180,000 members of local boards and affiliated agencies who composed the uncompensated personnel of the System. The President's message said:

"The actual cost to the Federal Government of operation of the Selective Service System as reflected in the Budget does not

measure the full magnitude of the System. Over 90 percent of the personnel engaged in its administration are volunteers not paid by the Government for their services.

In an editorial in the March 1945 issue of the System newspaper, the Director of Selective Service pointed out that the local board clerk would play a key role in the veterans reemployment program General Hershey wrote:

"How well the Selective Service System functions to assist veteran depends largely upon the men and women who serve our local board as clerks. I have confidence in their loyalty and ability. Many—probably the vast majority—have sons, husbands, sweethearts, or brothers with the armed forces, and have a keen sentimental as well as a practical interest in the welfare of the veteran. Many also are veterans of World War I and know by experience how important is the success of our Veterans' Assistance Program to the individual veteran as well as to the community and country . . .

. . . In cost cases, his first contact will be with the local board clerk, and the greeting he receives will have vital influence on his future attitude. Let's make sure that it is a favorable influence, that we gain his confidence and cooperation because only under such circumstances can we give the veteran our utmost aid in regaining his place in civilian society."

Classification Picture January 1965

Class	Number
Total	29,168,998
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	111,906
Not examined	759,961
Not available for induction or examination	229,297
Induction or examination postponed	3,313
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	528,863
26 years and older with liability extended	70,941
Under 19 years of age	302,081
I-Y	
I-C	
Qualified only in an emergency	1,712,449
Inducted	225,891
Enlisted or commissioned	1,609,773
I-O	
Examined and qualified	2,077
Not examined	5,732
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,740
I-W	
At work	2,322
Released	5,931
I-D	
I-S	
Members of reserve component	1,018,134
Statutory deferment	
College	2,024
High school	259,163
II-A	
Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	162,669
II-A	
Apprentice	14,507
II-C	
Agricultural deferment	18,710
II-S	
Occupational deferment (student)	1,470,087
III-A	
Dependency deferment	2,972,074
IV-A	
Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,298,176
IV-B	
Officials	43
IV-C	
Aliens	9,622
IV-D	
Ministers, divinity students	85,347
IV-F	
Not qualified	2,436,872
V-A	
Over age liability	12,848,293

Director's Annual Report To Congress Distributed

The Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service for fiscal year 1964 will be distributed soon. The Report is a concise 33 pages, about equally divided between textual matter and appendices. Last year's report contained 31 pages.

The annual report reviews the year's operations under various headings which have become largely standardized, including data specified in section 10(g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

The scope of the Report and year's highlights are sketched in the introduction, as follows:

"In reply to an inquiry of August 19, 1963, the Director, in a letter to

the President, enclosed data showing the status of the System's registrants for the past 5 years, the current year, and a projection for the next 5 years.

"In consequence, Selective Service Regulations were amended by the President to place married men without children, i.e., husbands only, aged 19 through 25 years, who are available for military service and are classified 1-A, in a delayed sequence of induction, following (1) delinquents, (2) volunteers for induction, and (3) unmarried men 19 through 25.

"The Director of the System was designated by the President as a member of a Task Force on Manpower Conservation to 'prepare a program for the guidance, testing, counseling, training, and rehabilitation of youths found disqualified for military service under the Selective Service System because of failure to meet the physical or mental standards of the Armed Forces.' Resulting from the work of this Task Force, on January 5, 1964, a report titled 'One-Third of a Nation' was submitted to the President. Its two principal findings were that (1) one-third of the Nation's youth would, on examination, be found unqualified on the basis of standards set up for military service; and (2) poverty is the principal reason why these young men fail to meet those physical and mental standards.

"Operations Bulletin No. 252 was issued to the System on January 10, 1964, announcing that the President had directed the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Selective Service to proceed to conduct, as soon as possible, examination of all new registrants who are out of school and otherwise available for service. This program for the early examination of 18-year-olds began shortly thereafter, with the local boards of the System classifying promptly all men registered on January 1, 1964, and following. It was further implemented in June, by the boards proceeding to initiate on July 1 the forwarding of 18-year-old registrants selected for examination.

"On April 15, 1964, there was established a President's Committee on Manpower. This committee is to assist the Secretary of Labor in assessing the Nation's current and prospective manpower requirements and supplies, and in developing recommendations to deal with current and prospective manpower problems and to advise Federal officials, as appropriate, in developing improved methods and programs for appraising national manpower needs and resources. The Director was made a member of the committee.

"Also during the latter part of the fiscal year, the President ordered the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive review of the Nation's military manpower

Registrant's Error Costs Casper Standing in Race

Local Board No. 13 of Casper, Wyo., has a complaint against a registrant arising out of the current competing reports of family registrations.

The Casper board has eight brothers as registrants. A ninth brother is a registrant of Illinois. Casper reports he did not understand at time of registration in Illinois, while attending college, that his local board of jurisdiction could also have been in Casper. His mistake takes something away from the Casper Board's standing in the competition.

Eight of these nine brothers, ranging in age from 20 to 39, have honorably served or are now honorably serving in the Armed Forces. Four are veterans of the Korean conflict. Three served since 1956 and one is now serving. The ninth brother is classified in Class III-A.

All nine brothers attended high school in Casper, and are members of a family of 13. The father is a retired city employee and the mother is currently Justice of the Peace in Casper.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

- Alabama: Miss Margaret Howell, Army.
- Georgia: Miss Mary C. Jett, Navy.
- Illinois: Cook County Area Office No. 2, Gertrude C. Kiley, Mrs. Mary Lou Pellicane, Mrs. Sylvia Lundahl, Miss Donna Sergot, Mrs. Virginia Zimmerman and Mrs. Ruth Alles, Air Force.
- North Carolina: Mrs. Mae G. Chappell, Army and Mrs. Alice D. Williams, Air Force.
- Ohio: Mrs. Myrtle M. Smith and Mrs. Mildred H. McSweeney, Air Force.
- South Dakota: Mrs. Elenore C. Collett, Navy and Mrs. Charlotte H. Ziegler, Army.
- Texas: Thomas A. Cunningham, Army; Mrs. Clara B. Bunn, Mrs. Faye R. Marrs, Mrs. Susan F. Fagan and Mrs. Opal B. Crawford, Air Force; Miss Mary A. Brown, Mrs. Betty L. Meece, Mrs. Victoria E. Mazzaresse, Mrs. Virginia A. Pettitt, Mrs. Juanita F. Kimmel, Mrs. LaVelle M. Bowden, Mrs. Roberta G. Crahan and Norman F. Mohr, Navy.

Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters was:

Mrs. Nellie H. Bagley, Clerk, Local Board No. 93, Raleigh, N.C.

Defense Boosts Physician Call To Total of 950

The Department of Defense has increased its requisition to the Selective Service System for physicians to 950 from 851. The increase in the call was made in a letter from the Secretary of Defense to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey on January 28, 1965.

The letter stated that the Department of the Navy desired its quota of physicians in the call to be increased from 176 to 275.

Notice of the increase in the call was sent to all State Directors by letter on February 5, 1965. The letter also advised the State Directors that National Headquarters planned to issue the call early in March.

The Armed Forces requested that the physicians be brought to duty beginning in July 1965.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of December 31, 1964.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.83
Idaho.....	14.88
Guam.....	13.92
Wyoming.....	9.48
Nebraska.....	9.29
Wisconsin.....	9.04
Oklahoma.....	8.65
Alabama.....	7.85
Hawaii.....	7.82
Washington.....	7.77
North Dakota.....	7.66
Utah.....	7.55
Nevada.....	7.36
Virgin Islands.....	7.33
Mississippi.....	7.11
West Virginia.....	7.00
Montana.....	6.78
South Dakota.....	6.71
Delaware.....	6.63
New Hampshire.....	6.62
North Carolina.....	6.56
Kentucky.....	6.53
Maryland.....	6.42
New Mexico.....	6.37
New Jersey.....	6.34
Missouri.....	6.12
Kansas.....	6.08
Minnesota.....	5.88
Ohio.....	5.77
Indiana.....	5.56
Maine.....	5.14
Georgia.....	5.06
New York State.....	5.03
Arizona.....	5.01
Rhode Island.....	4.98
Michigan.....	4.93
National Headquarters.....	4.88
Florida.....	4.75
Oregon.....	4.41
Connecticut.....	4.41
District of Columbia.....	4.38
Alaska.....	2.27

General Adams State Director For Missouri

Maj. Gen. Laurance B. Adams, Jr., former deputy and assistant State Director of Selective Service for Missouri has been appointed State Director for Missouri, effective February 4, 1965.

He also was recently named Adjutant General for Missouri.

The newly appointed State Director has served in various positions in Missouri State Headquarters since 1948 except for a period of about 1 year in 1949-50 when he was not on active duty.

During World War II, General Adams was an infantry officer. He began his military career with the Missouri National Guard in which he enlisted in 1932.

General Adams is a native of Missouri. He is a graduate of Southeast Missouri State College with an A.B. degree.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

February 10, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 269, Subject: "Additional Procedure Relating to Reconciliation of Navy and Selective Service Standby Reserve Figures," concerning the removal of Standby Reservists from the strength figures.

Planning Underway Early For Armed Forces Day

Planning for the annual Armed Forces Day observance throughout the Nation and overseas where our forces are stationed has been underway for some time. Preparations for the day are being made earlier this year than in the past.

As in former years, the Selective Service System is participating and cooperating with the Armed Forces in the observance. Armed Forces Day, the third Saturday of May each year, features open house programs at military bases and installations, and in many communities without nearby military bases, other types of programs are conducted in which local civic leaders and city officials take part.

The Director of Selective Service this year as in the past has

offered to the Secretary of Defense, support and assistance by members of the System in the planning and conduct of the observance. The Director, in a letter addressed to all State Directors, dated February 3, 1965, urged members of the System to render whatever aid they can to those members of the Armed Forces in charge of the observance in their areas. The Director's letter read:

"Again this year, as in the past, Selective Service System has been invited to join in the planning and observance of Armed Forces Day. This observance, held annually on the third Saturday in May, is conducted, as you know, in communities throughout the Nation, and overseas wherever our Armed Forces are on duty.

"The observance will demonstrate the interdependence and the unity of all the armed services, active and reserve, and supporting and auxiliary organizations, in their mission to maintain the Nation's Power for Peace.

"No organization other than the armed services themselves plays a more important role in this common mission than the Selective Service System. The Selective Service local board in virtually every community is concrete evidence of the community's participation in defense through personal service of its citizens. In many communities, the local board is the only working agency directly charged with responsibility for the maintenance of the strength of our Armed Forces; the only symbol of the Nation's defense effort. The local board is a tangible reminder to every citizen of his personal responsibility for national defense. For these reasons, Selective Service participation in Armed Forces Day observances is especially significant.

"Representatives of the Armed Forces are coordinating the planning of Armed Forces Day observances in your State. Preparations already are well underway. Your cooperation in that planning and your participation in the observance have been appreciated in the past and are welcomed again in 1965."

Sick Leave Saved By Employees In Pennsylvania

Fifty employees of the Pennsylvania Selective Service System had each accumulated more than 1,000 hours of sick leave as of 19 October 1964. One employee had accumulated in excess of 2,000 hours.

The fifty employees had accumulated a total of 64,262 hours of sick leave.

Article by Director Concerning Lottery Reminds Board Chairman of 1917 Drawing

An editorial discussing lotteries and Selective Service written by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and published in the November 1964 issue of *Selective Service* recalled to Philip Weinberg, Chairman of Local Board No. 39, Chicago, Ill., his own role in the World War I draft lottery.

In May 1917, Mr. Weinberg recalled, he left college to take a civil service job in the office of the Provost Marshal General of the Army in Washington, D.C.

He was one of the group who was assigned to help with the first lottery which took place at the Senate Office Building. The lottery started about 10:30 a.m., July 20, 1917, and ended around 2 a.m., July 21.

When the lottery started President Wilson was there, with Newton Baker, Secretary of War, Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, Cabinet officers, Senators, and many other dignitaries. President Wilson stepped aside for Secretary Baker who drew the first number, Mr. Weinberg recalled.

The slips containing the numbers were rolled up and each one placed inside of a medical capsule about three-quarters of an inch long. An automatic numbering machine was used to stamp the numbers on heavy accounting pa-

per. Ten thousand five hundred numbers (10,500) were used to accommodate the largest local board which was in New York City. That board had almost 10,500 registrants.

After the dignitaries were through, the Provost Marshal's employees took over. The capsules were placed in a huge fishbowl. One man would stir the numbers with a large wooden spoon. Another man who was blindfolded stood on a chair and pulled the numbers. He would then give the capsules to another man who would open the capsule and shout out the number which was then recorded on several bulletin boards and also on the office tally sheets.

Mr. Weinberg recalled that every 500 numbers the shifts were changed. He recalls that cots were placed in the basement of the Senate Office Building for the men to take naps. After the drawing was over the group took the tally sheets to the Provost Marshal General's office. Mr. Weinberg remembers that they worked until after noon and were then excused for the day.

In the spring of 1918 Mr. Weinberg resigned his position to enlist in the Army. He is an Internal Revenue agent and a past commander of Columbus Park Post of the American Legion.

System Joins In Many Ways In Poverty War

(Continued from page 1)

display, as requested by the Job Corps of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

6. Supplied Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity with many estimates of the number of rejected registrants by cause and by geographical areas coterminous with the jurisdictions of the local governmental agencies.

7. Counseled representatives of VISTA on their approach to the subject of deferment for registrants who apply as volunteers.

As of Feb. 12, 1965, National Headquarters had already heard from 70 of the 134 units and sections composed of Reserve and National Guard officers with contributions of ideas and suggestions for the War on Poverty.

Contributions also are flowing in from personnel in State Headquarters and local boards in response to the Director's editorial and State Director Advice No. 732. This flow of material is expected to continue and increase.

The interest of the Selective Service System in programs of this nature is characterized by the Director in his editorial in the December issue of the System paper. He wrote:

"The members of the Selective Service System have known for a long time that the quality of the manpower of the United States left much to be desired. Through the years since 1940, the percentage of young men found unacceptable for military service has grown steadily. For some time it has been felt by many of us that something must be done to halt this tendency and once halted it must be reversed."

Annual Report Of Director Reviews Year New Law Opens GI Insurance To Veterans

(Continued from page 3)

policies, including those involving Selective Service. The System is cooperating in this endeavor.

"Evaluating the period.—As of June 30, 1964, there was a total of 28,735,389 men who had registered with Selective Service, beginning in 1948. Of these, 97.6 percent, or 28,036,177 were classified. Registration increased during the fiscal year by 1,456,626, compared to 1,470,208 last year. The local boards of the System furnished 150,808 inductees to the Army to fill the Department of Defense requisitions for 145,000 men. This brought the total number of registrants inducted into the Armed Forces, under present legislation, to 3,126,989. In addition, over 5 million other registrants, under the stimulus of Selective Service activities, had enlisted for military service.

"As a direct result of its responsibilities in the several Reserve programs of the Armed Forces, the System had jurisdiction over 630,122 Standby Reservists at the end of the fiscal year. It also had records on a total of 3,264,256 for whom it had at one time determined the availability for recall to active duty in the event of war or national emergency."

More than three million war veterans with service-connected disabilities may now be eligible to buy up to \$10,000 in permanent GI insurance coverage.

The Veterans Administration has completed a preliminary estimate as to how many veterans might be affected by the new law which became effective October 13, 1964, reopening the opportunity to obtain National Service Life Insurance.

In addition, an unknown number of veterans, eligible for a service-connected rating but who have not applied for one, may be added to the list of those to whom the reopened NSLI policies can be granted.

An additional unknown number of veterans whose disabilities are not service-connected may also be able to take advantage of the reopening, if they cannot obtain insurance at any cost from private companies.

Veterans will have one year, from May 1, 1965, to May 2, 1966, to apply for the insurance. However, applications cannot be accepted before the May 1, 1965 date, according to the law.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 1965

Free Citizen Must Be Ready To Bear Responsibility

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

It was one hundred and ninety years ago this month that embattled farmers, in the words of Emerson, fired the shot heard around the world. Thirteen scattered colonies, hugging the Atlantic Seaboard, have grown to fifty States in the richest, strongest, and the most freedom-loving Nation in the world. All this did not just happen. The Nation has had the advantages of unexcelled national resources but they were not self-developing. Toil of men and of women for nearly two hundred years has been required to open up a new land, to reclaim the desert to build houses, factories, roads, and to organize

and maintain law and order among the inhabitants of this great land.

The founding fathers sought to build a government that would insure freedom to each of its citizens. The tyranny of the classes was to be prevented. Each citizen was to have his say and his share.

We were far from these ideals in 1775. The road has been long and we have not yet reached a place where we practice what we preach. We dare not close our eyes to hide our shortcomings, but it is even more shortsighted to ignore our progress for we have come a long way toward our objectives. One has but to look around our world to see how favorable we compare with most peoples.

Thomas Jefferson believed that we must establish methods to educate our citizens, to make them competent to operate our form of government. It was clear to him that a free government requires an understanding and responsibility-assuming citizenry. Governments which tell their citizens what to do can tolerate citizens who assume no responsibility. Governments which are told what to do by their citizens survive only when their citizens have the capacity to govern themselves and accept the responsibility for doing so.

The history of the United States has been a struggle to extend to all citizens like privileges. Much has been done and much remains to be done. There is a continuing problem to train our citizens to be able to use and not abuse the freedoms to which they are entitled. Freedoms must be shared or the exercise by one citizen of his freedoms will deprive another citizen of his freedoms. Our education and training have lagged in preparing our citizens for the responsibilities which their freedoms placed upon them.

In the Selective Service experience, many registrants do not possess the capacities required for

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'Supreme Being' Decision Reached by Highest Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has laid down a test for determining whether registrants who claim to be conscientious objectors meet the definition prescribed by Congress in section 6(j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

The test was set out in the case of *United States v. Seeger*, decided on March 8, 1965. In deciding that case the Supreme Court determined that Daniel Andrew Seeger, Arno Sascha Jakobson, and Forest Britt Peter, each had met the test.

Because of this determination the

Supreme Court found it unnecessary to decide the constitutional questions which had been presented to it. The question which had been raised but which the court did not reach was the constitutionality of that part of section 6(j) which defines the term "religious training and belief" as used in the act as "an individual's belief in a relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation," but not as including "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code."

This provision had been attacked under the clauses of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which forbid the establishment of religion and prohibit interference with the free exercise thereof. Also it had been argued that it discriminated between different forms of religion contrary to the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

The decision was unanimous. Mr. Justice Clark wrote the principal opinion which was 24 pages long. Mr. Justice Douglas wrote a six-page concurring opinion.

In disposing of the Seeger and Peter cases the Court expressed the belief that if the test which it established had been available to the board in each instance, the board would have granted the exemption. In the Jakobson case, the Court agreed with the finding of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit that the registrant had demonstrated that his belief as to opposition to war was related to a Supreme Being.

With reference to the difficulties facing the classifying boards of the Selective Service System in cases involving a claim of conscientious objection the Court stated:

"We recognize the difficulties that have always faced the trier of fact in these cases. We hope that the test that we lay down proves less onerous. The examiner is furnished a standard that permits consideration of criteria with which he has had considerable experience. While the applicant's words may differ, the test is simple of application. It is essentially an objective one, namely, does the claimed belief occupy the same place in the life of the objector as an orthodox belief in God holds in the life of one clearly qualified for exemption?"

"Moreover, it must be remembered that in resolving these exemption problems one deals with the beliefs of different individuals who will articulate them in a multitude of ways. In such an intensely per-

(Continued on page 3)

30,000 to AFES In January at 18 Years of Age

More than 30,000 registrants were examined at 18 years of age during January under the President's Manpower Conservation program.

Those delivered for examination by Selective Service local boards are 18-year-olds who are out of school and otherwise not deferred or exempt. The early examination was initiated to let young men know as early as possible their qualification for military service so they can plan on such service, or undertake remedial programs for disqualifications disclosed by the examination.

Of the 30,491 examined at the Armed Forces Examining Stations in January, 17,808 were found qualified, and 12,683 were found disqualified, for a rejection rate of approximately 41.3 percent.

First Board Task Of Clerk Repeated As Son Registers

Mrs. Phyllis McNeff, Clerical Assistant of the Canyon County, Idaho, Local Board, and formerly Clerk of Minidoka County Board, registered her son, Terry, in March.

Her very first registrant upon entering on duty with Selective Service on January 31, 1963, was her oldest son, Danny, now serving in Saigon, Viet Nam, with the Air Force.

Both of her sons were born on Presidents' birthdays—January 30, Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, and February 22, George Washington's birthday.

Army Requests 15,100 in May By Induction

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 15,100 men in May 1965 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for May for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 21,100 of which 15,100 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The May call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during May.

This will bring the total number inducted by Selective Service to about 3,211,000 since 1948.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

California: Mrs. Juanita Carr and Mrs. Benadetta Burke, Army.
Nevada: Mrs. Ivy Ringstrom, Army.

Oklahoma: Mary Ann Key, Army.

Pennsylvania: Mildred M. Lego, Dolores G. Eckardt, Army and Local Boards Nos. 153 and 154, Navy.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Free Citizen Must Be Ready To Bear Responsibility

(Continued from page 1)

those who perform service in the Armed Forces. Thus they are prevented from carrying out their obligations to their Nation. Their failure to meet their obligations is because of reasons beyond their control, but it does raise the question as to the responsibility of Government to train every citizen possible to be able to participate in providing for his own survival. Citizens are more free to insist on enjoying their privileges than they are to insist on meeting their obligations.

There is need for more education and training for more and more citizens, but if the education and training do not better fit them to assist in governing themselves it will be detrimental to the Nation rather than helpful.

A nation that has a form of government wherein its citizens govern

themselves must have unity, for the interests of each must be the concern of all. When some citizens believe their interests are neglected they must take measures to correct the situation. If the measures taken weaken the unity dangerously, all citizens lose, the have nots as well as the haves.

Today, nearly two hundred years since Lexington and Concord, all of the citizens of the United States should listen for the reverberations of the shot heard around the world. It spoke of freedom for people who love freedom and who testify to that affection by granting it to all citizens of the Nation. This will be of little moment unless each citizen accepts this freedom and fits himself to meet the obligations and responsibilities that are inherent with the possession of freedom.

Twenty Years Ago

The concern of the Selective Service System, 20 years ago this month, with its duties under the reemployment provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act were reflected in the April, 1945, issue of the System newspaper.

The entire publication, except for space used in an editorial on the same subject by the Director, was devoted to an exposition of the System's interpretation of the law's provisions.

The reason for devoting the entire issue of the System paper to the subject is stated in the editorial written by the then Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. The editorial stated in part:

"The Selective Service interpretation of Section 8 of the Selective Service Act that a returning veteran who meets all of the reemployment conditions of eligibility specified in the law, has an absolute right to be restored to his former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay, has given rise to considerable discussion, resulting in requests for an explanation of the principles on which our interpretation is based. . . .

"In carrying out our Veterans Assistance Program, it is both desirable and necessary that all local board members and all local board personnel have a complete understanding of the reinstatement rights of veterans in order that we may be able to carry out the mandate of the law and minimize, in-

sofar as it is possible to do so, the sacrifices which veterans have been called upon to make in behalf of us all."

The contention which the statement of the System answered was stated in question form as follows:

"Does Section 8 give the veteran the right to be restored to employment—the actual performance of work for pay—which he left in order to enter the Armed Forces, regardless of his seniority position in relation to nonveteran employees in the same or similar jobs, or is the veteran's right under the statute limited to restoration of his name to a seniority roster with the privilege of returning to his job—the actual performance of work for pay—when and if his number on the seniority roster is reached, as jobs become available."

The answer of the Director of Selective Service was that the first part of the quoted question was the meaning of the law.

The System was also occupied with its more familiar functions during April, 1945.

Instructions were issued that disposal of records of the System must be authorized by the Director of Selective Service.

Legislation to extend the Selective Training and Service Act to May 15, 1946, was approved by the Congress and became Public Law 54.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

January 22, 1965—Packet No. 80 of the Selective Service Manual, containing the following:

1. Revised pages of Parts 1611, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1627, 1630, 1631, 1642, and 1680 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 11188, dated November 17, 1964, comprising Amendment No. 96.

2. Revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, to reflect the amendment of section 6(o) of the Act by Public Law 88-360, approved July 7, 1964, and to reflect the provisions of section 303(c) (39) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964 as a related law under section 10(a).

3. Reprints of certain pages that were previously contained in Packets Nos. 50, 55, 56, and 64.

February 19, 1965—Transmittal Memorandum No. 123, containing the following:

1. Local Board Memorandum No. 16, as amended, Subject: "Registration of Aliens." Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 were amended to reflect the provisions of Proclamation No. 3314 of September 14, 1959, which supplemented several registration proclama-

tions so that the provisions there of apply to the States of Alaska and Hawaii after their admission to the Union. Paragraphs 5(b) 5(c), 5(f), 6(a) (2), and 6(b) (1) were amended to reflect the amendments of sections 1611.1(b) and 1611.2(d) of the regulations by Executive Order No. 11188 of November 17, 1964. Former paragraph 6(f) was revoked.

2. Local Board Memorandum No. 22, as amended, Subject: "Cancellation of Registrations of Aliens Who Have Been Relieved of Duty to Register," in which subparagraphs (1), (2), (5) and (7) of paragraph 3(a) were amended to reflect the amendment of section 1611.2(b) of the regulations by Executive Order No. 11188 of November 17, 1964.

3. Local Board Memorandum No. 38, as amended, Subject: "Extended Liability of Deferred Registrants." Former paragraph 2 was revoked, and paragraphs 3 and 4 were redesignated 2 and 3 respectively. Paragraphs 2(a), 2(b) (1), 7, and 13 and 3(c), (d), (f), (h), and (m) were amended to reflect the amendment of section 6(c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and the repeal of section 262 of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, by Public Law 88-110, approved September 3, 1963, and to reflect the amendment of the Selective Service Regulations by Executive Order No. 11188 of November 17, 1964.

4. Local Board Memorandum No. 45, as amended, Subject: "Students at Military Colleges Approved by the Secretary of Defense," in which Virginia Polytechnic Institute was deleted from the list of military colleges.

5. The rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 48, Subject: "Classification of Sole Surviving Sons in Cases Involving Prisoners of War and Persons Missing in Action."

6. The rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 54, Subject: "List of Countries Considered Allied with United States in World War II."

March 1, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since September 1, 1964, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

March 12, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 270, Subject: "Decision of Supreme Court in Seeger Case" concerning the transmission of a copy of that decision to each local and appeal board and to each State Headquarters.

March 15, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 271, Subject: "Reclassification of Physicians Not in Internship," concerning the reopening of the classification of physicians classified in Class I-A and Class I-A-O who are not in internship and considering them for classification in Class II-A.

Robert Curlee State Director For Alabama

Robert Glen Curlee, veteran of World War II and formerly Wetumpka, Ala., circuit solicitor, has been named State Director of Selective Service for Alabama, effective Feb. 18, 1965.

Prior to his election as circuit solicitor, the newly appointed State Director was engaged in law practice in Wetumpka, his home community.

Mr. Curlee attended Alabama schools and received his law degree from the University of Alabama in 1943.

Following service in the Army from 1943 to 1946, he was employed in the Veterans Administration Regional Office in Montgomery until 1950 when he entered the private practice of law. He was executive circuit solicitor in 1955.

Mr. Curlee is a member of the American Legion; the Kiwanis club, in which he has held leading offices; the Odd Fellows, and the Elks.

Supreme Court Hands Down Lengthy Unanimous Decision On 'Supreme Being' Provisions of Section 6, UMT&S Act

(Continued from page 1)

onal area, of course, the claim of the registrant that his belief is an essential part of a religious faith must be given great weight."

"The validity of what he believes cannot be questioned. Some theologians, and indeed some examiners, might be tempted to question the existence of the registrant's 'Supreme Being' or the truth of his concepts. But these are inquiries foreclosed to Government. As Mr. Justice Douglas stated in *United States v. Ballard*, 322 U.S. 78, 86 (1944): 'Men may believe what they cannot prove. They may not be put to the proof of their religious doctrines or beliefs. Religious experiences which are real as life to some may be incomprehensible to others.' Local boards and courts in this sense are not free to reject be-

liefs because they consider them 'incomprehensible.' Their task is to decide whether the beliefs professed by a registrant are sincerely held and whether they are, in his own scheme of things, religious.

"But we hasten to emphasize that while the 'truth' of a belief is not open to question, there remains the significant question whether it is 'truly held.' This is the threshold question of sincerity which must be resolved in every case. It is, of course, a question of fact—a prime consideration to the validity of every claim for exemption as a conscientious objector."

In discussing the complexity of the problem the Court stated:

"Few would quarrel, we think, with the proposition that in no field of human endeavor has the tool of language proved so inadequate in the communication of ideas as it has in dealing with the fundamental questions of man's predicament in life, in death, or in final judgment and retribution. This fact makes the task of discerning the intent of Congress in using the phrase 'Supreme Being' a complex one. Nor is it made the easier by the richness and variety of spiritual life in our country. Over 250 sects inhabit our land. Some believe in a purely personal God, some in a supernatural deity; others think of religion as a way of life envisioning as its ultimate goal the day when all men can live together in perfect understanding and peace. There are those who think of God as the depth of our being; others, such as the Buddhists, strive for a state of lasting rest through self-denial and inner purification; in Hindu philosophy, the Supreme Being is the transcendental reality which is truth, knowledge, and bliss. Even those religious groups who have traditionally opposed war in every form have splintered into various denominations; from 1940 to 1947 there were four denominations using the name 'Friends,' *Selective Service System Monograph No. 11, Conscientious Objection, 13*, (1950); the 'Church of the Brethren' was the official name of the oldest and largest church body of four composed of those commonly called Brethren, id., at 11; and the 'Mennonite Church' was the largest of 17 denominations, including the Amish and Hutterites, grouped as 'Mennonite bodies' in the 1936 report on the Census of Religious Bodies, id., at 9. This vast panoply of beliefs reveals the magnitude of the problem which faced the Congress when it set about providing an exemption from armed service. It also emphasized the care that Congress realized was necessary in the fashioning of an exemption which would be in keeping with its long-established policy of not picking and choosing among religious beliefs."

The Court reviewed the history of conscientious objection in relation to military service from colonial times until the present law.

With reference to Senate Report No. 1268, 80th Congress, which explained the purpose of including the definition of "Supreme Being" now contained in the law, the Court stated:

"Moreover, the Senate report on the bill specifically states that §6(j) was intended to re-enact 'substantially the same provisions as were found' in the 1940 act. That statute, of course, refers to 'religious training and belief' without more. Admittedly, all of the parties here purport to base their objection on religious belief. It appears, therefore, that we need only look to this clear statement of congressional intent as set out in the report. Under the 1940 act it was necessary only to have a conviction based upon religious training and belief; we believe that is all that is required here. Within that phrase would come all sincere religious beliefs which are based upon a power or being, or upon a faith, to which all else is subordinate or upon which all else is ultimately dependent. The test might be stated in these words: A sincere and meaningful belief which occupies in the life of its possessor a place parallel to that filled by the God of those admittedly qualifying for the exemption comes within the statutory definition. This construction avoids imputing to Congress an intent to classify different religious beliefs, exempting some and excluding others, and is in accord with the well established congressional pol-

icy of equal treatment for those whose opposition to service is grounded in their religious tenets."

The Supreme Court summarized its views in the following language:

"We have concluded that Congress, in using the expression 'Supreme Being' rather than the designation 'God,' was merely clarifying the meaning of religious training and belief so as to embrace all religions and to exclude essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views. We believe that under this construction, the test of belief 'in a relation to a Supreme Being' is whether a given belief that is sincere and meaningful occupies a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of one who clearly qualifies for the exemption. Where such beliefs have parallel positions in the lives of their respective holders we cannot say that one is 'in a relation to a Supreme Being' and the other is not. We have concluded that the beliefs of the objectors in these cases meet these criteria, and, accordingly, we affirm the judgments in Nos. 50 and 51 and reverse the judgment in No. 29."

A copy of the decision of the Supreme Court has been sent to each local board, each appeal board and to each State Headquarters.

Earlier articles on these cases were carried in the April and June, 1964, issues of *Selective Service*.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of January 31, 1965.

Relative standing of the 43 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.78
Guam.....	15.19
Idaho.....	14.82
Nebraska.....	9.64
Wyoming.....	9.48
Wisconsin.....	9.03
Oklahoma.....	8.83
Alabama.....	8.15
Utah.....	7.90
Washington.....	7.83
North Dakota.....	7.56
Hawaii.....	7.41
Nevada.....	7.31
Mississippi.....	7.29
Virgin Islands.....	7.29
Kentucky.....	7.21
New Hampshire.....	7.08
West Virginia.....	7.08
South Dakota.....	6.83
Montana.....	6.78
Delaware.....	6.77
North Carolina.....	6.58
New Jersey.....	6.54
Maryland.....	6.42
New Mexico.....	6.24
Missouri.....	6.21
Kansas.....	6.07
Ohio.....	5.74
Minnesota.....	5.64
Rhode Island.....	5.58
Indiana.....	5.55
Arizona.....	5.31
Georgia.....	5.14
New York State.....	5.02
South Carolina.....	4.98
Michigan.....	4.91
Maine.....	4.85
National Headquarters.....	4.67
Florida.....	4.52
Oregon.....	4.48
Connecticut.....	4.47
District of Columbia.....	4.13
Alaska.....	2.36

Classification Picture February 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total.....	29,418,225
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified.....	127,920
Not examined.....	722,706
Not available for induction or examination.....	200,368
Induction or examination postponed.....	2,567
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	534,049
26 years and older with liability extended.....	73,650
Under 19 years of age.....	358,427
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,741,417
I-C	
Inducted.....	227,557
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,604,420
I-O	
Examined and qualified.....	2,122
Not examined.....	5,781
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,782
I-W	
At work.....	2,318
Released.....	5,930
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,018,517
I-S Statutory deferment	
College.....	1,633
High school.....	321,121
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	163,449
II-A Apprentice.....	14,603
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	18,367
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,523,479
III-A Dependency deferment.....	2,983,870
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,298,598
IV-B Officials.....	45
IV-C Aliens.....	9,666
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	85,724
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,428,669
V-A Over age liability.....	12,938,470

State Directors View Role Of System in Poverty War

The Nation's war on poverty program, and the role of the Selective Service System in it was the subject of deliberation and report during the annual State Directors Conference at National Headquarters April 5-9, 1965. The conference also studied the Government's equal employment opportunity program.

The conferees were formed into four committees, three of which studied and reported on aspects of the antipoverty program, and one on equal employment opportunity.

Committee No. 1 made a study of the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and reported on how the Selective Service System has participated in the program at all levels. The committee also considered additional activities the System might undertake to carry out the program.

A second committee of State Directors studied and reported on the activities of the Department of Labor in the antipoverty program. The committee was assigned the task of making a detailed study of the activities thus far assigned to the Department of Labor under the program. The assignment also included an estimate of other areas in the overall program to minimize poverty which, the committee judged, might offer opportunities for activity by the Department of Labor. The capability of the System to aid the Department of Labor in its parts of the antipoverty program were studied and evaluated by the committee.

A third committee of conferees made a similar study and report on those aspects of the program of primary concern to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Its study and report covered areas similar to those of the committee concerned with the role of the Department of Labor.

The State Directors in conference sessions heard addresses pertinent to their studies from officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A representative of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity also addressed the conferees, and a fourth committee studied and reported on the Equal Employment Opportunity program and the System.

The emphasis on the role of the System in the Antipoverty program reflects steps taken over recent months by the System to participate fully in the campaign. Those efforts have been reflected in an editorial by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in the January issue of the System paper, and an article reporting on activities of the System in the antipoverty effort in the February and March issues of the paper.

The role of the System stems from its capability to aid in the antipoverty program by virtue of information it acquires in its man-

power management operations, and from the membership of the Director on the Economic Opportunity Council, created by the Act to advise the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

System Eligible For Top Agency Safety Honors

The Selective Service System is one of 23 Federal Departments and Agencies eligible to compete this year for the President's Safety Awards. The System earned this opportunity through compiling an outstanding record in the prevention of on-the-job injuries to employees.

The eligibility announcement was made by Nelson M. Bortz, chairman of the Federal Safety Council. Each June, recognition is given to the three Government establishments of varying sizes turning in the most outstanding safety records.

The 23 nominees represent the largest number of agencies eligible to compete for these Awards since their establishment in 1955. This number reflects the increasing determination of these agencies to reduce the needless human and monetary costs of job accidents, an objective recently outlined by President Johnson in launching Mission SAFETY-70, a program to reduce Federal injury frequency 30 percent by 1970.

The Government's latest overall injury frequency of 7.9 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked is no better than it was a decade ago while direct costs have risen nearly 50 percent, the President noted. In his Mission SAFETY-70 he called for saving at least 200 lives, 45,000 disabling injuries and nearly a quarter of a billion dollars in direct and indirect costs.

The 23 eligibles are among those demonstrating the practicality of accident reduction. They won the right to compete for the Government's highest safety award by reducing their injury rates over previous 3-year averages. In order to win they must still present documentary evidence of a safety program meeting the criteria established by the Federal Safety Council. Final selection of the winners will be made by a panel of judges selected by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz from outside the Government.

Awards are made to three categories of Federal agencies based on size; the first to those employing over 75,000 for which the Department of Agriculture and the Air Force are currently eligible; the second to those employing 10,000-75,000 with current eligibles including the Housing and Home Finance Agency, NASA, the Departments of Commerce, Interior

President Opens Campaign To Improve Safety on Job

A campaign to end the waste of human resources, productive skills and money resulting from disabling and fatal injuries on the job has been launched by the President.

In a statement initiating "Mission SAFETY-70," issued Feb. 16, 1965, the President called attention to the toll of work accidents, nearly all of which, he pointed out, are preventable.

"In the last 7 years alone, over 1,200 workers have lost their lives through job injuries in the civilian service of the United States.

"Nearly 300,000 disabling injuries have been sustained by Federal employees.

"Over 18,500,000 man-days of potential production have been lost.

"Direct costs to the Government in compensation and medical care approached a quarter of a billion dollars.

"Indirect costs of property damage, replacements, and other factors are estimated as being four times as great, making the total cost at least \$1 1/4 billion.

"As a first step in reducing these needless tragedies and this waste, I am launching Mission SAFETY-70."

Accompanying his statement, the President directed a memorandum to the heads of Executive Departments and Agencies calling for review and revision of safety programs to reduce work accidents. He also issued "A Safety Policy for the Federal Service" which follows:

"It is the policy of the Federal Government to so administer its programs that each employee works in safe and healthful conditions, free from accidents.

"Americans have always placed the highest value on human life, in accord with our concept of the

worth of every individual. As the public repository of our social ideals, government has a direct obligation to express our regard for human life in every measure necessary to safeguard and protect it.

"Americans also place a high value on efficiency and economy. As this country's largest single employer, the Federal Government has a continuing duty to prevent needless waste.

"The policy of this Government, then, is both humanitarian and practical.

"It safeguards and conserves manpower.

"It reduces the cost of injuries and eliminates the waste of materials.

"It is a basic element in sound and prudent management.

"I am not unmindful of the progress achieved by many Federal agencies in the prevention of accidents.

"Yet, while much has been accomplished, much remains to be done.

"There remain wide disparities in safety performance among agencies. This disparity can be eliminated if each agency will administer its safety program in accordance with the needs to be met and the hazards that are encountered. Often the most dangerous occupations have the best safety records.

"Further improvement in the safety record of individual agencies as well as of the Federal Government as a whole must be attained.

"Accordingly, I request the heads of all departments and agencies to review carefully and critically their safety policies and programs. Constant vigilance, effective action, and sustained effort for improved performance are required. Executive and supervisory leadership must be provided. The cooperation and support of employees organizations is essential. Each Federal worker must likewise seek constantly to avoid accidents to himself and others.

"Our objective is the fullest protection for our civilian and military personnel on and off duty and for all who visit Federal buildings, installations, parks, forests and other facilities. To advance these goals the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments, management, labor, and safety organizations in developing and applying safety standards responsive to changing conditions and the pace of technological progress.

"Each department and agency head shall take appropriate steps to implement this directive on a continuing basis. The Secretary of Labor to the extent feasible will provide assistance through the Federal Safety Council and its field councils. He will also keep me advised of each agency's progress.

"The toll of injuries and the cost of accidents must be reduced again and again."

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, Clerk, Local Board No. 32, Dorchester, Mass.; Ehrick J. Archey, Chairman, Local Board No. 41, Pittsfield, Mass.; and Lt. Colonel Earnest N. Schmit, Member Reserve Unit Flight T. 2273rd SS, Squadron, Fargo, N. Dak.

and Justice, and the Federal Aviation Agency.

The third Award is made to agencies employing less than 10,000 and currently the following are eligible: Federal Communications Commission, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Smithsonian Institution, National Science Foundation, Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, Department of Labor, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Selective Service System, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Small Business Administration, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the National Labor Relations Board.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

Volume XV

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Effective Training of Youth Key to Nation's Future

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Armed Forces Day is in the month of May. It is a day set apart for remembrance of the debt that we—the present beneficiaries of our Nation's greatness—owe to those who are serving, or have served, in the Armed Forces of our Nation, and whose service is making, or has made, this greatness possible.

The need for remembrance becomes each day more evident. Present day living, generally called "modern," has many complexities that a simpler and generally more primitive life did not have. There was a more constant awareness of survival even though the means of mass destruction were far less available.

System Holds Lead in Bond Program Among Agencies

The Selective Service System maintained its position as the Federal agency with the greatest percentage of participation in the Savings Bond program for the quarter ending December 31, 1964.

The System recorded 98.2 percent participation for the quarter. In second place among all agencies, and the leader among agencies with fewer than 1,000 employees, was the Federal National Mortgage Association with 97 percent participation.

Second to the System among agencies with more than 1,000 employees, was the Tennessee Valley Authority with 96.4 percent participation.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Florida: Evelyn O. Perry and Dorothy S. Milberger, Air Force.
Illinois: Elizabeth L. Whitaker and Betty I. Mills, Marine Corps.

Indiana: Stella K. Ballinger, Army, and Dora B. Cheesman, Air Force.

North Carolina: Miss Sara P. McLendon, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Ione C. Holcombe, Mrs. Virginia F. Poe, Miss Ouida N. Harris, Mrs. Juanita B. Whitlock, Mrs. Clara J. Stephens, Miss Helen L. Bush, Mrs. Johnnie M. Edmondson, and Mrs. Mildred B. Gardner, Army; Miss Linda S. Bonham, Navy.

Virginia: Mrs. Mary B. Chandler, Army and Navy.

Wyoming: Mrs. Mary Lou Norris, Navy.

The awareness of danger by all hands promoted an understanding of the need for helping others that they in their turn would help us. Neighbors of my youth a couple of miles away, when human feet were depended on for transportation, were much closer than those now a few yards away or just through a wall, as among apartment dwellers.

It was no accident that the family found more strength in unity than in disunity. It was logical for an individual to develop faith and trust in the family group of which he was a part. Experience had taught the members that together there were possibilities impossible for the individual. To train the youth of the family the experiences of the group were made a part of their education. The objectives of the family, the past achievements, and the future hopes were a part of the heritage handed down. Symbols always played a part; they stood for the things that had been done, were being done, or there were hopes they would be done. They represented much that somehow was not easily translated into words.

There were patterns of conduct, one toward another, within the group, which made for an effective and cooperative existence. These patterns of behavior were taught to the youth because it was for the long-range interest of the youth that the society continue to exist.

The future is entirely the property of the young. No other group is so vitally interested in living in a manner that will insure a future more favorable than the present time. This fact in no way relieves each succeeding "older" generation of its responsibility to train its youth so that it is prepared to assume its responsibilities and lead the future which it will inherit. This is not necessarily an enjoyable task. A parent cannot always behave in a fashion to secure the child's vote at any given moment. Experience in living should have

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Annual Manpower Report Notes Impact of Military

The Manpower Report of the President, submitted to the Congress in March, stresses the goals of improving the capabilities of the manpower resource, and providing full opportunity for each individual to "use his capacities in employment which satisfies personally and contributes generally to the quality of the Nation's life."

In the accompanying Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training by the Secretary of Labor, the role of the Armed Forces as a user and trainer of manpower is discussed. Following are excerpts from the Secretary's 276-page report:

MILITARY MANPOWER PROCUREMENT.—The size of the military forces, like Federal civilian employment, has been stable for the

past few years. The number of persons on active duty in the Armed Services was about 2.7 million in fiscal year 1964, virtually unchanged from the year before. However, relatively high turnover sharply raised draft calls and contributed to a great step-up in volume of activity by Selective Service local boards.

Nearly 540,000 young persons entered active military service for the first time in fiscal 1964, through enlistments, inductions, or officer programs. This total was about 100,000 greater than in the preceding fiscal year, mainly because Army inductions rose from 74,000 to 151,000. These high draft calls resulted from the need to replace most of the 158,000 draftees inducted into the Army in fiscal 1962, during the Berlin crisis, upon completion of their 2-year tours of duty. Since July 1964, the average number of monthly inductions has declined sharply. (Ed. Note: Report written before recent high calls.)

In addition to entries into active military service, a total of 175,000 young men enlisted in National Guard or Reserve units under programs involving a commitment to active duty training averaging about one-half year. Enlistments into these programs were greater than in any year since initiation of the programs in fiscal 1956.

The past fiscal year was also one of greatly intensified activity by local draft boards in classification of registrants. Because of the relatively large volume of draft calls, as well as reclassification actions resulting from the halting of induction of married men in September 1963, 1.0 million Selective Service registrants were referred for preinduction examinations in fiscal 1964—four times the number in the preceding fiscal year.

Beginning in July 1964, also, the Selective Service System initiated referral of 18-year-old out-of-school registrants for examinations, rather than postponing such examinations until shortly before the age of anticipated induction. This program had been directed by President Johnson in January 1964 for the dual purpose of helping to identify—at an earlier age—remediable physical or educational deficiencies, and to inform young men as soon as possible as to their potential qualification for military service. Under this new policy, a total of 184,000 18-year-olds were referred for examination in July-December 1964, of whom 108,000, or 59 percent, were found qualified for service.

Another significant change in the
(Continued on page 3)

Rejection Rate Of 18-year-olds Up in February

Approximately 48 percent of the nearly 30,000 18-year-olds who received Armed Forces examinations in February were found not qualified for military service under current standards. The rejection rate in previous months since the early examination program was begun in July 1964, has been 41-42 percent.

A total of 29,846 18-year-olds were examined, and of the total, 15,510 were found qualified and 14,336 not qualified.

Those examined are young men not in school and who are otherwise available for service. The objective of the program is to let registrants know as soon as possible their potential qualification for military service so that those qualified can plan for such service, and those not qualified can undertake remedial programs.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Captain Arthur E. Knopf, Member of Santa Cruz Unit, California; Lt. Col. Louis W. Cowan, S.S. Section of Headquarters Attachment, National Guard, Jefferson City, Mo.; Doris Waldron, Michigan State Headquarters and Mrs. Edith Woodman, Local Boards 10 and 38 State Appeal Board, Mitchell, S. Dak.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Effective Training of Youth Key to Nation's Future

(Continued from page 1)

taught the parent what must be taught.

The teacher has a part in the training of a child that there is an order in living that is violated by peril to the violator no matter how long retribution is in coming. The community, the church, and finally the nation, each has a part in the laborious, monotonous, and at times, unpleasant task of passing on to our youth the patterns of conduct of citizens of a free government in order for it to remain free.

All of us have a duty that is not being done. Our failure cannot be dismissed by "hoys will be boys." Pranks for adventure knowing they are wrong is one thing; irresponsibility and evasions, as well as disregard for the laws claiming that such behavior is right is quite an-

other thing. Patriotism, belief in our country, standards of integrity, and respect for the religion of others, have not been superseded by education. If they have, it is the wrong kind of education. Armed Forces Day is a day for each of us to dedicate ourselves to the necessity of effective training of our youth.

How better can we remember those who today and tonight stand guard for freedom on 22,000 miles of front? What more appropriate way can we keep fresh the memory of those who have given their lives as evidence of their belief in freedom? And how better can we testify to our confidence in the perpetuation of the way of freedom in the future under the leadership of the generation which today we train?

Twenty Years Ago

The following article is reprinted from the May 1945 issue of *Selective Service*. The article is applicable today as in 1945.

Under the caption, "Men Without Medals," Edward T. Leech, an editorial writer for the widely circulated *This Week Magazine*, pays high tribute in the issue of May 6, 1945, to the members of Selective Service Local Boards whom he described as the men "who've shown how democracy works."

Declaring that the war couldn't be won without the voluntary services of "the about 150,000 men who comprise the approximately 6,500 local boards and their related agencies—appeal boards, appeal agents, legal advisers to registrants, examining physicians, medical advisers and reemployment committees," the article also asserts: "They are the human element of Selective Service—the machinery that put the major part of 12 million men into uniform without disrupting the home front."

"They've been on the job since late in 1940, when America's first peacetime draft began functioning with the drawing of blue capsules from a gigantic bowl in Washington. Remember when No. 158 came out first? They were working then."

"Today, as victory approaches, they are still feeding men into the war; but increasingly, their work now is with men returning from war to seek jobs back home. For Selective Service has the double

duty of putting men into uniform and getting them back into jobs when those uniforms are put aside.

"The men who make up Selective Service are your neighbors, for the basis of Selective Service is local control. Washington fixes general policies; State headquarters administer them; but the local draft board applies them and determines who shall go and who shall stay. And the local board is a neighborhood group, living with those whom it must judge.

"On your board you will find men who are the backbone of your community. Not only the judge, the banker, the merchant, and the teacher, but the man-around-the-corner, that civic-minded citizen who has given up the time in which he used to putter around the house, play with his kids, and who has volunteered, instead, for this important war job at home."

The manpower procurement problem facing local boards in May 1945, was described in the *System* newspaper for that month as one "of meeting pressing needs for combat replacements from a dwindled pool of younger registrants who can qualify physically and are not required in critical war production."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, described in an editorial in the May 1945, paper, the new policies which became effective May 23, 1945. His editorial stated that the new policies were made to accomplish the following objectives:



DIRECTOR HONORED—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey is presented the Association of the United States Army President's Gold Medal for "outstanding service to the United States Army" at ceremonies March 25, 1965, in Washington, D.C., during the Washington meeting of the Association's Council of Trustees. The presentation was made by Mr. Stanley Hiller, Chairman of the Council of Trustees. The award was announced last November. Presentations also were made at the luncheon meeting to the Honorable Paul R. Ignatius, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics, an honorary life membership in the Association; and to General of the Army Omar N. Bradley who was the recipient of the Association's George Catlett Marshall Medal. (U.S. Army photograph.)

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

April 1, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 272, Subject: "Manual for Local Board Clerks," concerning the submission of suggestions or recommendations regarding the manual.

"(a) To continue to meet the calls of the Armed Forces;

"(b) To continue to defer for industry and agriculture the men they must have to carry on adequate production of munitions of war and food;

"(c) To resubmit for reexamination men under 26 who have been rejected for military service—especially those individuals who the local boards, their examining physicians, or the medical advisory boards believe can render military service;

(Continued on page 4)

Selective Service Ranks High in Safety-on-the-Job

The Selective Service System ranks well up among Federal agencies in job safety, according to information compiled by the Federal Safety Council in connection with Mission SAFETY-70.

Bases on data gathered by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor, System personnel in 1963 experienced 2.2 disabling injuries per million man-hours of exposure. This rate was the fourth lowest among Federal agencies, bettered only by the General Accounting Office, the Civil Service Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board. The average number of disabling injuries for all agencies was 7.9.

In days lost due to injuries, the System, however, ranked farther down the scale, in seventh place, with 62 days lost per million man-hours of exposure. Better records were compiled by the NLRB, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Communications Commission. The average number of days lost for all agencies was 522.

Military Impact Noted in Manpower Report

(Continued from page 1)

raft picture in the past fiscal year was the reduction in the age at which men were being called into service. In the preceding 10 years, the average age at which men were ordered for induction had gradually increased from about 21 years in 1954 to over 23 years in June 1963. This increase had resulted from the growth in the number of registrants qualified and available for service, and from the established procedure of calling registrants under age 26 in order of age, oldest first. This trend had caused concern since it resulted in a longer period of uncertainty for many draft-liable young men as to whether or when they would be called. In September 1963, the induction of married men was halted, since a sufficient number of single men were available for meeting draft calls. This change, combined with the step-up in draft calls, reduced the median age of induction to less than 22 years by June 1964.

As in preceding years, college students, however, have been permitted to complete their education before being called into service.

EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF THE ARMED SERVICES.—The Armed Forces have made a significant contribution to the education and training of a large segment of the male population in recent years. Most young men voluntarily entering the service do so shortly after leaving school, with very limited civilian work experience or skill training. The Armed Forces have therefore found it necessary to provide extensive programs of technical training in order to qualify these entrants in the wide range of specialized skills required by modern military technology. On the average, about two-thirds of all enlisted personnel are assigned, after completing basic military training, to specialized schools for periods ranging from 2 months to 1 year or more. Most of the remaining recruits, as well as those completing these technical courses, receive further on-the-job training in their occupation field after assignment to units. In addition, a wide range of advanced technical training is provided to career enlisted and officer personnel both in schools and within units. The magnitude of this training program is suggested by the expenditure of over \$1.1 billion by the Department of Defense in formal specialist training programs during fiscal 1964.

Although the technical training conducted within the military establishment is necessarily directed toward military job requirements, many of these skills have a close counterpart in the civilian economy, and as a result much of the training received by military personnel is transferable to civilian jobs. In fact, the opportunity to receive such training has been one of the most important inducements to volunteer for military service.

The Armed Services have also supported extensive programs designed to upgrade the general educational level of their enlisted and officer personnel. These include a wide range of off-duty educational programs conducted at all levels, ranging from elementary and high school level courses to postgraduate work. Resident off-duty educational programs are available either at military bases or in nearby civilian institutions. Extensive correspondence courses are also made available through the United States Armed Forces Institute program. In addition, a significant number of military personnel are assigned to college or graduate level courses on a full-time basis in fields related to their military careers.

As part of this overall program, the military services have contributed very significantly toward strengthening the education and employability of youth who have left school before completing their high school education. Military re-

cruitment programs are primarily directed at high school graduates. Recruiters have consistently advised young men interested in a military career to complete their education before entering service, in accordance with standing Department of Defense policies. However, young men who have left school before graduating can qualify for enlistment or induction if they pass the prescribed physical and mental aptitude tests. Of a total of about 500,000 entrants into active military service through enlistment or induction in fiscal 1964, about 160,000 had not graduated from high school; of these about three-fourths entered as voluntary enlistees. The total number of young men who left school in a recent year without a high school diploma has been estimated at about 450,000. Thus, the Armed Services have provided employment opportunities to a significant proportion of high school dropouts.

In addition to the opportunities afforded in military service to develop their vocational or technical skills, a large proportion of these young men have been encouraged to complete their high school education while in service. In fiscal 1964, for example, more than 80,000 enlisted men received certificates indicating that they had achieved a high school education or equivalent as evidenced by satisfactory completion of the High School General Education Development Test. The large contribution

this represents to the education of disadvantaged young men can be seen when the 80,000 granted high school certificates is compared with the total number of boys who leave school before high school graduation (estimated at 450,000 in 1963).

In addition to these regular training and education programs, the Department of Defense has initiated plans for a Special Training and Enlistment Program to be conducted on a pilot basis for individuals who fail to qualify for enlistment in the regular Army under existing mental and physical standards. Under this program the army, subject to congressional approval, will enlist an average of about 15,000 young men per year who, upon application for enlistment, are found to have remediable physical defects or who have failed to meet specified mental test standards. These personnel will undergo an extended period of training or medical treatment, as appropriate, which—in combination with basic military training—will last for a period of about 6 months. Included in the program will be special educational courses designed to upgrade the basic verbal, arithmetical, and mechanical skills of the trainees who failed to pass the mental tests. Trainees who satisfactorily complete this program and pass the prescribed tests will then continue as regular Army enlisted personnel. Subject to congressional approval, the program is scheduled to begin in 1965 and continue for a 4-year period.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of February 28, 1965.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam	16.52
Puerto Rico	15.81
Idaho	15.24
Nebraska	9.77
Wyoming	9.48
Wisconsin	9.01
Oklahoma	8.90
Alabama	8.05
Washington	7.83
Utah	7.78
Mississippi	7.38
Hawaii	7.31
Nevada	7.31
North Dakota	7.28
Virgin Islands	7.27
West Virginia	7.10
Delaware	7.06
New Hampshire	6.95
South Dakota	6.80
Montana	6.78
North Carolina	6.54
Kentucky	6.52
New Jersey	6.33
Missouri	6.18
Kansas	6.17
New Mexico	6.16
Maryland	6.07
Ohio	5.78
Rhode Island	5.73
Minnesota	5.55
Georgia	5.41
Indiana	5.36
Arizona	5.32
New York State	5.07
Michigan	5.03
National Headquarters	4.96
Maine	4.90
Connecticut	4.51
Oregon	4.46
Florida	4.43
District of Columbia	4.34
Alaska	2.36

Classification Picture March 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total	29,633,488
I-A and I-A-O	1,992,795
Examined and qualified	136,546
Not examined	659,113
Not available for induction or examination	228,128
Induction or examination postponed	2,302
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	537,665
26 years and older with liability extended	73,298
Under 19 years of age	355,743
I-Y	1,770,659
I-C	
Inducted	227,882
Enlisted or commissioned	1,605,277
I-O	
Not examined	5,791
Examined and qualified	2,154
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,836
I-W	
At work	2,308
Released	5,894
I-D	Members of reserve component
I-S	Statutory deferment
College	1,695
High school	385,441
II-A	Occupational deferment (except agricultural)
II-A	Apprentice
II-C	Agricultural deferment
II-S	Occupational deferment (student)
III-A	Dependency deferment
IV-A	Completed service: Sole surviving son
IV-B	Officials
IV-C	Aliens
IV-D	Ministers, divinity students
IV-F	Not qualified
V-A	Over age liability



PICTURED ABOVE are State Directors and other State personnel who attended the 1965 State Directors conference, April 5-9, before the National Headquarters building in Washington. Those pictured are:

First row, left to right: Mr. Glen Curlee, Ala.; Col. Robert K. Custer, Ind.; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Tex.; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Wash.; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Mich.; Col. Samuel F. Gray, N. Mex.; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebr.; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; Maj. Gen.

Joe Nickell, Kans.; Maj. Gen. Erbon W. Wise, La.; Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colo.; Lt. Col. Daniel W. Mahoney, Alaska; Brig. Gen. Henry M. Gross, Pa.

Second row, left to right: Lt. Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Maj. Gen. Lawrence B. Adams, Jr., Mo.; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, V.I.; Mr. Arnold L. Malone, Tenn.; Mr. William H. McCachren, N.C.; Col. William J. Burke, Vt.; Col. Everette S. Stephenson, Ky.; Col. Jack W. Blair, Deputy Director, W. Va.; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Lt. Col. Victor E. Anderson, Ariz;

Mr. Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wis.; Lt. Col. Clifford E. Hall, Del.; Mr. Sylvan Reichgut, D.C.; Lt. Col. Chester D. Harding, Deputy Director, Va.

Third row, left to right: Col. Raymond E. Clouse, Ohio; Mr. Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Oreg.; Col. Harry O. Smith, Ga.; Mr. Oscar N. Grandmaison, N.H.; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, Calif.; Lt. Col. John W. Brokaw, Deputy Director, N.Y. State; Lt. Comdr. John H. Hammack, Ill.; Col. Harold C. Wall, Fla.; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, Deputy Director, La.; Maj. Gen. La Clair A. Melhouse, N. Dak.; Col. Robert

P. Knight, Minn.; Lt. Gen. Rho-dolph L. Esmay, Wyo.; Col. Lloyd Charles Wilson, R.I.

Fourth row, left to right: Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Md.; Mr. John C. Carr, Jr., Mass.; Col. Donald H. Collins, S.C.; Brig. Gen. Duane L. Corning, S. Dak.; Lt. Col. Manuel F. Siveria, Deputy Director, P.R.; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Conn.; Col. Robert T. Hope, Okla.; Col. Fred M. Croom, Ark.; Maj. Gen. Richard C. Kendall, Mont.; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nev.; Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; Col. Joseph T. Avella, Manpower Officer, N.J.

Twenty Years Ago

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"(d) To defer men 30 and over, especially fathers, when they are rendering service which the local board believes to be contributing to the national health, safety, and interest. In the attainment of this objective, the local board should decide whether or not a registrant has a moral right to leave a ward job, the farm, or the Merchant Marine until he is no longer needed. When the local board decides that it is the registrant's duty to finish the job for which he has been continually deferred, he is not entitled to the privilege of continued deferment if he fails to remain at his post, regardless of age or marital condition.

"(e) To permit the occupational deferment indefinitely of registrants 30 and over and those unfit for military service;

"(f) To permit the local boards to indefinitely defer in I-C or I-G those men who have completed—either under the point system, physical disability discharge, or otherwise—sufficient service to warrant relief from induction;

"(g) To permit local boards to resubmit for induction registrants discharged from the Armed Forces whose service has been insufficient

to entitle them to be relieved from induction.

* * *

"To select men with the maximum number under 26 years of age, including the 18-year-olds and the heretofore physically less fit, together with those 26-through-29 who can be spared from industry and agriculture, and the balance from those who are not usefully engaged or who are unmindful of their obligation to finish a job they have begun and for which they have been deferred.

"Above all, we must fill the calls. We still have a war with Japan to win and this recruitment is our job in winning it—our duty to our Nation and to the men fighting for us. We must not, and we will not, let them down."

A photograph of the May 1945, State Directors' Conference in the May 1945, issue of the System paper, included five State Directors who also attended the April 1965, conference of State Directors. Their names, and 1945 ranks, are: Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebr.; Col. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyo.; Lt. Col. Howard E. Reed, Colo.; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Md.; and Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, Calif.

Retiring Uncompensated Member Reflects on 24 Years of Service With System in Two Operations

Some of his thoughts about the world, the Nation, and the System he served without compensation for 24 years were expressed in a letter to Capt. Chester J. Chastek, State Director of Washington, by Lester B. Vincent, who recently left the System because of change of residence.

Portions of the letter are printed below as perhaps representative of the thoughts of many who dedicate their time and effort to service to the Nation through service with the System.

"I appreciate very much the Certificate of Appreciation and still more your kind words. One of the fine experiences of my life has been my association with you and with the fine folks I've met in our Selective Service System. I am wondering, however, how many citizens realize what Selective Service means and our continuing and even more urgent need for it. We are supposed to be at peace, and we think we know that most of the people of the world want peace. We would like a world in which no army would be needed anywhere. I can think of no good reason why we should not have that kind of world.

"As you know, I have done quite a bit of travel abroad in recent years. In those travels I have met a lot of people who feel as we do, and I've met many who appreciate the United States and who know that our people are sincere in wanting peace. But I've also seen many who either hated us or never had heard of us and who are ripe for exploitation by the forces of evil. Each trip drives home to me the fact that we are pretty much alone, especially in our type of economy and political organization. If we are sitting on top of the world, it is a world that can crumble beneath us. Many of our people know this, and some get panicky and excited about it and play right into the hands of those who would destroy us.

"It has been somewhat of a surprise to me that Selective Service has had the support it gets, in view of our prosperity and of the idea that 'we are at peace.' There must be quite a number of those thinking American citizens you mention. I hope there will continue to be enough of them to preserve the Nation in its own pattern of life. It now looks like a long pull. I am not pessimistic. I am still idealistic. But I am also realistic."

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 6

Misuse of Freedom Holds Danger for Nation

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The birthday of the Stars and Stripes is on June 14th. How old is the flag? How do you measure the age of a flag? History tells us how long ago Betsy Ross sewed together the first flag. Here then is an answer in numbers of years. Numbers are, perhaps, too generally accepted as the only scientific and accurate method of evaluation. But can we measure the age of a flag—a symbol—by years? Certainly, the answer can only be “no.”

Perhaps, the first question should have been “Do symbols have age?” There have been flags that no longer exist as symbols, so we must conclude that flags are not ageless.

Press Ties Call To Enlistments, Draft Study

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 17,000 men in June 1965 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for June for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 26,000 of which 17,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System. The June call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during June.

This will bring the total number by Selective Service to approximately 3,228,000 since 1948.

Press reports of the June call stressed its relatively large size, and referred again to the decline in recent enlistments as a reason for the larger call.

The call also prompted a number of widely circulated news reports speculating on the forthcoming military manpower procurement report which will culminate a year's study of manpower problems ordered last spring by the President.

The news articles forecast that the report will conclude that armed forces of the size required today and for the foreseeable future cannot be maintained without retaining Selective Service. The articles also speculated that the report will deal with various possible incentives for enlistment and perhaps discuss some possible alteration of Selective Service policies.

Some approach to age of flags and how it is determined can be gained by learning why flags that were no longer are. A simple answer is that what they symbolized no longer exists or that the particular flag has been replaced as the symbol of what still exists.

This leads to the question: “What does a flag symbolize?” This is the kind of question that provokes a discussion rather than an answer. The reasons for this fact are many. Flags may be said to be all alike because they are symbols and all different in what they symbolize. Nations are different from each other and a nation at one period of its history may be greatly different than what it has been or will be. Nations are young, nations grow old, nations disappear. A nation's direction marks its age. When it heads toward decline it is old.

Flags being symbols of nations must be judged as to age by what they symbolize. If the nation is tired with direction lost it is old and its flag is old. What tests can we apply—obviously there are many and varied ones. Let me mention three and take them not from the pages of history, philosophy, or sociology, but from a song of George M. Cohan. “She's the emblem of the land we love” is test number one. Test number two “The home of the free and the brave.” Test number three “every heart beats true for the red, white, and blue.”

In applying test number one, it is not a question of whether or not the flag is the emblem of this Nation. It is rather a question of whether or not to each of our citizens it is the land he loves. There has probably never been a country universally loved by each of its citizens. Concern today is not only that the under-privileged feels less than love for the Nation but that many particularly privileged are still unwilling to play the signals as given by the Government and there-

(Continued on page 2)

Board Chairman At Every Meeting Since 1940

Local Board No. 26 of Rigby, Idaho, believes its chairman holds a record for dedication to his local board duties, according to Maxene P. Lee, Clerk.

She reports that J. L. Brown, Chairman of the board, and who has served since 1940, has never missed a board meeting.

The membership of the board has not changed since 1948, she adds, up to the recent death of LaVon Stallings. Others who have served since 1948 are Lucius Clark and A. R. Chandler. The fifth member, O. A. Snow served during World War II operation and also since 1948.

Two medical advisors have also accumulated long service with the board, Dr. Aldon Tall having served 23 years, and Dr. Asael Tall, 15 years.

Awards Granted By Director For Suggestions

The Director approved on January 25, 1965, the following awards as prescribed in Administrative Bulletin 2.80:

Cash awards and certificates of award: Mrs. Dorothy B. Paulus, Local Board Clerk, Bridgeport, Conn., recommended a revision in the Form 100; Mrs. Joyce E. Soule, Clerical Assistant, Local Board No. 1, Boise, Idaho, proposed a revision in the Form 501; Miss Sara C. Greco, Secretary, New York City Headquarters, suggested a revision in the Form 401; Mrs. Clara O. Mills, Administrative Assistant, National Headquarters, recommended a change in the format and the procedure of advising various offices of changes of addresses or telephone numbers.

Certificates of award: Mrs. Jeanette W. Berry, Clerk Typist, Hayward, Calif., proposed a revision in the Form 100; Mrs. Josephine W. Foster, Clerk-coordinator, Liberty, Ky., recommended an addition to the sample Form 80 in the Form Manual; Mrs. Lucy R. Wallace, Clerk, Local Board No. 19, Sapulpa, Okla., suggested a change in the Form 112; Mrs. Flonnie H. Christum, Clerk, Columbia, S.C., recommended a change in policy regarding professional registrants; Mrs. Opal B. Crawford, Appeal Board Clerk, Tyler, Tex., proposed a revision in the Form 120.

SSS Approach To VISTA Is Discussed

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 created a program for volunteers to serve in the Nation's war against poverty. The program is known as VISTA, Volunteers In Service to America.

The Federal Government recruits, selects, and trains volunteers and assigns them to work in local projects engaged in combating poverty. In exchange for their work, they will be provided with food, lodging, and other necessary living expenses. In addition, they will receive a readjustment allowance of \$50 per month of service. The term of service with VISTA will be approximately 1 year.

In the preamble to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Congress declared it “the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation”

The power to defer registrants who perform functions in the national health, safety, or interest now exists. The establishment and operation of VISTA is in the national interest. So the classification of registrants in VISTA can be handled as any other registrant engaged in activities in the national health, safety, or interest. They will, of course, enjoy the right of appeal shared by all registrants of the Selective Service System.

These statements presuppose the continuance of the present situation of the United States in relations with other nations of the world.

The question has been raised as to the status of registrants who enroll in VISTA, after their return from this assignment. This requires the assumption as to the situation of this Nation in the world, the age of the registrant when the returns, the physical condition of the registrant with reference to his acceptability for military service, his marital status, and the regulations which apply in existence at the time of his release from VISTA, and whether or not the registrant on his return from service with VISTA engages in an activity which permits him to be deferred in the national health, safety, or interest.

The fact that the registrant has been a volunteer in the VISTA program will not prevent him from qualifying for further deferment, the same as any other registrant who is engaged in activities vital to the national health, safety, or interest.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Misuse of Freedom Holds Danger for Nation

(Continued from page 1)

by prevent teamwork so essential in a democratic form of government.

There is another practical question each citizen must answer when he decides he cannot love his country. Does he know any other place to which he can go that will provide more than he presently is receiving. If the answer is "no" then it would seem he has no choice as to love of country.

Is our flag the emblem of the land of the free and the home of the brave? Again, most things are comparative, and freedom is certainly present in our land. There are freedoms not possessed by all, that seems true in most nations. Some of us fear the loss of freedom to the many by excessive demands of freedom for the few, especially if the means are extra legal which, of course, in the end means a loss of freedom to all.

We are passing through a critical period in our evaluation of freedom for the individual in competition with the freedom of the individual as a member of society at large. The consideration given for the freedoms of the citizen whose actions deprive another citizen of his property, safety, or even his life is likely to result in the loss of freedom by the many to avoid infringing on a freedom another forfeited by another citizen.

Is the flag an emblem of the home of the brave? It may be assumed that George M. Cohan meant bravery in the defense of the land of the free rather than in attempting to embarrass its government or harm its citizens. I have complete faith that American manhood generally will qualify as the brave in the defense of the Nation when its survival is admittedly at issue. But the tendency to take survival for granted and use the luxury of irresponsible freedoms to undermine our national qualities possess a constant danger. Perhaps a quotation from Sir Winston Churchill, speaking of winning World War II, is applicable. "How the great democracies triumphed and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their life."

"Every heart beats true for the red, white, and blue." This test goes to the unity of our citizens. Heartbeats for privileges enjoyed hardly compare with the heartbeats for the flag when it means the meeting of the obligations of our priceless citizenship. It is undoubtedly for the most part the unthinking who continually encourage our pos-

sible enemies to believe that we are less united than we really are. But the harm could be no greater if it were caused by viciousness. I have always believed that World Wars I and II might not have come to our Nation had not some of our citizens exercising their claimed right of freedom of expression left false impressions of lack of support for our Government which in fact did not exist to any appreciable degree.

We are witnessing now the apparent division of our citizenry by generally well-meaning people. People would not think of running another signal after the quarterback had called the play. Yet somehow they do claim this luxury as a right when dealing with government, the means by which we survive.

It would be an appropriate salute to the flag on its birthday if we could believe that it was the emblem of the land we love, which land was the home of the brave and the free and that in it every citizen's heart beats true for the red, white and blue.

Triplet Sets Are Registered By Idaho Board

Ada county, Idaho, Local Board No. 1 has registered 2 sets of triplets since October 22, 1964. All 6 of the boys are students at Boise High School.

Their names are Frank S., Lewis S., and Michael E. Clark, Andrew, Mark, and Michael Spofford.

The Clark triplets were born October 22, 1946, and the Spoffords on January 10, 1947.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Jo DeHaan, Clerk, Local Board No. 85, Sioux County, Iowa; Mrs. Dorothy Vande Kerckhove, Assistant Coordinator, Local Boards 24 and 25, Troy, New York; Lois Merry, Clerk, Local Board No. 36, Bradenton, Florida; Mrs. Sara B. De Loach, Local Board No. 40, Columbia, South Carolina; and Ralph T. Lui, Member of Local Board No. 22, Sacramento, California.

Local board clerical personnel were praised for doing "wonderful work" in an editorial in the Salt Lake City *Deseret News* 20 years ago this month. The editorial was reprinted in the June 1945, issue of *Selective Service*. After sketching some of the numerous tasks and responsibilities borne by clerks, the editorial concluded:

"Yes, the clerks of the local boards are doing a wonderful work. And no future history of the Selective Service organization will be accurate or complete that fails to give those valiant clerks the credit that is due them for the faithful and efficient service they have rendered."

The System 20 years ago this month was concentrating on the task of meeting the need of the Armed Forces for physically fit men under 30 years of age. The problem as stated in the System paper for June 1945, was twofold: How many of these younger registrants

would be found physically fit? How many who are qualified can be taken from civilian jobs without disrupting war production?

In analyzing the manpower picture, the paper reported that one-fifth of all registrants under 30 (87 percent had been examined) had been found unfit. Almost two-thirds of that age group had been inducted or had otherwise entered service. Of the 13.1 percent who had not entered service and had not been disqualified, 576,000 were in Class I-A. Even though calls had declined to 90,000 per month, it was anticipated that local boards would have to carefully screen deferred, and disqualified groups under 30 to meet them, as new registrations were producing only about 40,000 qualified men per month.

The Wisconsin legislature 20 years ago commended the service of uncompensated personnel of the System in the State in a resolution adopted unanimously. Noting that the System had processed upward of 250,000 men for service and at the same time deferred men to support needed industrial and agricultural activities, the resolution concluded:

"Resolved by the Senate, the assembly concurring, that this legislature expresses and extends the appreciation of the people of Wisconsin to the Selective Service local board members, appeal agents, medical examiners, and others uncompensated for the effective and equitable administration of their duties and functions."

The fourth such poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion disclosed 20 years ago that 70% of those questioned in a survey believed that every able-bodied young man should be required to take 1 year of military or naval training after the war.

The second major concern of the System 20 years ago continued to be the task of restoring the returning veterans to their civilian jobs. In an editorial in the June 1945, issue of the System paper, the Director of Selective Service, then Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey wrote:

"The men we selected for military service are discharging their patriotic duty with valor and efficiency. But they also are looking ahead—in increasing numbers—to their return to civilian life, many with a feeling of uncertainty. It is our responsibility to help those men, if they feel that they need help. And they, in turn, look primarily to the men who sent them into military service to guide them in their readjustment to civilian life.

"We must give to those men who fought to preserve the democratic way of life for all of us the aid they will need to obtain their share in it. We must give to the utmost, for that is how they have earned it!"

Twenty Years Ago

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of March 31, 1965.

Relative standing of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	17.11
Puerto Rico.....	16.30
Idaho.....	15.18
Nebraska.....	9.71
Wyoming.....	9.43
Wisconsin.....	9.19
Oklahoma.....	8.79
Alabama.....	8.11
Utah.....	8.04
Washington.....	7.70
North Dakota.....	7.52
Virgin Islands.....	7.27
Mississippi.....	7.23
Nevada.....	7.17
New Hampshire.....	7.14
West Virginia.....	7.11
Hawaii.....	7.06
Delaware.....	7.06
Montana.....	6.78
South Dakota.....	6.74
North Carolina.....	6.48
Kentucky.....	6.45
New Mexico.....	6.40
New Jersey.....	6.27
Kansas.....	6.21
Missouri.....	6.16
Maryland.....	6.05
Minnesota.....	5.74
Rhode Island.....	5.73
Georgia.....	5.56
Indiana.....	5.25
Arizona.....	5.18
National Headquarters.....	4.99
New York State.....	4.97
Michigan.....	4.80
Maine.....	4.58
Connecticut.....	4.47
Florida.....	4.42
District of Columbia.....	4.40
Oregon.....	4.36
Alaska.....	2.36

Early Examination Results For First 6 Months Analyzed

Nearly 30,000 registrants 18 years old received armed services examinations during March under the early examination project of the resident's Manpower Conservation program.

Of the 29,890 who were examined, 13,298 were found to be disqualified for military service for rejection rate of about 44 percent.

Under the program, 18-year-olds who are out of school and otherwise available for service are delivered or examination to enable those qualified to plan ahead for military service, and those disqualified, to seek rehabilitation.

The early examination program's first 6 months results are analyzed

in a recently published supplement to *Health of the Army* published by the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

Among other data on the program, the supplement presents information on the reason for disqualification of the more than 75,000 who were found disqualified during the period July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964. The textual material from the supplement on the reasons for disqualification follows:

In evaluating the results of the examination it is important to know not only the total disqualification rates but also the reasons, or causes, for which the examinees were disqualified. This latter evaluation is especially important from a rehabilitation point of view, since the disqualifying reasons are the determining factors of the type of rehabilitation.

"The disqualification reasons are expressed in terms of the following four main disqualifying categories: (a) Administrative reasons, which include, almost exclusively, examinees disqualified for moral reasons; (b) failed the mental requirements, which include examinees who failed the minimum requirement on the AFQT (mental group V) and examinees in mental group IV (on the AFQT) who failed the AQB minimum requirements; (c) examinees who met the moral and mental standards but were disqualified for medical reasons (failed medical only); and (d) examinees who could not meet either the mental or the medical requirements.

"In terms of the specified main disqualifying categories, 0.8 percent of the examined 18-year-olds were disqualified for administrative reasons; 22.7 percent—for failing the mental requirements; 14.4 percent—for being unable to meet the current medical procurement requirements; and 3.1 percent—for failing to qualify simultaneously for mental and medical reasons. Taking into account the last overlapping group (failed both mentally and medically), it may be stated that 25.8 (22.7+3.1) percent of the 18-year-olds could not meet the mental requirements, 17.5 (14.4+3.1) percent of them could not meet the medical requirements.

"Viewing the results from a more appropriate rehabilitation viewpoint (considering the disqualified only), it may be stated that: 2.0 percent of the disqualified 18-year-olds were disqualified for administrative (moral) reasons, 55.4 percent of them because they failed the mental tests; 35.1 percent because they failed to meet the medical requirements; and 7.5 percent because they failed both mental and medical requirements. Each of these groups necessitates naturally a different rehabilitation approach."

Armed Forces Furnish AFES Stations With Minor Traffic Violation Examples

Public attention was attracted recently to cases of selectees whose induction was delayed at the induction station while the Armed Forces investigated arrest records. In some cases which received wide publicity, the "offenses" were found to be "minor traffic violations" which are not disqualifying and for which the Department of Defense does not desire waivers.

The classification questionnaire (SSS Form 100) and the Record of Induction (DD Form 47) both specifically except "minor traffic violations" from being reported when the registrant lists his court record in filling out the questionnaire, or on interview at the examining and induction station in completing the Record of Induction.

In a program to reduce the number of unnecessary investigations which delay determinations of acceptability, the Armed Forces Examining and Induction stations have been supplied with a list of typical examples of "minor traffic violations" which are not disqualifying and do not require investigation by AFES. The list, which is furnished as a guide and is by no means all inclusive, may be of interest to members of the System.

It includes:

1. Blocked vision.
2. Backing into intersection or over crosswalk.
3. Defective or no lights, reflectors, steering, muffler, signal device, warning device, windshield wipers, mirrors, etc.

4. Disobeying sign, traffic lights, or flashing signals.
5. Failing to comply with officer's directions.
6. Failure to signal.
7. Improper turn.
8. License plates improperly or not displayed.
9. Not keeping to right or failure to keep in line.
10. Driving in wrong direction on one-way street.
11. Retarding traffic.
12. Using unofficial posters or stickers.
13. Blowing horn for other than danger.
14. Parking in restricted area, fire hydrant, double parking, etc.
15. Speeding (when not treated as reckless driving).
16. Zigzagging in traffic (when not treated as reckless driving).
17. Passing in a no-passing zone (when not treated as reckless driving).
18. Driving without license (when individual has a license).
19. Driving without registration (when individual has such registration).
20. Failure to give right of way.
21. Leaving key in ignition.

VA runs the third largest ordinary life insurance enterprise in the world. Its insurance covers nearly 6 million policy holders with \$39 billion worth of protection.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20102. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 8, 1965—Transmittal Memorandum No. 124, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 65, as amended, Subject: "Symbols Describing Physical, Mental, and Moral Qualifications of Registrants," concerning changes in the criteria for the symbols describing the qualifications of registrants.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Alabama: Mrs. Barbara Benefield, Mrs. Mary Parker, Mrs. Sara Johnson, Mrs. Beatrice S. Boles, Army, and Mrs. Virginia A. Searles, Air Force.

Ohio: Mrs. Hazel M. Reirdon, Mrs. Frieda Wyse, Air Force, and Mrs. Clara Critser, Mrs. Gladys Davis, Army.

Oklahoma: Jewel Mealer and Bertha Dupler, Marine Corps, Ella Perry and Shirley Martinson, Air Force.

Texas: Miss Mary A. Brown, Mrs. Victoria E. Mazzaresse, and Mrs. Betty L. Meece, Army.

Wyoming: Mrs. Ruby Cornwell, Mrs. Willa J. McOmie, and Mrs. Dorothy Pelissier, Navy.

Classification Picture April 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total.....	29,866,539
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified.....	143,241
Not examined.....	579,975
Not available for induction or examination.....	260,221
Induction or examination postponed.....	2,754
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	539,763
26 years and older with liability extended.....	72,911
Under 19 years of age.....	346,761
I-Y	
Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,805,744
I-C	
Inducted.....	226,915
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,606,300
I-O	
Examined and qualified.....	2,256
Not examined.....	5,733
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,867
I-W	
At work.....	2,351
Released.....	5,826
I-D	
Members of reserve component.....	1,016,593
I-S	
Statutory deferment	
College.....	2,020
High school.....	475,740
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	169,271
II-A Apprentice.....	15,402
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	18,374
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,618,301
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,026,078
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,310,090
IV-B Officials.....	48
IV-C Aliens.....	9,692
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	86,087
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,422,152
V-A Over age liability.....	13,093,073



Kentucky SS Group Visits In Washington

A visit to National Headquarters was a part of a Washington tour by 108 Kentuckians May 3-5. The group included 56 members of the Kentucky Selective Service System and 52 members of their families.

The entire group posed with the Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, for the accompanying picture before the National Headquarters annex building, No. 1723 F Street NW., across the street from the main National Headquarters building.

The members of the Kentucky Selective Service family who were on the tour included 9 members of State Headquarters, 4 local board members, and 43 local board clerks. The Selective Service employees were:

Col. Everette S. Stephenson, State Director, Lt. Col. Marshall A. Sanders, Lt. Col. Joseph E. Kinard, Maj. Henry L. Bethel, Jr., Maj. Charles C. Fields, Robert L. Miller, Edgar T. Kash, Jesse R. Newman, and Ruth B. Spaeth.

Board members: Thomas Butler, Local Board No. 72, Edmonton; Ernest Lane, Local Board No. 125, Brownsville; Arthur Crain, Local Board No. 116, Danville; and Arthur R. Hobdy, Local Board No. 100, Scottsville.

Clerks: Allie L. Earle, Ruth S. Branscom, Sharlene R. Turner, Josephine W. Foster, Marian A. Hay, Zola R. Talbot, Rose Mary Ballard, Dorothy S. Alvey, Carolyn A. Williams, Lillian C. Mitchell, Elsie M. Hatmaker, Sara Ann Jennings, Dorothy L. Rhoads, Edna O. Asch, Frances Jones, Virginia F. Davis, Charlotte S. Kennard, Wanita B. Lowe, Lillian M. Perkins, Annie E. Ramsey, Emily B. Hart, and Dorothy C. Goodman.

Vermont Board Counts Service Of 127 Years

Vermont Selective Service personnel, noting accounts in the System paper of service accumulated by local board teams, has reported the record of service chalked up by Local Board No. 4 of Burlington, Vt. The account appeared in a recent issue of the Vermont System newsletter.

The five local board members and the two clerks have amassed a total of 106 years of service under the present act. Including service in World War II by some members of the local board team, the total service exceeds 127 years.

Members of the local board are Eugene A. Richard, Chairman, Ray W. Collins, Edgar T. Grow, all of whom also served during World War II, Gaylord N. Baldwin and Charles S. Upton. Chief clerk is Mrs. Hazel M. Lander, who also served in World War II, and her assistant is Mrs. Florence B. Racicot.

Veterans will be a significant group for many years, but aging will work great changes in the composition of this population. The veteran population will stay about 20 million for the next 6 to 7 years. It will drop to 11 million around 1995 and will still be over 2 million in the year 2014; but by then all veterans will be at least 75 years old.

Also Hallye F. Griffin, Mary F. Smith, Juanita R. Sheegog, Janet B. Moore, Marion D. Ratliff, Orene N. Stephens, W. Calvin Beard, Jo Ann Ramsey, Helen S. Hite, Glenly V. Gillmore, Ruby V. Perry, Lena M. Lawson, Mayme Connelly, Glendora D. Myers, Jessie G. Beemer, Margaret H. Veech, Margaret M. Greer, Loretta S. Brunk, Nellie Young, Beatrice L. Smith, and Clemmie G. Menefee.

Account of Eight Brother Registrants Prompts Reports From Three Boards

An article in the October issue of *Selective Service* about eight brother-registrants of Local Board No. 36 of New York City brought three accounts of comparable family registrations.

Local Board No. 29 of Burlington, Iowa, topped the New York City board with its report of 10 brother-registrants out of 11 sons of one family. The nonregistrant, the eldest brother, served in World War II and was not liable for registration under the present Act.

Of the 10 registrants, 2 did not serve, being found not qualified.

Of the others, 1 served in World War II, and the other 7 all entered service through induction under the current operation. Two of the 7 were volunteers for induction, and 1 was recalled to active duty in 1961 for the Berlin crisis after completing 2 years of service.

The clerk of the local board, Eleonore M. Staub, reports that 1957 is the only year since she has served with the System that one member of the family has not been on active duty.

Each of the brothers who entered service under the present opera-

tion did so after being classified in class I-A-O.

Another account of family registration came from Mrs. Mary F. Smith, Clerk of Local Board No. 80, Falmouth, Ky. Mrs. Smith has custody as clerk of the files of eight registrants all from the same family. Her report is authoritative because the eight registrants are her brothers.

Mrs. Smith has been with the local board since 1957, and was registrar for two of her brothers. The eight brothers range in age from 21 to 39; four have served, three were found disqualified, and one is classified III-A.

A third report prompted by the published article was received from Local Board No. 87 of Stanton, Nebr. Mrs. Fern Lewis, Clerk, reports nine brothers as registrants of the board.

Three of the brothers volunteered for induction, one was inducted and another served 4 years in the Air Force. They range in age from 21 to 36, and at present one is classified II-A and another II-S. Two lost their lives in civilian accidents.

Local Board Clerk Named Woman of Year Honoring Role as Civic Leader in County

Mrs. Margie W. Wise, Clerk of Local Board No. 27, Jasper County, S.C., has been named "Woman of the Year" for the county.

Mrs. Wise was selected in the annual event sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club. Several civic organizations participated in the selection by a committee representing the Lions Club, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Throughout her life in Jasper County, Mrs. Wise has been a leader in civic affairs, contributing

greatly to the life and people of the community.

She has been prominent in and a leader of a number of activities including the World War II Bond Sales program; the American Red Cross; the blood donor program; health fund raising campaigns; educational fund raising campaigns; garden clubs; Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce; county leader in State development; the Methodist Church, and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

AUGUST 1965

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Volume XV

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1965

Number 7

First President's Advice Is Meaningful Today

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

It has been one hundred and eighty-nine years since our forefathers declared that this country was a nation. War had been going on for more than a year; it was to be seven years before a treaty of peace would be signed. The signers of the Declaration of Independence had no illusions as to the difficulties that had beat the path toward liberty nor had they reasons to believe the future could be anything but more difficult. Yet, they believed in the course they planned to pursue. They were willing to pledge their property, their lives, and their sacred honor to defend the principles in which they believed.

It was a bold step they took and certainly only in their faith alone could they find assurance of ultimate success. The fact that these colonies did become a free and independent nation is a tribute to the faith they had in themselves and in each other. This faith could not have been based on material resources, for they were almost completely lacking. They seemed to have an abiding faith that right has within it the capacity to engender might and that property, honor and life, itself, must be risked by those who believed they had a right to be free.

The United States of 1965 can be compared in few ways with the newly declared independent United States of 1776. There is more of

(Continued on page 2)

Physician Call Is Increased; Total Is 1,085

The Department of Defense has increased its requisition for physicians by 135 with each of the three services to take 45 in addition to those previously requested. The total call for physicians to be brought to duty primarily during July and August is now 1,085.

The original physician call was for 851. Later, the call was raised to 950 as a result of an additional request from the Navy.

The additional call was transmitted to the States by telegram upon its receipt from the Department of Defense.

It was anticipated that the total call for 1,085 would require the ordering for induction of virtually every available physician who is completing an internship on or about July 1 of this year.

Father and Son Both Register On Same Day

A registration "first" is reported by the Floyd County, Iowa, local board.

On April 16, 1965, David Robert Turner and his son, Robert Charles Turner of Charles City both registered at the local board.

It wasn't a late registration for Turner, senior.

Born October 16, 1922, Mr. Turner enlisted in the Army in June, 1942, and was separated on March 31, 1965 with 23 years of service. His son had just turned 18 prior to the visit of father and son to the local board.

Clerk Is Registrar For Four Sons, Two Grandsons

The experience of local board clerks registering their sons under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, has been reported from time to time.

Now Cleo Evans, clerk of the Dewey County, Oklahoma, local board, reports in the Oklahoma *Selective Service Greetings*, that she has presided at the registration of four of her sons and two grandsons. Two other sons registered under Selective Service legislation before their mother joined the Selective Service family.

Mrs. Evans believes she may hold a record.

Director Approves Incentive Awards For 13 in System

The Director approved on May 19, 1965, the following awards under the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash awards and Certificates of Award:

Mrs. Betty C. Rogers, Clerk, Local Board No. 42, Trenton, Ga., proposed revision in the Form 127.

Mrs. Harriet A. Albao, Local Board Clerk, Lihue, Hawaii, revision in the Form 110.

Miss Mayvene P. Hardwick, Local Board Clerk, Monroe, La., revision in the Form 127.

Mrs. Mildred E. Weir, Clerk-Stenographer, Detroit, Mich., revision in the Form 110.

Mrs. Kathryn E. Broadhurst, Administrative Assistant, New York City Headquarters, designing of a new form.

Mrs. Virginia L. Langmack, Coordinator, Local Board Group "D," Yakima, Wash., revision in the Forms 80, 100, 127, 150, and 152.

Certificates of Award:

Mrs. Wilma L. Crane, Clerk, Local Board No. 84, Kansas City, Kans., revision in the Form 2.

Mrs. Marjorie M. Champagne, Appeal Board Clerk, Louisiana State Headquarters, revision in the Form 362.

Mr. Raymond K. Jee, Storage Clerk, Louisiana State Headquarters, improvement in the Forms 533, 533-A, and 533-B.

Mrs. Martha W. Dykstra, Clerk, Local Board No. 60, Canton, Mo., and Mrs. Catherine Hosack, Local Board Clerk, Van Buren, Mo., a public relations project.

Miss Margaret A. Wackerman, Coordinator, Manhattan Local Board Group "B," New York, N.Y., revision in the Form 100.

Mrs. Marjorie K. Walker, Local Board Clerk, Oklahoma, improvement in the Form 2-A.

April Decline In Examination Of 18-Year-Olds

Examinations of 18-year-old registrants declined in April from an average of about 30,000 per month to 24,616. The decline was attributable to the necessity to utilize the capacity of the Armed Forces Examining Stations for a greater number of regular preinduction examinations. State Directors have found it necessary to build up their pools of examined and qualified registrants as the result of heavier drains on that pool from larger calls, enlistments, reclassifications and other losses.

While the number of examinations of 18-year-olds who are out of school and otherwise available declined, the rate of rejections for April rose to more than 48 percent. Since the examinations were begun July 1, 1964 as part of the President's Manpower Conservation program, the rejection rate has been about 41-42 percent.

The 18-year-old examinations are intended to let young men know as early as possible their probable fitness for military service so they can plan to fit such service into their careers, and to permit those disqualified to seek prompt remedial programs.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Florida: Nancy A. Nordstrom, Marine Corps.

Georgia: Mrs. Mervyn Pope and Mrs. Charlotte Poteet, Air Force.

North Carolina: Mrs. Linnie B. Lowe and Mrs. Mildred B. Neff, Air Force.

Ohio: Mrs. Mildred E. Hoge, Navy and Air Force; Mrs. Elane Griffith and Mrs. Elizabeth Stockman, Marine Corps.

Texas: Mrs. Dixie L. Wilson, Mrs. Louise M. Ross, Mrs. Mary K. McGaha, Mrs. Marie W. Terry, Mrs. Zola Z. Burger, Billy G. Lucas, Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, Mrs. Mary F. Von Toussaint, Mrs. Catherine Campos, Mrs. Annie L. Hartmangruber, Mrs. Esther P. Shupp, Mrs. Verna D. Huggins, Army; Mrs. Dorothy D. McKelvey, Air Force; Mrs. Imogene S. Brewer, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and National Guard.

Vermont: Mrs. Norma H. Raymond and Mrs. Gertrude L. Roberts, Army.

July Call Largest Since November 1961

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 17,100 men in July, 1965, for assignment to the Army.

The July call is the largest since November, 1961. However, there were calls for 17,000 in October and November, 1963, and last month.

The procurement objective for July for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 27,400 of which 17,100 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The July call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

This will bring the total inducted by Selective Service to approximately 3,245,100 since 1948.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

First President's Advice Is Meaningful Today

(Continued from page 1)

everything than could probably be established statistically. There must have been uncertainty in 1776. There must have been doubts in those days; there were many reasons for them. It might be assumed as we end this, our 189th year, that our size, our wealth, our place in the world should demonstrate our faith in our Nation.

On our National Birthday we have no difficulty in counting our gains, they are everywhere evident. The fact that we take them for granted and spend much of our time bemoaning those gains we do not have is some indication that there are things we have lost. The question of what we have lost and whether it was a critical, useful or worthless possession, should concern us on our National Birthday and every other day.

Our influence in the world, as well as our capacity to avoid war depends not alone on our actual strength but even more on what George Washington called "Reputa-

tion of Weakness." In the same message in December 1793, he said: "If we desire to secure peace . . . it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

In this birthday we face difficult and dangerous problems abroad. Do we gain or lose strength by widely publicized efforts of the few to debate the line of action already announced by the Government? The answer is all too evident. Other nations evaluate these dissensions as "Reputation of Weakness." Emphasis on our division, no matter how small, can be and will be interpreted by our possible enemies as conclusive evidence that we are not "ready for war," thereby risking the war we seek to avoid.

Love of country, faith in country, cannot be and must not be debated. It is time that all citizens join Stephen Decatur in his toast: "Our country, in her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

Classification Picture May 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total.....	30,063,532
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified.....	150,825
Not examined.....	500,902
Not available for induction or examination.....	284,633
Induction or examination postponed.....	3,926
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	540,511
26 years and older with liability extended.....	69,099
Under 19 years of age.....	345,386
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,840,897
I-C	
Inducted.....	227,082
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,606,673
I-O	
Examined and qualified.....	2,354
Not examined.....	5,722
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,929
I-W	
At work.....	2,356
Released.....	5,791
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,015,540
I-S Statutory deferment	
College.....	2,339
High school.....	556,963
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	173,787
II-A Apprentice.....	16,061
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	18,541
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,640,720
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,044,748
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,320,028
IV-B Officials.....	51
IV-C Aliens.....	9,794
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	86,091
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,423,573
V-A Over age liability.....	13,166,210

Twenty Years Ago

Employment and reemployment of returning war veterans occupied the attention of the Nation, and especially, the Selective Service System 20 years ago. That concern was reflected in the July, 1945, issue of the System newspaper. In an editorial in the publication, then Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service noted: "There has been much discussion, which continues, concerning the rights of veterans for job prefer-

ence on their return to civilian life. After discussing the philosophy behind the job rights legislation and the role of Selective Service reemployment, the Director concluded:

"The Nation sent her sons to war. The men who went to war saved our homeland, all the jobs, and the lives of those who stayed behind. Congress enacted laws to restore, partially, the opportunities for gainful employment which the veterans lost when they went to war. Selective Service has a mandate—a legal and a moral obligation—to aid the veterans when they want jobs, old or new. The veterans have not failed us; we shall not fail them."

Public opinion polls continued to reflect public confidence in the operation of Selective Service 20 years ago. To the question "Do you think the draft is being handled fairly in your community?" Seventy-nine percent of those interviewed answered yes.

The polls also continued to reflect an overwhelming sentiment throughout the Nation for continued military training for young men after the war was ended.

Public Law 112, 79th Congress, approved July 2, 1945, authorized awards of merit for uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System for their patriotic duty. The legislation authorized the presentation of a certificate and Selective Service Medal. The message of appreciation in the legislation read in part: "Be it enacted . . . That Congress hereby declares that . . . uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System have, in manner which is an example of patriotism, served the United States in the administration of the Selective Training and Service Act as amended. This service has been voluntary and in many cases has resulted in great sacrifices on the part of these citizens. . . ."

In July, 1945, after hearings on the general subject of universal military training, a Select Committee on Postwar Military Policy of the House of Representatives made a report laying down general objectives for such a program. The report also recommended that the Congress give timely consideration to postwar military policy and endorsed the principle of UMT as evidence of the determination of the Nation to help preserve world peace.

The program of placing "second duty" calls for induction on men who left work for which they were deferred without local board approval—the so-called job-jumping procedure—was discontinued in July, 1945. Those ordered for induction on the job-jumper "second duty" calls were examined for military service under less strict standards than men ordered on regular calls.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of April 30, 1965.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	17.11
Puerto Rico.....	15.76
Idaho.....	15.26
Nebraska.....	9.52
Wyoming.....	9.36
Wisconsin.....	9.13
Oklahoma.....	8.96
Utah.....	8.32
Alabama.....	8.06
Nevada.....	8.05
Vermont.....	7.81
Washington.....	7.68
North Dakota.....	7.42
Mississippi.....	7.29
Virgin Islands.....	7.26
West Virginia.....	7.17
New Hampshire.....	7.11
Delaware.....	7.06
Hawaii.....	6.90
Montana.....	6.78
Kentucky.....	6.59
North Carolina.....	6.50
New Mexico.....	6.42
New Jersey.....	6.13
Missouri.....	6.11
Maryland.....	6.08
Kansas.....	6.06
Ohio.....	5.86
Rhode Island.....	5.69
Minnesota.....	5.61
Georgia.....	5.38
Arizona.....	5.35
Indiana.....	5.11
New York.....	4.96
National Headquarters.....	4.96
Michigan.....	4.94
Connecticut.....	4.52
Florida.....	4.43
Maine.....	4.41
District of Columbia.....	4.40
Oregon.....	4.36
Alaska.....	2.36

System Officer Wins Freedoms Foundation Award

Maj. Burns Bennett of the Alabama State Headquarters recently won his second award in the annual Freedoms Foundation competition. His 1954 award was won in the Armed Forces Letters Division in the competition. Major Bennett's previous award was won in 1959 with a magazine article.

Director Given Gen. Crowder's Desk, Sabre

A mahogany desk and a ceremonial sabre used by the late Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, World War I Selective Service Chief, have been presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The items were presented to the Director on May 27 by John Evans of Denver, Colo., a longtime friend of General Crowder's and an associate in the operation of the World War I draft. The items were given to Mr. Evans by General Crowder's family on the death in 1933 of the former Provost Marshal General of the Army.

In the 1917-18 period of Selective Service operations, Mr. Evans as a captain supervised the System's registration in Colorado. Later he was that State's head of the System. Then he became the Chief of the Administration and Field Personnel Division at National Headquarters in Washington.

From this association, Mr. Evans and General Crowder became lifelong friends and in a way lifelong colleagues also. They sought each other's counsel, even assistance upon occasion. When General Crowder became Ambassador to Cuba in 1923, he asked Mr. Evans to join him in Havana and assume the administrative direction of the Embassy and its staff, an assignment which Mr. Evans was not then in a position to undertake.

The desk was presented to General Crowder by the Cuban Government during his service as Ambassador. He had carried the sword as Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal General.

As he made the desk and sword available to General Hershey, Mr. Evans remarked that they needed to be located where they could be a broad reminder to the National Headquarters of Selective Service, to the System as a whole and to the entire United States for that matter, of the contributions General Crowder had made toward the development and administration of the World War I draft program, and of his many services to the Nation. He pointed out that General Crowder, by the time of his retirement from public service in 1927, had devoted a total of 50 years to such service. Mr. Evans, of a pioneer Colorado family, is active in national affairs as well as those of his state, city and community. He maintains a close interest in Northwestern and Denver universities with which his family has had long association, and he holds the honorary Chairmanship of the Board of Directors for the First National Bank of Denver.

The Crowder desk and sabre which he has so thoughtfully presented to Selective Service, are now housed prominently in General Hershey's offices at National Headquarters along with the table upon which rests the lottery bowl used in both the first and second World Wars.



DESK AND SABRE pictured above belonged to the late Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder who as Provost Marshal General directed the World War I selective service operation. Seated at the desk is John Evans of Denver, Colo., who served with the System in Colorado and in Washington during World War I. General Crowder's desk and sabre were given to Mr. Evans by General Crowder's family. Mr. Evans in turn presented them to the Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

It will be recalled that this table was made available to the Director some time ago. The presence of General Crowder's desk and sword and the table and lottery bowl at the System's National Headquarters is a constant reminder of the historical background and development of the Nation's military manpower procurement system.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 27, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 273, Subject: "Removal from Standby Reserve," concerning the removal of men from the Standby Reserve whose obligations have expired.

Local Board Sendoff Committee Presents Message in Pamphlet to Inductee Groups

New York Local Board No. 10, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. whose area includes a number of nearby communities, has through the years maintained the custom of holding send-off ceremonies for contingents of selectees departing for induction. The ceremonies are sponsored by the Central Veterans Committee and supported by a large number of service, civic, and patriotic organizations and individuals in the area who contribute funds for light refreshments and a token gift to each man on departure.

The Southern Westchester Send-off Committee has now put in pamphlet form a brief message formerly delivered to the selectees by Col. Kenneth C. Schwartz (Ret.) who in 1964 was Chairman of the Central Veterans Committee.

The message is attractively presented in a four-page folder, 3½ by 6 inches, with an identifying title and a color reproduction of the flag on the front page.

The message identifies the communities of the board's jurisdiction,

and the support of the sendoff committee. Excerpts from the message follow:

"We believe that all good Americans will want to serve their country in time of need. Presently, we have enemies who would like to destroy our way of life and our constitutional form of government. Your services are, therefore, needed as were the services of many others who have become a part of the protective forces of our country.

"We want you to realize that this Committee is willing to help you and your family at any time. You may contact us through the Director of Veteran's Affairs of the City of Mount Vernon at any time.

"As you depart to become a member of the Armed Forces, we urge you to think and realize that you are entering upon a most important phase of your life, in which you are now called upon to defend your country and make America safe for all of us who are counting on you to do your best".

1964 Sample Inventory Data Under Continuing Analysis

As every part of Selective Service—and especially local boards—knows, the 1964 updating of the System's 1 percent sample inventory was accomplished in three phases. This project also has a fourth phase, a continuing one, going on each day now.

This is the addition of new information as it becomes available through local boards and analyses of the results to determine the extent to which the nation's manpower supply is being utilized by the military establishment.

September 30, 1964, originally was the date for local board completion of the third or last phase of actual updating work. As matters went, it was impossible to meet the deadline. But this was due to unforeseen difficulties at the National Headquarters rather than any failure on the part of local boards or State headquarters.

Local boards responded promptly and turned in excellent reports. By the end of October 1964 the updating process was finished so far as local board activities were concerned and very satisfactorily done in the process.

When re-initiated in 1964, one of the primary objectives of the inventory was to obtain information for the Department of Defense report on military manpower. The Secretary of Defense now is completing this report and it may be

published by the time this issue of *Selective Service* is distributed.

Spot data from the inventory give important and interesting information on the yield for military service from each age group of the System's registrants.

As expected there is a wide range in these statistics. For instance, they indicate that of men who were 40 years old in 1964 (that is, those born in 1924), more than three-fourths had seen service of some kind or other in one of the Armed Forces. Even six-tenths of the registrants just becoming 26 in 1964 (that is, men born in 1938) apparently had seen some service.

Selective Service may not attach quite as much importance to service ratios of this nature as others who are less familiar with operation of the System and occasionally complain that men are "evading the draft."

They fail to take into consideration that a deferment is always a determination made by a man's local board that he is serving in a civilian role, just as would be a board's decision that another man is available for duty with the Armed Forces.

Another interesting spot result of the inventory updating process is a showing that about 60 percent of the military-liable registrants (that is, men in other than Class V-A) who were covered by the 1953 inventory were in Class V-A by 1964.

Base Commander Is Complimentary After Reserve, Guard CO School

The Selective Service System over the years has many occasions to express gratitude to commanders and personnel of various military bases which act as hosts for training conferences of reserve and national guard officers, for the facilities made available and cooperation given.

It was rewarding for the System recently to receive compliments from a host base for the impression made by a group of such trainee-officers during a training tour. The compliment, in the form of an article in the base newspaper of the Orlando, Fla., Air Force Base was written by the Base Commander, Col. William M. Brown. The article, entitled "Guest Host," is reproduced in part below. It was written following the Commanding Officers' School held at the base 13-27 March 1965, and attended by 36 commanding officers of Selective Service Reserve Units and National Guard Selective Sections from Selective Service Regions 1, 2, and 3, covering the eastern part of the Nation.

"A guest-host relationship is sometimes so tenuous that it could be likened to a Florida electrical storm: ready to flash at any moment. On the other hand, such a relationship can be a rewarding experience. We know, because we were very recently the host of the Selective Service System Com-

manding Officers' School, one of the finest group of conferees this base has had the pleasure of hosting. They came from about every State on the Atlantic coast west to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

"They were gracious guests who came to do their work and enjoy whatever the base and the Orlando, Fla., area had to offer. Base personnel in the functions servicing this group realized immediately what a fine group they would be working with, so settled down to two pleasant and relaxed weeks of productive work. In such an environment, nothing seriously could go wrong and the time simply galloped by. Everyone who had any business with this conference was delighted to be a participant. Everyone praised them highly.

* * *

"And so to your most gracious guests, the Selective Service System conferees, we salute you, and extend a warm welcome for your collective return—or come see us individually."

Alabama Employees Accumulate Sick Leave

Alabama reports that a year-end survey discloses that 29 members of the System in the State have 1,000 or more hours of accumulated sick leave.

System Employees In Top Spot Again In Bond Purchases

The Selective Service System again led all Federal agencies with more than 1,000 employees in the percent of employee participation in Savings Bond purchases for the quarter ended March 31, 1965.

The System has usually topped all agencies, but for the first quarter of this year, the Federal National Mortgage Association recorded 98.1 percent participation to 98.0 percent for the System. FNMA was number one among agencies with fewer than 1,000 employees and tops among all agencies.

Among the larger agencies, the Tennessee Valley Authority was second with participation by 95.7 percent of its employees.

Standby Reserve Record Review To Cull Roster

A continuing campaign to bring Standby Reserve records up-to-date is stressed in Operations Bulletin No. 273, issued May 27, 1965. The bulletin was prompted by the fact that Selective Service records continue to show a larger number of Standby Reservists than the Armed Forces have.

The armed services report transfers into and out of the Standby Reserve.

However, the operations bulletin directs local boards to review Standby Reserve folders with a view to removing from the Standby reserve those who probably are no longer members, whether or not report of their removal has been received from the appropriate armed service.

The bulletin directs that where the board finds "that an enlisted Standby Reservist's reserve obligation has expired, he shall be removed as a Standby Reservist and so reported on the appropriate selective service forms."

The bulletin calls for a continuing audit to the records to remove enlisted reservists at the expiration of the period of obligation even though the armed service concerned has not reported his removal on DD Form 889.

The operations bulletin also directs the removal from the Standby Reserve of any reservist, officer or enlisted, whenever it receives evidence he is no longer in the Standby Reserve.

Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters was:

C. S. Urbaniak, Member of Local Board No. 74, Chicago, Illinois.

President Issues Statement on Employee Duty

The following statement by the President to the Cabinet is reproduced in accordance with the President's request in the final paragraph:

"I want to make one thing unmistakably and indelibly clear to every Department, every Agency, every Office and every employee of the Government of the United States.

"The Federal service must never be either the active or passive ally of any who flout the Constitution of the United States.

"Regional custom, local tradition, personal prejudice or predilection are no excuses, no justification, no defense in this regard.

"Where there is an office or an officer of this Government, there must be equal treatment, equal respect, equal service—and equal support—for all American citizens, regardless of race, or sex, or region, or religion.

"Public service is a public trust. I would call upon every Federal civilian employee to remember that he bears a high and solemn trust to the Constitution under which he serves. If all about him—neighbors, friends, fellow townsmen, even family—falter or fail in respect for the constitutional rights of others, the public servant in the service of his country has a duty to protect, defend and uphold those rights by word and deed.

"The Federal service asks no conformity—no uniformity of thought and no unanimity of vote. But where constitutional rights are concerned, the country can ask no more—and accept no less—than uncompromising devotion to the Constitution itself.

"I am asking the heads of each Department and Agency to communicate this to every office and officer, whatever their rank or position, of the Federal service and to take all appropriate measures to assure full compliance with the spirit of the law that governs and guards us all."

58th Volume Of Army History

Evolution of hemispheric defense policy to meet the threat posed by the Axis powers in the late 1930's is the subject of the 58th volume in the Army's historical series on World War II. Entitled *Guarding the United States and Its Outposts*, it was written by Stetson Conn, Chief Historian of Department of Army, Rose C. Engleman, historian of U.S. Air Mobility Command, and Byron Fairchild, historian in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The book describes organization of Army forces for protection of continental United States, covering air and coastal defense measures and the Army's role in guarding inland waterways and industrial plants. (From: *Army Information Digest*.)

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 8

System Must Be Ready To Meet Change

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

In 1940, the newly organized Selective Service System's personnel was always most conscious of the fact that they had a great advantage over the personnel of other newly organized agencies of the Federal Government. This advantage was based on the plans possessed by the Selective Service System. It was true that at times the plans had to be modified and eventually the operation extended beyond any mobilization experience which had existed heretofore. In general, it is accurate to state that there were more occasions when the plans were prepared to meet what actually happened which were more adequate than the ability of the members of the Selective Service System to convince their associates in Government that these events would take place.

Since then, the Selective Service System has had a great variety of manpower situations to meet as well as some organizational ones. There have been times when the calls were very large, as prevailed for many months during World War II. There have been times when the calls were nonexistent and for a time after World War II when the organization was abolished to be succeeded by the Office of Selective Service Records which in turn gave way to another Selective Service System in 1948.

Following 1948, the System has experienced low calls, no calls, and relatively high calls, particularly during the Korean War. After the Korean War, the calls were much lower most of the time. There have been increases due to the Berlin crisis and the Cuban episode. Manpower became scarce during the Korean War in the lower brackets and reasonably plentiful since that time.

It has been my observation that most of the American people have an image of the Selective Service System as a necessity to insure the survival of all. There have been many times when excited or small minorities have created the impression that the Selective Service System should give way to enable our citizenry to be freed of the obligations that survival makes imperative. Selective Service during the past 18 months has passed through such a period. It has been a time when too many of our citizenry were hopeful that there might be some way that escape from military service could be available for our young men. It was never too clear just how this was to be accomplished but one of a materialistic generation believe that money and/or machines could find a way.

Disillusion from this view may not have entirely disappeared but fortunately the results of a relief from obligation began to be manifest before it took place and the voices demanding the end of Selective Service have been hushed by the realities of the beginning of the appreciation of the dangers of our times.

The personnel of the Selective Service System has adapted well to the ever-changing winds of events. Their problem now is to remain alert to the degree of readiness required to be prepared to pursue our present course, to reduce our procurement for the service, or to increase these numbers to some degree or substantially. To pursue our present course or to restrict our activities has certain difficulties but they are not

(Continued on page 2)

August, September Calls Remains Relatively High

The August call for 16,500 and the September call for 17,000 men for induction into the Army continued the trend of recent months toward relatively higher requisitions from the Department of Defense. In mid-July, press speculation of possible higher calls in the future was based on press conference statements by the President and the Secretary of Defense.

The Army set an objective of 27,100 men without prior service for August. It was expected that 10,600 would be obtained through recruiting stations.

The objective for September is 27,600 men of which the Army expects to obtain 10,600 by enlistment.

These two calls bring to about 3,280,000 the number of men inducted into the Armed Forces through Selective Service since 1948.

Examinations Of 18-Year-Olds Decline in May

Examinations of 18-year-old registrants under the President's Manpower Conservation program numbered 24,337 in May. This is a decline from about 30,000 per month since the program which began July 1, 1964.

The number of 18-year-olds examined is governed by the capacity of the Armed Forces Examining Stations to conduct examinations in excess of those required in normal recruiting and induction processing.

The rejection rate for May, over 48 percent, was also higher than in earlier months. During the period of July through December 1964, the rejection rate was about 42 percent.

Those examined are young men out of school and otherwise available for service. The examinations permit those found qualified to plan early on military service, and those disqualified to seek help through remedial programs.

Mississippi Flag Project Advances

Mississippi local boards are making good progress toward securing through sponsoring organizations both State and National flags for their offices. The State expects to be 100-percent successful in securing flags.

Guard, Reserve Officers Open Training Year

Attendance at Selective Service General Conferences is the emphasized form of training during the year July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966 for Reserve and National Guard Officers designated for Selective Service duty in the event of mobilization.

The training year was launched with two conferences in July.

Conference No. 1 at the Naval Air Station, Whidby Island, Oak Harbor, Wash., was held July 10-24. Reserve units from Boise, Idaho; Honolulu, Hawaii; Portland, Oreg.; Salem, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Oreg.; Salem, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; and Bismarck, N. Dak., and National Guard Selective Service Sections from Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, attended.

The second conference, July 17-31, was held at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo. Reserve units were those from Decatur, Ill.; Denver, Madison, Wis.; Pueblo, Colo.; and Topeka, Kans. National Guard sections were those from Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

Conference No. 3 is scheduled for Sept. 11-25 at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md. Scheduled to participate are part of the District of Columbia Reserve unit and Reserve units from Louisville, Ky.; Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Richmond, Norfolk, and Roanoke, Va. National Guard sections from West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and North Carolina will participate.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Mary M. Hamzy, Clerk, Local Board No. 13, Lovington, N. Mex.; Maj. Thomas C. Armstrong, Jr., Member of Richmond Reserve Unit; Ralph E. Seifert, Secretary, Local Board No. 89, Buffalo, N.Y.; George E. Banbury, Chairman, Local Board No. 43, Union Town, N.J.; William C. Dahn, Chairman, Local Board No. 28, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard M. Whitcomb, Chairman, Local Board No. 27, Noblesville, Ind.; William C. Sidener, Member, Local Board No. 213, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lt. Col. Herbert B. Laswell, Indiana State Headquarters and Harold E. Henneuse, Chairman, Local Board No. 65, Erie, Pa.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

System Must Be Ready To Meet Change

(Continued from page 1)

comparable with those of extension, especially the procurement of substantial numbers.

We have operated since the end of the Korean War with an ever increasing supply of registrants. The direction of our operational methods has been to provide greater liberality in deferments. This has been true whether the reason for the deferment be dependency, skill, profession, or education and training. It is well to recall the successive steps we have taken in deferment policies to reach our present policies of operation. The steps we have taken to reach where we are at the present are probable steps that must be taken in reverse to increase input by induction into the Armed Forces. If the Armed Forces should need more registrants by induction, Selective Service must find them and it must be prepared to furnish them to any of the Armed Forces that has a need that cannot be filled by enlistments.

We have the knowledge and the experience in the Selective Service System to make this about face. Our greatest test will come in our timing and in our ability to change direction with rapidity and without loss of effectiveness. For this possibility the women and men of the Selective Service System must be prepared psychologically.

Classification Picture June 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total.....	30,278,342
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified.....	158,404
Not examined.....	424,746
Not available for induction or examination.....	302,329
Induction or examination postponed.....	4,495
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	541,611
26 years and older with liability extended.....	67,937
Under 19 years of age.....	373,671
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,888,659
I-C	
Inducted.....	232,216
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,605,064
I-O	
Examined and qualified.....	2,416
Not examined.....	5,786
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,959
I-W	
At work.....	2,400
Released.....	5,760
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,014,958
I-S Statutory deferment	
College.....	2,782
High school.....	610,450
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	174,658
II-A Apprentice.....	16,701
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	18,716
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,659,696
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,065,016
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,827,636
IV-B Officials.....	51
IV-C Aliens.....	9,838
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	86,163
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,421,575
V-A Over age liability.....	13,251,649

Twenty Years Ago

With the surrender of Japan 20 years ago this month, drastic changes in deferment and selection policies were instituted.

With his announcement of the surrender, the President also decreed substantially reduced Selective Service calls, and lowered the top age of acceptability from 38 to 26, except for volunteers. It was expected that most of those called

would be those who registered they turned 18. Special preference for occupational deferments for men under 26 was given to the engaged in transportation and mining.

As the story of the development of the atomic bomb became public 20 years ago this month, many local boards of the System were able to recall their contribution to the project through the deferment of registrants, largely on faith, little information could be presented on the nature of the occupations.

Nine Registrants Of Local Board Are Brothers

The Coar family accounts for an unusual proportion of the registration of Local Board No. 15 of New York City.

Nine Coar brothers are registered with the Board. Their years of birth cover the span 1932 to 1947.

Not all of the family's children are registered with Local Board 15. There are 4 daughters besides the 9 sons.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. Savings bond purchase program as of May 31, 1965.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	17.09
Puerto Rico.....	15.84
Nebraska.....	9.38
Wisconsin.....	9.17
Oklahoma.....	9.08
Vermont.....	8.45
Utah.....	8.21
Alabama.....	7.98
Washington.....	7.81
Delaware.....	7.72
North Dakota.....	7.71
West Virginia.....	7.36
Virgin Islands.....	7.27
New Hampshire.....	7.14
Mississippi.....	7.02
Nevada.....	6.94
Hawaii.....	6.90
Montana.....	6.78
New Mexico.....	6.74
Maryland.....	6.60
Kentucky.....	6.58
North Carolina.....	6.57
Virginia.....	6.29
Kansas.....	6.21
Missouri.....	6.04
New Jersey.....	6.02
Ohio.....	5.82
Minnesota.....	5.78
Rhode Island.....	5.70
Georgia.....	5.61
Arizona.....	5.30
Indiana.....	5.20
New York.....	5.18
Michigan.....	5.05
National Headquarters.....	4.97
Maine.....	4.50
Connecticut.....	4.49
Florida.....	4.40
District of Columbia.....	4.34
Oregon.....	4.34
Wyoming.....	4.10
Alaska.....	2.36

Following the Japanese surrender, the President by Executive Order 9605 on August 29, 1945, opened voluntary enlistments for men within the ages of liability for induction. Such enlistments have been suspended by the President since December, 1942. In order to preserve orderly procurement, the Selective Service System obtains agreements from the Army and Navy to credit enlistees 18 through 25 against induction calls.

A few days prior to the Japanese surrender, Selective Service informed the Congress that new registrations at age 18 were insufficient to meet calls, and occupational deferments of men 18 to 30 would be tightened.

The Navy requested 10,000 at the Marine Corps 3,000 men by induction in September, compared 17,000 and 5,000 for August.

Late in August, orders postponing induction of shipyard repair workers on the West Coast were rescinded.

Plans were announced to terminate on September 15 the certification procedure in occupational deferment cases. After that date employers were to file requests for occupational deferments with local boards without certification.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2040. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

June 18, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject "Jewish Holy Days" which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

Aspects of Manpower Procurement, Retention Discussed in Defense Appropriation Hearing

Information of interest to members of the Selective Service System concerning United States Army personnel programs for fiscal year 1966 is included in recently printed Congressional Committee hearings on the Department of Defense appropriations request for the fiscal year. The testimony on Army personnel matters, parts of which are printed below, was presented before the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, by Lt. Gen. James L. Richardson, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff or Personnel, United States Army, early in February 1965. Some of the data presented in the testimony has been superseded in recent months.

Part of General Richardson's statement to the committee follows:

Fiscal year 1966 will be a year of unavoidably high turnover with more personnel coming into the Army to replace increased losses going out. This reflects the second hump in the 2-year cycle caused by the high draft calls during the Berlin buildup.

Forty-one percent of our commissioned officers are Regular Army careerists.

Thirty-one percent are career Reservists on extended active duty.

Twenty-eight percent of our officers are junior officers serving their 2-year obligation.

Seventy-five percent of our soldiers are Regulars; however, we consider only 35 percent to be hard-core "career" soldiers, those with over 4 years' service.

Twenty-five percent of our soldiers are inductees.

Eighty-five percent of our career soldiers are being retained. As for "first term" soldiers, about 26 percent are reenlisting. These rates are about the same as our fiscal year 1964 experience.

Eighty-four percent of our officers and 43 percent of our enlisted men are married or have dependents. The average Army family has four people in it.

... Current reenlistment and

retention rates, although improved over last year, still do not provide the degree of stability of personnel we desire for our force structure. Although our retention of Regulars is high, it is the turnover of junior officers and young soldiers which creates most of our turbulence. We recently screened the records of 81,000 reservists and asked 5,500 company grade officers for their desires to return to active duty. Only 82 found the military career attractive enough to apply for recall.

As mentioned earlier, the loss of junior officers and young soldiers is a serious strength problem. For the officers, the retention rate is 21 percent so far this year; for the inductee and first-term soldier, it is about 22 percent per year. The officer rate is going down, while the enlisted rate is improving slightly.

At one point in the questioning, General Richardson was asked about the acquisition and retention of physicians by the Army. The general stated that the Army had been able to meet its requirements through the draft, but experienced only about a 2 percent retention rate of these officers beyond their 2-year obligated tour of duty.

Questions and answers, in part, follow:

Mr. Andrews. What have reenlistment rates been in recent months in comparison with prior years—the last 5 years if you have those figures?

General Richardson. The reenlistment rate of the career soldier. This is the man with over 4 years of service now. In fiscal year 1962, it was 86.8. In fiscal year 1963, 89.2. In fiscal year 1964, it was 84.4. For the first quarter of fiscal year 1965, it was 85.7.

Mr. Andrews. This indicates to me you have less and less need for the draft.

General Richardson. No, sir.

I am going to give you the reenlistment rate now of our first-term and inductees. This is the category in which we have our greatest losses and shows why we have to replace them with the draft.

I will go into the first-term reenlistment rate. In fiscal year 1960, it was 23.5. In fiscal year 1961, 26. In fiscal year 1962, it was 23.8. In fiscal year 1963, it was 22.2. In fiscal year 1964, it was 27.9. For the first quarter of fiscal year 1965, it was 26.4.

What this really means, of course, is that only about 25 to 26 percent of all the first-termers we have are reenlisting, so we lost 75 percent of them.

Mr. Andrews. . . . What percentage of your overall strength falls into the category of this first-term?

General Richardson. About 40 percent, sir.

Thirty-five percent of our Regulars are career, hard-core soldiers.

About 25 percent of all of our soldiers are inductees, so those two percentages together would leave about 40 percent of the rest of the Army as first-term Regulars then. They would have under 4 years of service.

... One other great turnover we have, of course, is in our inductees. Our reenlistment rate is low there. By not retaining them, we have to replace them.

Mr. Andrews. What type of inductees are you getting now?

General Richardson. We are getting good inductees. Their average age now is about 21 to 22. They are making good soldiers. We get good men through the draft.

Mr. Andrews. What percentage of them do you say remain?

General Richardson. Our inductee reenlistment rate in 1964 was 3.6.

Mr. Lipscomb. The policy up to the present time is that the draft should continue by necessity.

General Richardson. Yes, sir. We have a very definite need to continue the draft in order to maintain the strength that we need to carry out the missions that are assigned to us at the present time. It is our opinion that, under present conditions, we cannot maintain the strength we are authorized with a purely volunteer force.

General Richardson. We have been under our strength for 4 months.

Mr. Lipscomb. Which 4 months?

General Richardson. The last (Continued on page 4)

10 Employees Recognized for Suggestions

A cash award has been approved by the U.S. Treasury Department to Mrs. Minnetta B. Hall, Payroll Clerk, Oklahoma State Headquarters, for a suggestion which proposed an improvement in the United States Savings Bond envelopes used in mailing punchcard bonds.

The Director, in addition, approved the following awards for employee contributions as prescribed under Administrative Bulletin No. 2.80:

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award:

Mrs. Jo Nell Scott, Assistant Clerk, Local Board No. 35, Kennett, Mo., for a recommended amendment to the Form 115.

Miss Jerrilynn L. Powers, Assistant Clerk, Manhattan Local Board Group B, New York, N.Y., for a proposed change in the preparation and distribution of the Form 219.

Conley D. Payne, Personnel Management Specialist, National Headquarters, for recommending the official use of charts devised to reflect the precise man month figure for part-time and intermittent employees, and the use of a map designed to show the widespread activities of the Selective Service System.

Certificates of Award:

Mrs. Annabel R. Woodmore, Administrative Officer, Idaho State Headquarters, for a recommendation that the provisions of the Presidential Proclamation 2799, establishing the 5-day latitude allowed a person to register following his 18th birthday, be included in the Procedural Directives for the Forms 1 and 1-A.

Mrs. Mary N. Selzer, Clerk, Local Board No. 55, Warrensburg, Mo., for a proposed amendment to Local Board Memorandum No. 65.

Mrs. Pearl M. DeFrees, Local Board Clerk, Medford, Okla., for a proposed improvement in the Form 90 with respect to the performance on the form.

Mrs. Margaret G. Garber, Voucher Examiner, Pennsylvania State Headquarters, for suggesting a policy related to assembly points for registrants reporting for physical examinations or induction.

Mrs. Bertha M. Mayhew, Clerk-Stenographer, Pennsylvania State Headquarters, proposed revision in the Form 1-A.

Mrs. Clara O. Mills, Administrative Assistant, National Headquarters, for a recommended change in the State Directors' Directory.

The \$25 Series "E" U.S. Savings Bond is an excellent starter size for steady savers. Small enough to be habit forming, yet big enough to count up fast, it sells for only \$18.75. Makes an ideal gift too.

Secretary of Defense Appreciates System Support of Armed Forces Day

Appreciation of the Secretary of Defense for the cooperation and support of the members of the Selective Service System in the observance of Armed Forces Day has been expressed in a letter to the Director. The letter to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was signed by Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. He wrote:

"Secretary McNamara has asked that I thank you for the personal support and cooperation given by the Selective Service System during the 1965 Armed Forces Day observance.

"Please accept this note of appreciation for all those in the Selective Service System who helped make the sixteenth annual Armed Forces Day so effective."

Armed Services Manpower Is Discussed

(Continued from page 3)

4 months of the first half of fiscal 1965.

In July and August we were up to strength; September, October, November, and December we have been understrength. In December we were 6,300 understrength.

We have made every effort to keep our strength up. The main reasons we have not met our authorized strength is because our first-term enlistments in some cases were not as high as anticipated.

Mr. Andrews. Does that mean you will have to call on the draft to increase their quotas?

General Richardson. Yes, which we have done for the last half of this fiscal year; yes, sir.

During the February hearings, the Army told the committee it anticipated requesting 111,000 men through Selective Service in fiscal 1966. The Army witnesses said it expected at that time to call 11,900 in May, 14,800 in June, 12,700 in July, and 14,000 in August. Actual calls for those months have been substantially higher than was estimated last February.

Portions of the testimony before the committee by Vice Admiral B. J. Semmes, Jr., U.S. Navy, Chief of Naval Personnel, also is of interest to members of the System. During the discussion of enlistment and retention problems, the difficulties of the Navy in recruiting were reviewed:

Admiral Semmes. In the present difficult problem we are taking greater numbers of group 4 personnel than we would prefer to get.

Mr. Andrews. That is the same as the Army refers to as category 4.

Admiral Semmes. Yes, sir.

Mr. Andrews. How long have you been taking men in that category?

Admiral Semmes. We have always taken a few.

Some few are splendid people and we really can use them quite well, but in controlled numbers.

Mr. Andrews. Where do you use them?

Admiral Semmes. They become cooks. Some are in the tough, seagoing skills of boat-swain's mate, equipment operator, and we do need these numbers. We can only absorb so many. We would like that this number remain about 6 to 8 percent and no more.

Mr. Andrews. Is that what it is today?

Admiral Semmes. Today, unfortunately, sir, we are taking in 26 percent, since about November.

Mr. Andrews. Is that due to



MORE SPACE WAS provided for National Headquarters operations when elements of the Headquarters moved into the buildings pictured above. With acquisition of the space, the Headquarters move from 4 Indiana Avenue was completed. The buildings pictured are directly across the street from 1724 F Street NW., main National Headquarters building. 1723 F Street was first occupied by the Government in 1919 by the War Department (Ordnance). The building at 1725 F Street was occupied by the Office of Insular Affairs of the War Department during World War I.

the fact that you have been unable to attract the first-termers to remain in the service?

Admiral Semmes. No, sir. I am talking of first enlistment at this point. I think this is due to the fact that many youngsters are now waiting to see whether or not the draft is going to be eliminated.

Mr. Andrews. Do you advocate the retention of the draft?

Admiral Semmes. Mr. Chairman, the Navy does not fool itself on this draft. While we are not taking draftees who serve only 2 years, we have no doubt but what the draft breathing down the necks of young men enable us to keep our forces at the size they are.

Mr. Andrews. In other words, if the draft were abolished your recruitment program would fall off?

Admiral Semmes. Yes, sir.

System Exceeds Summer Job Goal For Youth in Special Program

The Selective Service System has more than met the goal set by the President for Government agencies to provide extra summer employment for young people 16 to 21.

The President announced his Youth Opportunity Campaign on May 21. He requested all employers—Federal, State, and local government as well as private industry—to launch trainee programs to provide extra summer jobs for youth.

Private and governmental employers across the Nation pledged cooperation in the campaign to give young people a start on the way into the world of work and responsibility.

As of June 30, 47 of the System's

56 State jurisdictions had employed a total of 210 young men and women in temporary summer jobs. They were among the thousands of young people who came out of school this spring looking for summer jobs. The jobs provided are in addition to the positions ordinarily filled. In most cases, the jobs were ended by September.

In Selective Service, young people have been employed in both State Headquarters and local board offices throughout the Nation.

State Directors, through press releases and other publicity efforts, called attention to the System's participation in the campaign, helping to acquaint the public with the President's program.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XV

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1965

Number 9

New Demands Are Challenge To System, Nation

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service is reliving its experiences of famine and of feast. It has been but a few short months since many of our citizens mistakenly but honestly had come to believe that the obligation to serve in the Armed Forces would be suspended or even eliminated. Now it is clear that the needs of the Nation will require that more young men fulfill their obligations. The great majority of our citizenry accept these facts. More citizens than is generally believed have realized as a probability the actions that are now being taken. It was the few, vocal though they were, that lived in a world of hopes unsupported by the events taking place in the world in which we live. It is, of course, an even smaller group now which, mistaken in its valuation of our international relations, refuses to recognize realities, and claims in the name of liberty privileges destructive of national unity and which in character border on treason.

For the personnel of the Selective Service System the operational load will increase materially. There will be a change in the nature of the decision; more discretion will be required. The registrants have been receiving most liberal consideration or deferment. Grace rather than rights has been extended. It has occasioned no surprise that some registrants have failed to justify by their response the considerations shown them. These factors cannot be reduced to mathematical formulas; they are decisions that must depend on judgment. Local board members have the knowledge, the experience, and the common sense to make sound judgments. They will make them, remembering that our regulations are adequate. Deferments have not been eliminated. Only the fringe will be reconsidered.

The President in his announcement of an increase in calls stressed increased emphasis on recruiting. The Director expects the maximum in cooperation from the members of the Selective Service System. The fact that Reserve Forces were not called at this time in no manner lowers the priority of men for these forces. The Congress provides for all the Armed Forces, the Selective Service System can recognize no difference between them. Congress has provided that induction shall supplement enlistments. It is a duty of the Selective Service System to cooperate both by furnishing the main incentive for enlistment and by permitting the enlistment. The law which prohibits enlistment after order for induction was passed by Congress at the request of the Selective Service System. Its purpose is to prevent confusion in large mobilizations when hundreds of thousands are mobilized monthly. This is a measure to be used when all forms of service are for the duration. Now the Selective Service System is not in a defensible position to insist on induction for 2 years for a registrant who at long last is ready to enlist for 3 or 4 years.

In the days ahead as in the days that have passed, there will be times when we all must remember that our objective is to insure that registrants obey the law rather than seek prosecution by the Department of Justice for the offenders. The power to declare a registrant a delinquent for ignoring or violating the law, if successful in securing his induction, will pro-

(Continued on page 2)

Doubling of Induction Calls Brings Local Board Response

With the amended call for 27,400 for September, and an October call for 33,600 men from the Department of Defense, the System found itself with a suddenly doubled workload of deliveries for induction early last month. These calls and the announced plan to continue relatively large calls for several months also meant proportionate increases in the other phases of processing registrants for induction.

The President's announcement of the doubled calls pointed up the significance of the Director's editorial in the August issue of the System newspaper reminding personnel of the System of the importance of psychological readiness to adjust to demands that can change rapidly and with little warning.

The President's announcement focused public attention on Selective Service, and one element of the normal workload which more than doubled was the volume of inquiries from registrants, the public, the press and other sources.

In several interviews with the press, the Director stated that the Selective Service System probably would not need to exhaust the category of unmarried men 19 to 26 in filling calls announced and expected. He also stated that there would be no change in basic policies, but added that it was expected that local boards would examine more closely all classifications and speed up reclassifications considerably.

While no need was foreseen to alter basic deferment policies, or the order of selection, it was

pointed out to interviewers that there always existed the possibility of a change in the order of selection by Executive Order.

A great number of the inquiries directed toward all elements of the System concerned the prospects of reaching married men, or the possibility of a change in the sequence of selection to include married men in the current selection process.

An immediate response to the expected series of large draft calls was the effort to increase the size of the examined and qualified pool. The Department of Defense initiated action designed to increase the numbers of examinations which can be performed by the Armed Forces Examining Stations.

Among significant local board responses was the widespread speed-up in the reclassification of older registrants who had finished school or had otherwise lost the basis for deferment. A rapid reclassification and examination of such registrants will tend to slow the reduction of the average age of induction, which was about 21 in June. State Directors, noting the tendency of the average induction age to drop as a result of the heavier calls, were stressing the importance of rapid reclassification and processing of older registrants who no longer were eligible for deferment.

To meet the added workloads, a general increase in the number and frequency of local board meetings has been reported, and in many cases board meetings were doubled in number.

The amended September call and the October call, which included 4,600 for the Navy for the first Navy call since 1956, brought to approximately 3,325,000 the number of men inducted since 1948.

10 Brothers Are Registrants Of Same Board

Local Board No. 67 of New York City has joined that list of boards which count large families among their registrants.

The board reports that the 10 Liegey brothers all are registrants. They are Gabriel Michael, Jr., Paul Rene, Jean Richard, Brendan J., Hilaire Michel, Michel Rene, Peter Augustine, Francis James, Mark Ignatius and Gregory Denis.

Two served in the Navy in World War II, one was inducted into the Army in 1958, another is in the National Guard, four are deferred as students, and the other two are deferred in other classifications.

The family also has five daughters.

Registrant's Visit To Local Board Elates Staff

While most young men accept military service as a privilege as well as a duty, few so express themselves.

Personnel of Texas Local Board No. 33, then, were exhilarated when a registrant ordered for induction visited the office and thanked them for sending the order.

He voiced his pride in being able to serve his country, and his happiness at being found fully qualified for military service.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

New Demands Are Challenge To System, Nation

(Continued from page 1)

vide far more rapid discouragement to those flaunting the law and will be a much greater deterrent. It is realized that refusal to be inducted or rejection by the Armed Forces leaves prosecution by the Department of Justice as the only method of enforcing the law.

It is a hope supported by some reasonable expectancy that the changing international situation will cause our public to demand more responsible conduct by our registrants and less liberality by our courts toward those failing to perform their obligations.

The times ahead will be challenging the best there is in all of us. None can exceed the effectiveness of the American citizen when aroused and aware of his dangers. The problem of America is to become alert without becoming hysterical.

The Selective Service System has earned through a quarter of a century a reputation of fairness, knowledgeability, and effectiveness in operation. This is what the Nation expects and I know that each member of the Selective Service System will do his or her part to insure that the Nation will get what it expects.

Classification Picture July 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total.....	30,462,513
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified.....	164,294
Not examined.....	355,784
Not available for induction or examination.....	350,801
Induction or examination postponed.....	5,142
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	554,884
26 years and older with liability extended.....	69,138
Under 19 years of age.....	465,355
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	1,928,023
I-C	
Inducted.....	239,720
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,609,528
I-O	
Examined and qualified.....	2,566
Not examined.....	5,873
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	3,053
I-W	
At work.....	2,448
Released.....	5,721
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,020,149
I-S Statutory deferment	
College.....	2,321
High school.....	550,288
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	175,205
II-A Apprentice.....	17,507
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	19,046
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,655,713
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,084,697
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,333,528
IV-B Officials.....	52
IV-C Aliens.....	9,932
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	86,363
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,424,945
V-A Over age liability.....	13,320,437

President Fills NSSAB Posts

The President, on August 5, 1965, filled by appointment two vacancies on the three-man National Selective Service Appeal Board, and named the holdover member, Judge Henry J. Gwiazda as chairman. The two new members are Dr. Kenneth W. Clement and Charles N. Collatos.

State Veterans Official Named To Appeal Board

Charles N. Collatos, Commissioner of Veterans' Services of Massachusetts, was named by the President on August 5, 1965, to serve on the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

Mr. Collatos has long been active in Massachusetts state government, and in civic and veterans affairs in his State. He served 4 years, 1948 to 1952, as secretary to Gov. Paul A. Dever.

He is also a former Massachusetts Labor Relations Commissioner, and has headed his State's Crusade for Freedom drive and serves as Chairman, Freedom, Inc., for Massachusetts.

Mr. Collatos is past national president of the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs. He is also a past State commander of the American Legion, and is a National Executive Committeeman of the American Legion.

He also serves as Director of the Korean Bonus Division in the State, and is a member of the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission, the Commission on Veterans Laws, Massachusetts Committee on the Handicapped, Disabled American Veterans, the VFW and AMVETS.

Mr. Collatos received his bachelor degree from Northeastern University, and his law degree from Suffolk Law School.

He served in World War II with airborne troops from 1941 to 1945, rising from private to chief warrant officer.

City Honors Medical Advisor To Local Board

Dr. W. C. Windham, medical advisor for Texas Local Board No. 108, was honored recently when the city of Center proclaimed his 85th birthday as "Dr. W. C. Windham Day."

Dr. Windham has served the board as advisor since 1948. He still practices daily, seeing patients at his office and making calls.

He drives his own car and still participates in church and club activities.

The \$50 Series "E" U.S. Savings Bond (costing only \$37.50) is becoming increasingly popular with Payroll Savers. Only \$9 weekly buys ONE-A-MONTH comfortably.

Ohio Physician New Appointee To Appeal Board

Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, Cleveland surgeon, was named by the President on August 5, 1965, as member of the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Clement has been active in civic and professional organizations, and teaching, and has lectured and written extensively in medical and social science fields.

Dr. Clement served in the Air Force from 1951 to 1953, leaving with the rank of major, and earning his wings as a flight surgeon.

A native of Virginia, Dr. Clement attended Oberlin College on a 4-year tuition scholarship, and earned his medical degree from Howard University which awarded him the W. K. Kellogg scholarship. At Howard, he was selected for the Kappa Pi Honor Society.

He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has served as senior clinical instructor in surgery at Western Reserve School of Medicine where he also has been a guest lecturer in the social science department.

He is a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the National Medical Association of which he is a past president, and of the Aero Space Medical Society.

Dr. Clement also served as President of the Cleveland Baptist Association, and serves on the board of directors and executive committees among others, of the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP, the Cleveland Urban League, the Cleveland Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Cuyahoga County Cancer Society.

Suggestions

About 401,000 ideas for improving Government operations were submitted last year, of which more than 105,000 were adopted, upping the adopted suggestion rate to 26 percent from 25 percent the previous year.

VA operates the largest hospital and clinic system in the United States. On any day, 110,000 veterans are cared for in its 168 hospitals. In an average year, 738,000 patients are treated. In addition 4.9 million outpatient treatments are provided at VA clinics, and 1.2 million visits to private physicians under VA's home town care program.

Dr. James Cain Is Appointed To System Post

President Johnson on July 23, 1965, appointed Dr. James Clarence Cain of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., chairman of the National Advisory Committee to Selective Service. He succeeds Dr. J. J. Heffernan who resigned as chairman on June 30.

Dr. Cain is Consultant, Internal Medicine Department, Mayo Clinic. He is also Clinical Professor, Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, University of Minnesota; an Associate of the College of Physicians; member of the Federation of Clinical Research, of the Advisory Heart Council, and the Minnesota Board of Medical Examiners. He is also Governor of the College of Physicians for the State of Minnesota, member of the Executive Board, Minnesota Society of Internal Medicine; member of the American Gastroenterological Association; and of Sigma Xi.

A native of Texas, Dr. Cain received his M.D. degree at the University of Texas and his M.S. in medicine from the University of Minnesota. He served as an instructor in pathology at the University of Texas in 1939-40.

After service in the Army Medical Corps in World War II as a colonel, he became a Fellow, Mayo Clinic, in 1946 and was appointed to his present post as consultant in 1948.

Local Board Clerk Is Proud Owner Of Personal Cannon

Employees of the System are understandably interested in matters military. But it is unlikely that many can display evidence of that interest to match that possessed by Mrs. James Craber, local board clerk in Walla Walla, Wash. Mrs. Craber acquired the cannon for sentimental reasons" according to a feature-photograph report in the Walla Walla Union-Bulletin.

When the old Army air base was closed following World War II, and turned over to the city and county, Mrs. Craber "just couldn't stand to see them scrap" the cannon.

The cannon is on display in front of the Army Reserve Center, City-County Airport in Walla Walla.

Handicapped Hires Up

Nearly 20 out of every 1,000 Federal hires were physically handicapped persons in 1964, compared with 18 per 1,000 in 1963.

Since World War I, the total number of living veterans has never fallen below 4.2 million; there were more veterans in 1958 (22.7 million) than at any other time.

States To Segregate Early Examinees From Examined and Qualified Total

Additional data on the Report of Availability and Summary of Classification, beginning with August, provides a better picture of the ages of the examined and qualified pool from which induction calls are filled.

The additional data shows the numbers of registrants now 19 were examined at age 18 and found qualified, but have not been reexamined for induction purposes. Prior to the August reports, these registrants, after attaining age 19, were reported along with those 19-year-olds who had been examined or reexamined in the normal induction processing. Thus the examined and qualified pool, 19 to 26, included a substantial number of registrants who were below the average age of induction, and who were not examined for induction purposes.

The instructions for reporting the additional data were communicated to the State Directors by State Director Advice 734 of August 4, 1965.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of June 30, 1965.

Relative standing of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	17.07
Puerto Rico.....	16.14
Wyoming.....	9.46
Nebraska.....	9.09
Oklahoma.....	9.06
Utah.....	8.98
Wisconsin.....	8.96
Vermont.....	8.45
Alabama.....	7.91
Washington.....	7.78
North Dakota.....	7.69
Delaware.....	7.43
Virgin Islands.....	7.27
West Virginia.....	7.14
Mississippi.....	7.13
New Hampshire.....	6.79
Montana.....	6.78
Hawaii.....	6.64
Nevada.....	6.63
Kentucky.....	6.48
North Carolina.....	6.42
New Mexico.....	6.32
Virginia.....	6.24
Kansas.....	6.21
Missouri.....	6.03
Maryland.....	6.01
Ohio.....	5.87
Minnesota.....	5.81
New Jersey.....	5.75
Georgia.....	5.56
Rhode Island.....	5.49
New York State.....	5.32
Indiana.....	5.12
Arizona.....	5.03
National Headquarters.....	4.96
Michigan.....	4.59
District of Columbia.....	4.51
Connecticut.....	4.46
Maine.....	4.41
Oregon.....	4.31
Florida.....	4.27
Alaska.....	2.41

The State Director Advice also provides a registrant who was examined and found qualified at age 18 an opportunity to elect not to be reexamined when reached in normal preinduction processing. When such a registrant is ordered for re-examination, he may inform the local board in writing that he does not want to be reexamined. In such a case, he shall be counted in the examined and qualified pool on the basis of his examination at age 18.

Through June 1965, nearly 350,000 18-year-olds had been examined in the first year of the early examination program. Of that total, approximately 196,000 had been found qualified.

Registration Date Promptly Observed On 18th Birthday

When Lewis Huntington turned 18, he didn't have much chance of overlooking his duty to register with Selective Service.

On his 18th birthday, he promptly presented himself for the ceremony millions of young men observe each year.

He was met and registered by Dr. Lowell L. Huntington, Chairman of Local Board No. 27 of Fremont, Neb., who has served on the board since 1962, and is the father of Lewis, a first-year student at the University of Nebraska.

The event was the subject of a story and photo in the recent issue of the *Fremont Tribune*.

Six Sons Enter Service Through Ohio Board

Local Board No. 34 of Mercer County, Ohio, thinks that a family whose sons are registered with the board may hold some sort of record for service to the Nation.

The Vincent Steinbrunner family of St. Henry has seven sons registered with Local Board No. 84. Since 1957, six of them have entered service through the board. Three were volunteers, and the other three waited until reached in their turn.

The seventh son is a student for the ministry.

Whether the military service of the brothers is a record or not, it is an outstanding contribution and was favorably reported in the *Celina, Ohio, Standard*.

About 30 million persons have served in the U.S. Armed Forces during the various wars, from the Revolutionary War through the Korean conflict; over half of all participants served in World War II.

18-Year-Old Examinations Fewer in June

The examination of 18-year-olds continued at a lower level in June, with 22,387 examined under the President's early examination program for Manpower conservation. That rate, a decline from about 30,000 per month in the first 6 months of the program, has prevailed in recent months as Armed Forces Examining Station capacities were largely used by preinduction, enlistment, and other examinations directly related on military manpower procurement.

With the doubling of monthly calls from the Department of Defense, requiring a proportionate increase in preinduction examinations, the early examination program is expected to be even further reduced unless there is a significant increase in examining station capacity.

Among those 22,387 examined in June who were out of school and otherwise available, 9,691 were found not qualified for a rejection rate of more than 43 percent.

The early examination increases certainty for those found qualified permitting them to fit prospective service into their career plans. It also permits those found not qualified to seek early remedy rehabilitation.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

July 21, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 274, entitled "Physical Examinations for Physicians Who Are Applicants for Armed Forces Residency Program (Berry Plan)," concerning the examinations of physicians who are applicants under the plan.

July 29, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 275, entitled "Class II-S," concerning the reviewing of a registrant's college transcript when a local board questions his progress.

July 29, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 276, entitled "Married Registrants in Classes I-A and I-A-O," concerning the securing of current information from such registrants which may affect their classification.

August 5, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 277, entitled "Enlistment of Registrants Who Have Been Ordered for Induction," concerning the cancellation of an order to report for induction of a registrant who desires to enlist in the Armed Forces.

Director Outlines Policy On Supporting Enlistments

The Director's policy of taking action to promote enlistments in all components of all the Armed Forces was underlined in August with the issuance of Operations Bulletin No. 277. The Bulletin dated August 5, 1965, was issued following the President's announcement of increased draft calls and intensified recruiting efforts.

In addition to referring to the President's announcement of July 28, 1965, the Operations Bulletin called attention to section 1(d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, stating the policy of the Congress.

The Bulletin informs local boards that where a registrant who has been issued an order to report for induction presents convincing evidence that one of the Armed Forces or a reserve component is prepared to enlist him, he may request the State Director to cancel his order for induction. The Bulletin also states that if the State Director does not approve the request, the registrant may ask consideration by the Director of Selective Service who normally will cancel the order and permit him to enlist when the outstanding order is the only bar to such enlistment.

In order to acquaint registrants with the policy, the Bulletin directs that a copy of it shall be posted in a publicly conspicuous place in the local board office.

As part of the System's support of recruiting, the Director has long fostered a policy of canceling induction orders to permit immediate enlistment. One of the best sources of enlistees for 3 years or more in the regular forces and for the National Guard and Reserve units has been that pool of men who have been examined and found qualified for induction.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Florida: Sadie H. Stapleton and Betty H. Joiner, Air Force.

Illinois: Helen J. Robinson, Helen A. Schafer and Anna C. Warren, Air Force.

Michigan: Mrs. Norma J. Baldwin, Mrs. Edith M. Barnosky and Mrs. Dorothy M. Lynn, Army.

Vermont: Mrs. Norma H. Raymond, Mrs. Gertrude L. Roberts, Army and Miss Mary E. Clark, Marine Corps.

Thrift cannot be taught—it must be experienced. Thousands of American children are learning about it by buying U.S. Savings Stamps regularly at school or at post offices.

For example, in June, 1965, nearly 14,500 and in May, about 12,250, men enlisted in the active or reserve forces after they had been examined and found qualified. This figure includes those enlisted before being ordered for induction as well as those permitted to enlist after induction orders have been issued. These are substantial parts of the recruiting totals for those months and it may be assumed that these men almost without exception enlisted because they knew that induction was near and almost certain.

Many other enlistments from similar motives occur among registrants who are classified as available, but have not yet been examined.

Considerable data of a similar nature was presented in an editorial by the Director printed in the September, 1964, issue of *Selective Service*.

The significance of Selective Service processing to successful recruiting is also pointed up by materials recently compiled in National Headquarters covering the period March, 1964, through April, 1965.

Inductions and first term enlistments during the period totaled 448,548. Of these, 244,210, or 54.4 percent of all entries into service of nonprior service men came from the System's Class I-A examined and qualified pool. These figures stress the contribution of Selective Service local boards to the maintenance of the armed forces, active and reserve, more clearly than do induction figures alone.

Enlistments during the 14-month period totaled 336,183. Of that number, 131,845 were from the System's pool of Class I-A, examined and qualified, which accounted for 39.2 percent of all first-time enlistments.

No data has been gathered on the numbers enlisted who have not been examined but are in Class I-A (available for service), close to pre-induction examination age and who have good reason to believe they will be found qualified on examination. But it may be assumed that many first term enlistments come from this group.

The last Spanish-American War veteran will probably live another 30 years; the last World War I veteran has about 50 more years left. There may be a few World War II veterans drawing VA benefits 73 years from today. By the year 2040, the veteran population will have dwindled to about a thousand Korean conflict survivors.

Since World War II, one out of every five persons aged 18 years or more has been a veteran; in 1915, only one percent of the total civilian population aged 18 years or more were veterans.

Reserve, Guard Officers Hold Training Meet

The fourth training conference of the current year for Selective Service Reserve and National Guard officers will be held October 2-16, 1965, at Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.

Reserve units participating are Atlanta; Birmingham; Columbia, S.C.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Miami; Tampa; Nashville; and San Juan, P.R. National Guard Selective Service Sections from Mississippi, Georgia, and Puerto Rico will attend.

Boards May Use Grade Record in Student Cases

Transcripts of credits may be more widely used by local boards in considering registrants for student deferments.

Two factors are prompting local boards to look more closely at borderline student deferments, and to do so, transcripts of credits are valuable information in addition to reports from the schools on student status.

Those two factors are (1) the average age of induction of 21 or less which reaches into the college years, and (2) the prospect of several months of calls from the Department of Defense in the neighborhood of 35,000.

Operations Bulletin No. 275, dated July 29, 1965, reminded local boards of the probable usefulness of transcripts. The Bulletin noted that the declining average age of induction had focused increased attention of local boards on student classification.

"When a local board questions a student's progress," the Bulletin states, "the proposal which was included in Operations Bulletin No. 246, issued March 21, 1963, that the local board should request the registrant to supply a transcript of his credits is again recommended. With the information contained in this document the local board will be better equipped to make a judgment under section 1622.25, Selective Service Regulations, as to whether the student should or should not be deferred."

First appointment of a woman under the Federal merit system was made less than 8 months after the 1883 Civil Service Act was signed. Mary Hoyt of Connecticut was appointed to a Treasury job.

On the average, World War II veterans served in the Armed Forces about 6 months longer than did Korean conflict veterans—30 months compared to 24 months.

Local Boards Review, Reopen Married I-A's

Local Boards of the System have undertaken a review and reopening of the classifications of all married registrants in Classes I-A and I-A-O in compliance with Operations Bulletin No. 276, issued July 29, 1965.

The operations bulletin directs the local boards to obtain current information on married registrants unless such information is on hand. Upon receipt of current information from the registrants, the bulletin instructs the local boards to formally reopen and reconsider classifications giving particular attention to eligibility for Class IV-A, sole surviving son; Class III-A as a father or for hardship dependents; and Class II-A, industrial occupation.

The review and reopening was directed in view of the fact that there has been little incentive to review the classifications of married registrants because of the remoteness from induction under current regulations. The review and reopening will give a more accurate current picture of that segment of the available manpower pool.

To supply National Headquarters with a better picture of the composition of the category of married registrants who are Class I-A and Class I-A-O, State have been requested to furnish separate SSS Form 116 for August and monthly thereafter on the registrants.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Cdr. Harry M. Darden, Member of Miami Unit, Florida; Clarence T. Wilson, Chairman Appeal Board Eastern District, Michigan; Ell Kaufhold, Personnel Assistant Pennsylvania State Headquarters; Mrs. Dorothy S. Milberger, Clerk Local Board No. 74, Green Spring Cove, Fla.; Peter P. Weidenbruck, Member of Local Board No. 2, Fond Du Lac, Wis.; Trell Taylor, Clerk, Local Board No. 25, DeKalb County, Fort Payne, Ala.; Mr. Frances J. Hawthorne, Clerk, Local Board No. 73, Charleston, Miss.; Miss Nora R. West, State Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.; William Wozny, Member Local Board No. 88, New York State; Lt. C. Louis Dickman, Philadelphia Selective Service Training Unit, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas E. Kraus, Chief Clerk, Local Board No. 22, Augustine, Fla.; and Joseph Kushlis, Chairman, Local Board No. 12, Waterbury, Conn.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1965

Number 10

Full, Timely Information Vital in Classification

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

In a Selective Service System, the selection of those who are to go always competes with the selection of those who are to be deferred because their activities are necessary to maintain the national health, safety, or interest. The Selective Service System has operated for many years with keen appreciation of the need to train many types of specialists to guard the health of the Nation. It has also encouraged registrants, by deferments to seek particular kinds of knowledge which would make them more effective in promoting the safety and interest of the Nation. Education has been considered a process which

increases the value of a citizen to this Nation. Deferment of students and teachers is, indeed, an implementation of national interest. The current emphasis by the President on the need for more education for our youth is further evidence of continuing justification for these deferments.

The Selective Service System has the responsibility to determine the registrants whose endeavors do, in fact, support the judgment that they are promoting the national interest. In this responsibility, each educational institution must share. It must keep the Selective Service System constantly informed of the presence of the registrant on the campus, what he is doing, and how effectively he is doing it. This includes immediate notification when he ceases to be a student. While all of this places a heavy burden on the institution it is the price to be paid when the registrant is accepted as a student. The alternative is to have the effectiveness of the registrant, as a student, judged solely by the Selective Service System. Although the System is not best fitted to do this, it must, if the educational institution will not or cannot participate in the decision-making process in timely fashion.

It must remain clear always that it is the Selective Service System, through its local boards, which determines classifications. Educational institutions furnish critical information which, to be effective must be timely—a point worthy of constant repetition. Generally, information furnished by the educational institution is conclusive of the student's entitlement to deferment. However, the determination is for the local board to make in the light of all information available to it, and subject, of course, to all rights of appeal, as provided in pertinent parts of the law and the regulations.

(Continued on page 2)

Brief Ceremonies Mark Anniversary Of 1940 Act

The 25th anniversary of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was observed in brief ceremonies at National Headquarters.

On September 14, 1965, uncompensated personnel of the District of Columbia Selective Service local and appeal boards, and civilian and military personnel of National Headquarters who were with the System in 1940 were presented framed copies of President Roosevelt's proclamation calling for registration on October 16, 1940.

Final action by the Congress on the 1940 legislation was taken on September 14, 1940. The President signed the bill into law 2 days later on September 16, 1940.

Eleven present uncompensated members of the District of Columbia local and appeal boards, nine civilian employees and nine military personnel presently serving with National Headquarters were with the System in 1940.

16,122 Enlisted In July After Examination

Enlistments into the regular and reserve components of the Armed Forces by registrants already examined and found qualified for induction numbered 16,122 in July. This was the largest number of such enlistments since this monthly data was first compiled in March 1964.

The regular Armed Forces enlisted 6,559 of the total, the National Guard, 5,271, and the other reserve components, 4,292.

Among the regular forces, the Air Force enlisted 2,485, the Army, 2,298, the Navy, 1,355, the Marine Corps, 222, and the Coast Guard, 199.

The Army National Guard enlisted 4,893, and the Air Guard, 378.

Among the other reserve components, the Army Reserve enlisted 1,877, the Navy Reserve, 1,483, the Marine Corps Reserve, 629, the Air Force Reserve, 196, and the Coast Guard Reserve, 107.

No breakdown is available of the number of the above enlistments which occurred after the issuance of induction orders. No data is gathered on the number of enlistments from the System's Class I-A and Class I-A-O pool of registrants who have not been examined.

Only 952 were registrants who enlisted after being found qualified on examination at age 18.

Doctor, Dentist Call Reflects Force Buildup

As this issue of the System paper went to the printer, the Secretary of Defense issued his request to the Director of Selective Service for 1,529 physicians, 350 dentists, and 100 veterinarians to be brought to duty beginning in January 1966. Of the physicians requested, 949 are for the Army, 260 for the Navy, and 320 for the Air Force. These dentists and veterinarians are all for the Army.

The day after the call was announced by the Secretary of Defense, the Director issued Operations Bulletin No. 280, dated September 22, 1965, with instructions to local boards on processing physicians, dentist, and veterinarian registrants to determine availability and acceptability for military service.

The boards were instructed to order for examination physicians in Classes I-A, I-A-O, II-A, II-S, and III-A unless they have been examined since April 1, 1965. They were also instructed to obtain current information on these registrants, reopen and consider anew the classification, completing the processing, including appeals, by December 1, 1965.

The Bulletin also instructed local boards to reopen and consider anew the classification of dentists and veterinarians in the same group of classifications who were born in 1937 and later years.

Those dentists and veterinarians now or later classified as available for service will be ordered immediately for Armed Forces examination unless they were examined since April 1, 1965.

The Operations Bulletin pointed out that in determining classifications, local boards should consider the needs of the Armed Forces. The Bulletin stated that physicians in residency should not be considered for Class II-A unless the boards find that the services of such physicians are essential to the operation of the hospital.

The Bulletin rescinded Operations Bulletin No. 243, under which the issuance of orders for induction to dentists had been postponed.

Under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance program, employees who retire on an immediate annuity either for disability or after 12 years' Federal service receive life insurance coverage free into retirement, but not accidental death and dismemberment protection.

Marines Join Army, Navy in November Call

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 36,450 men in November.

Inductees called in November will be assigned as follows: Army, 28,100; Navy, 4,000; and Marine Corps, 4,050.

This is first call by the Marine Corps since May 1952, and the second requisition by the Navy in the current buildup. The Navy requested 4,600 in October.

The Army procurement objective for enlisted men who have had no prior military experience is 38,300, of which 28,400 will be provided by the Selective Service System. The Navy no-prior-service enlisted procurement objective for November is 9,707, of which 4,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System. The Marine Corps no-prior-service enlisted procurement objective is 8,050, of which 4,050 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The November call is in accordance with the President's recently announced decision to increase the active Armed Forces strength in connection with Southeast Asia.

The Air Force does not intend to place calls with Selective Service during November.

This will bring the total number of men inducted by Selective Service to approximately 3,362,000 since 1948.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Full, Timely Information Vital in Classification

(Continued from page 1)

It is the hope of the Director that the flow of information from educational institutions may be complete, accurate, and timely enough to permit each local board to evaluate each registrant as a student and, based on this, together with other information in the board's possession, determine whether a deferment should be

granted to maintain the national health, safety, or interest.

If cooperative action of this type can be attained the Selective Service System will not be forced to seek other methods of furnishing information on the status or capacity of students to the local board for their use in determining classification.

Series J and K United States Savings Bonds, even though matured, may be reinvested in Series E or H Bonds without regard to the annual limitation on purchases; Series J Bonds, not later than 6 months after maturity, may be exchanged for Series H Bonds with the owner gaining a tax deferral on the J Bond interest.

The turnover rate in U.S. Savings Bonds is less than 1 percent per month, the Treasury reports. For the past 4 years, it has averaged only 10 percent of the total amount of E and H Bonds outstanding.

Twenty Years Ago

Based on a recommendation by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, President Truman, 20 years ago this month, asked Congress to adopt as rapidly as possible a universal military training program. The program envisaged a year of training for all except totally disqualified for medical reasons between ages 18 and 20. The President proposed the universal training program be operated in addition to Selective Service which, it was anticipated, would continue to induct men to maintain needed active duty forces.

The fifth anniversary of the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act, the first registration and lottery, was briefly noted in the October 1945 issue of the System newspaper with a review of the 5 years of operations. The article pointed out that there had been 6 nationwide registrations and 3 national lotteries involving the procession of some 45,200,000 men. Of the total registration, about 31 million were under 45, and statutorily liable for military service. Approximately 12 million men had been inducted, and the local boards had performed more than 76 million classification actions involving men of military ages, in addition to work involved in the occupational inventory of more than 14 million men 45-65.

Service System 20 years ago, immediately following the end of World War II. That concern was reflected in the September and October 1945 issues of the System newspaper.

Veterans employment assistance was a top concern of the Selective

paper which devoted considerable space to that subject.

The System, 20 years ago last month, announced the publication and distribution within the System, and available to the public, of a 600-page Veterans Assistance Handbook, constituting the official statement of policy and operating procedure for the System in administering the employment provisions of the law, and including résumés and interpretations of the law.

The signed editorial of the Director of Selective Service in the September 1945 issue of the System paper also dealt with veterans assistance.

"Much of the measure of the success which will attend the operation of the Veterans Assistance Program depends upon the cooperation of our local boards, particularly upon the efficiency and tact of the local board clerks," the Director wrote. . . .

"It is our purpose in Selective Service to give to the veteran, to the best of our ability, all advice and assistance he requests. But we do not conceive it to be our function to interfere with his business, to embarrass him, to burden, confuse, coddle, or unduly influence him.

"The rendering of assistance to a veteran is not a 'problem.' It is an opportunity and a welcome responsibility."

Veterans assistance was again the subject of the Director's editorial in the October 1945 issue of the paper. He pointed out the size and urgency of the program with the services releasing about 50,000

Classification Picture August 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total	30,622,230
I-A and I-A-O	
Examined and qualified	173,685
Not examined	269,712
Not available for induction or examination	388,191
Induction or examination postponed	6,142
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	572,595
26 years and older with liability extended	70,324
Under 19 years of age	523,188
I-Y	1,964,413
I-C	
Inducted	249,647
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,615,769
I-O	
Examined and qualified	2,675
Not examined	5,919
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	3,179
I-W	
At work	2,434
Released	5,791
I-D Members of reserve component	1,023,781
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	2,343
High school	512,752
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	180,056
II-A Apprentice	18,232
II-C Agricultural deferment	19,385
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,646,009
III-A Dependency deferment	3,104,365
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	2,342,780
IV-B Officials	54
IV-C Aliens	10,017
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	86,614
IV-F Not qualified	2,430,789
V-A Over age liability	13,391,389

men per day by mid-October 1945 and a higher rate of release forecast.

Local boards continued to hear from draftees, and not all letters were critical. According to the September issue of the System paper, one wrote:

"It has done me more good to have been in the Army this past

year than all the many years wasted.

"I (was) too self-centered to even amount to much. I know now . . . you have to work with other people. . . . I'd like you to know how grateful I am to you for giving me the chance to be a man."

Another wrote:
"Please be informed that there at least one serviceman who appreciates your efforts."

Two Conferences For Reserve, Guard Officers Scheduled

The fifth and sixth training conferences for Reserve and National Guard officers earmarked for Selective Service duty on mobilization will be held this month and early in November. The two conferences wind up the first half of the training schedule for fiscal year 1966.

Conference No. 5 will be held October 16-30 at Quonset Point, R.I. Reserve units from Albany, Boston, Concord, New York City, and Kansas City are scheduled to attend. National Guard Selective Service sections from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island will participate.

Conference No. 6, Nov. 6-20, will be held at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex. Participating reserve units are those from Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Baton Rouge, La.; Dallas, Denton, El Paso, Tex.; Gulfport, Miss.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Wichita, Kans. National Guard sections from Iowa, New Mexico, Kansas, and South Dakota will attend.

Recruiting of men 18-37 was resumed by the Armed Forces as Executive Order No. 9605 of September 7, 1945, revoked a previous executive order banning such recruiting.

On September 19, 1945, Selective Service regulations were amended to permit any youth who entered high school before 18 years of age to remain in school until graduation or age 20, whichever is earlier.

Local boards were instructed on September 28, 1945, not to forward for induction or preinduction examination any volunteers 35 years of age or older.

On October 3, 1945, State Director Advice No. 314 told the State Directors that the armed service had discontinued special training units, and that illiterates, non-English speaking registrants, and men scoring below 9 on the qualification test were not qualified.

Public Law No. 190, approved October 6, 1945, reduced the minimum enlistment period to 18 months in an effort to stimulate voluntary enlistments in the regular forces.

System Joins President's School Drive

Along with other Federal agencies, as well as other public and private employers, the Selective Service System has joined in the President's Back-to-School Drive.

Immediate target of the System's effort in this campaign were the more than 200 young people who were given temporary summer jobs with the System in the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign.

In announcing the campaign to "get everybody in school in September that we can," the President cited these statistics:

At the start of the school term last fall over 3 million young people had dropped out of school without a high school diploma.

Their unemployment rate was almost 17 percent, or about 4 times the national average.

Past experience suggests that 6 out of 10 of the drop-outs will be 16 to 17 years old.

Another three-quarters of a million youngsters will be dropping out of school this coming school year if no action is taken.

The campaign was opened in a letter to all State Directors, dated Aug. 27, 1965, from the Director of Selective Service. The letter enclosed three questionnaires to elicit data for purposes of evaluating the program and for planning purposes. Referring to a question as to school plans in the questionnaire to be filled out by the trainee, the letter stated:

"... If at all possible, prior to his response, arrange a conference between him and the best qualified, available person, ... for the purpose of counseling him regarding the value of staying in school ... as stated by the President, we are earnestly and morally bound to convince the summer trainees to stay in school until they either complete their education or acquire a marketable skill. Let us then make our goal—220 trainees pledged to return to school this fall."

Recognizing that economic factors may prevent some students from returning to school, the attention of Federal agencies has been directed to ways in which they can assist such students.

These programs were called to the attention of State Directors in a letter from the Director of Selective Service dated Sept. 10, 1965.

The letter pointed out:

"... To aid this segment of our youth to remain in school three programs of financial assistance are available. Under authority of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Economic Opportunity Act, the Selective Service System may provide work-training projects—work stations—and serve as hosts for youth who are channeled to these jobs by the sponsor facilities operated by the Neighborhood Youth Corps and local educational agencies.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of July 31, 1965.

Relative standing of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	16.57
Puerto Rico.....	15.65
Wyoming.....	9.36
Wisconsin.....	9.20
Oklahoma.....	9.10
Nebraska.....	8.95
Utah.....	8.69
Vermont.....	8.47
Alabama.....	7.97
Washington.....	7.63
North Dakota.....	7.59
Virgin Islands.....	7.50
Delaware.....	7.48
Mississippi.....	7.30
New Hampshire.....	7.15
West Virginia.....	6.89
Montana.....	6.78
Kentucky.....	6.55
Hawaii.....	6.54
Nevada.....	6.47
North Carolina.....	6.46
Kansas.....	6.28
Virginia.....	6.27
Maryland.....	6.01
Ohio.....	5.90
Missouri.....	5.89
Minnesota.....	5.82
Rhode Island.....	5.68
New Jersey.....	5.58
Georgia.....	5.46
Arizona.....	5.28
New York.....	5.25
Indiana.....	5.08
National Headquarters.....	4.91
Michigan.....	4.89
District of Columbia.....	4.64
Connecticut.....	4.51
Maine.....	4.41
Oregon.....	4.33
Florida.....	4.10
Alaska.....	3.20

July Examinations Of 18-Year-Olds

Examinations of 18-year-olds out of school and otherwise available for service under the President's Manpower Conservation Program were fewer in July than in any month since the program began in July a year ago.

The decline was expected as examining facilities operated by the Armed Forces faced the task of processing a sharply increased number of examinations for induction and enlistment into the Armed Forces in the buildup for Vietnam.

Only 11,953 registrants 18 years old were sent to the Armed Forces examining stations in July. Of these, 5,131, or 43 percent, were found disqualified for service.

"Since (these programs) will not always be available, a third program ... will provide direct appointment of needy students to part-time employment under Schedule A authority."

Details of these programs have been supplied to State Directors, and authority to participate has been given State Directors.



SUMMER EMPLOYEE David Byrd of the Alabama Selective Service System is pictured above as he registered himself while Assistant Clerk Mrs. M. I. Moore of the Montgomery County Local Board Group looks on.

Alabama Youth Plays Two Key SS Roles During His Summer Job With the System

Alabama Selective Service has reported the first incident of a Selective Service registrant processing his own registration. It all came about as a result of Alabama's participation in the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign under which many young people have been employed by the System for the summer months.

The registrant is David Byrd who turned 18 after taking the summer job with the Alabama System, di-

viding his time between State Headquarters and the Montgomery County Local Board Group.

With Assistant Clerk Mrs. M. I. Moore standing by, he filled out his own registration papers, filling both the role of registrar and registrant.

Robert G. Curlee, Alabama State Director, noted that there had been many instances of sons being registered by their mothers, as clerks, or their fathers who were with the System, and one case of a registrant registered by his father who, in turn, had been registered by his father for World War I.

The incident was a widely used feature story for the press.

Official Notices

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August 27, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 278, Subject: "Order of Selection for Induction" concerning the amendment of section 1631.7 of the Selective Service Regulations.

September 1, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," reflecting the additions, changes, and deletions to Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References since March 1, 1965.

New Form No. 116 Gives Age Data On Two Priorities

A new edition of SSS Form No. 116, Report of Availability and Summary of Classification, has been issued. It was revised August 27, 1965.

The new form provides for reporting by year of birth the numbers of registrants in Classes I-A and I-A-O in both the third and fourth orders of selection. In the third order are those registrants who do not have a wife with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship and those who were married after August 26, 1965, and are over 19 and not yet 26.

In the fourth order are those registrants 19 to 26 who have a wife with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship and were married prior to midnight August 26.

Married Man Order Helps Stabilize Available Pool

The President's order of August 26, 1965, ending the delayed induction status of registrants who thereafter marry has closed one route of loss, largely unpredictable, from the pool of registrants from which induction calls are filled.

The effect of Executive Order No. 11241 on the numbers in the third order of selection, both examined and not examined, will first be reflected in the Report of Availability and Summary of Classification for September, although the August report will include a few registrants who otherwise would

have been placed in the fourth order.

The extent to which the amendment to the regulations slows the depletion of the group now being ordered for induction, and affects the national average age of induction, will be difficult to determine. Other factors involved, such as the size of induction calls, enlistments, possible changes in rates of rejection, and other reclassifications, also are variable.

Even though the amendment to the regulations was effective late in August, it was expected that a number of married men would be inducted during September. Those married after August 26 might still receive late orders for induction, and those already under induction orders who marry after August 26 but before induction would be included in the September deliveries.

The September call was modified after the Executive Order was issued to drop the prohibition on ordering for induction registrants who had a wife with whom they maintained a bona fide family relationship in the home. Before August 26, it was a general practice to cancel induction orders on presentation of evidence of marriage and bona fide family relationship established prior to induction.

State Directors were informed of the amendment to the regulations by telegram as soon as the action was announced by the President.

Operations Bulletin No. 278, dated August 27, 1965, set forth section 1631.7 of the regulations as amended by the Executive Order.

The wording of the regulations describing both the third and fourth orders of selection was changed to read as follows:

"(3) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years and who (a) do not have a wife with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first, or (b) have a wife whom they married after August 26, 1965, and with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

"(4) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years and who have a wife whom they married on or before August 26, 1965, and with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

On the first of August, there were 443,397 registrants 19 to 26 in Classes I-A and I-A-O who were not married. Of that total, 173,685 were shown as examined and qualified, although there were in this group large numbers of registrants examined at age 18 under the early examination program and who were over 19 on the date of the report.

Special Study Gathers Data On Meeting Physician Call

Interesting and significant data have been compiled on the processing of more than 6,100 physicians who completed internships on or about July 1, 1965, and whose cases were considered by the local boards in filing Special Call No. 36 for 1,085 physicians to enter duty in July and August of this year.

The figures show that the call was filled by the local boards in the number of at least 1,125. As of the date of the compilation of the study, late in July, the status of about 50 physicians who had been ordered for induction was undetermined.

Greatest losses from the group were to the Armed Forces reserve components and the Public Health Service.

The special report on the 1964-65 group of liable physician interns discloses that all of them who were in Class I-A and Class I-A-O were ordered for induction.

The study typifies what has happened down through the years with reference to militarily liable physicians each time a special call for physicians has been received from the Secretary of Defense.

Special Call No. 36 was placed by the Secretary of Defense on Jan. 7, 1965, for 850 physicians with all three armed services participating. It was increased to 950 on Jan. 28, 1965, and to 1,085 on June 4, 1965. The call requested physicians just completing internships for general practice duty assignments.

In order to meet the call, the local boards of the System ordered for induction approximately 2,500 physicians who were completing their internships on or about July 1, 1965.

After induction orders were issued, 1,335 of those ordered were lost to the call.

Of those lost to the call, 912 were lost as a result of entering the reserve components of the Armed Forces—698 to the Armed Forces Physicians' Appointment and Residency Consideration program (Berry Plan), and 214 to reserve units. Only 154 physicians were reclassified after being ordered for induction and deferred in Class II-A because they were found essential to the civilian economy.

Other losses after orders for induction were issued included; 185 to the Public Health Service through commissioning in the Reserve; 30 who were found by the Armed Forces to be disqualified for military service after being ordered for induction; 18 were reclassified when they became active duty members of the Armed Forces; 2 were determined to be conscientious objectors; 1 a student; 11 were deferred for hardship to dependents; 2 were deferred as ministers; 5 were determined to be over the age of military liability and a few others were lost to unspecified reasons.

Of the more than 6,100 physician interns considered in connection with the special call, 3,659 were not ordered for induction. The reasons again are interesting and significant.

More than 1,900 of this group already were members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces—770 in the Berry Plan and 1,140 in other reserve programs.

Approximately 200 had been found disqualified for military service by the Armed Forces after examination as physicians.

Deferment for occupational reasons in Class II-A accounted for 467 of those not ordered for induction, but of this number, 244 were members of the CORD program of the Public Health Service, which is similar to the Berry Plan. Only 223 were in Class II-A because they had been found essential by the local boards in residency, private practice, or other civilian medical activity.

Among those physician interns not ordered, 259 were in Class I-C as active duty members of the Armed Forces and the Public Health Service.

Of others not ordered for induction, 15 were conscientious objectors, 14 were students, 9 were deferred for dependents' hardships, 272 were veterans, 4 were ministers, 372 were over the age of liability, 81 were Public Health Service Officers not in the CORD program, and 62 were not available for other, unspecified reasons.

Hire Disabled Week Observed Across Nation

October 3-9, 1965, marked the 20th anniversary of National Employment of the Handicapped Week.

This is a national effort which has been firmly supported by the Director of Selective Service.

The System, in carrying out its functions of maintaining the strength of the Armed Forces, every day is reminded that many of our citizens have disabilities which prevent them from serving in the military forces, at least in peacetime. But the System, from this experience, and from its own experience as an employer, has learned that many citizens have contributions of value to offer society which may not always be recognized.

It is an appropriate participation by the System in this observance that the Director of Selective Service contributed the guest editorial to the September issue of *Performance*, monthly publication of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Reciting the System's awareness through its work of the problem of individual disabilities, and the often unjustifiable failure to fully utilize the skills of people, the Director wrote in his article:

"As an employer, the Selective Service System has practiced what it preaches about the utilization of people. Our work force throughout the Nation includes many handicapped persons.

"During 1964 and though April 1965, the Selective Service System has employed 29 handicapped persons. While the figure is small, it is a relatively large part of our hiring during that period.

"Handicapped employees have served the System well.

"In my career, I have learned that the term 'handicapped' is not a very meaningful word. We all have some handicap in attempting to do some things. None of us is handicapped if he is judged by the many things he can do and is given the opportunity to do them."

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Alabama: Mrs. Daisey McMillan and Mrs. Ellowayne, Air Force.

Arizona: Mrs. Mary Jane Grossmiller, Army.

Arkansas: Miss Margaret C. Black, Marine Corps.

Florida: Sue J. Vance, Air Force.

Michigan: Mrs. A. Jane W. Rowe, Mrs. Lillian C. Weimar, Mrs. Pauline A. Pence, and Mrs. Katherine E. Shuler, Air Force; Mrs. Bernice F. Miner, Mrs. Hilda A. Staffan, and Mrs. Helen M. Gray, Navy.

Ohio: Mrs. Zetta M. Terry and Mrs. Emelia F. Warthen, Army.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Marjorie Aurentz, Navy.

Texas: Mrs. Ruth B. Webb and Mrs. Frances G. Sawyer, Navy.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Hazel L. Slaughter, Clerk, Local Boards 203 and 204, Danville, Illinois; and William F. Lynch, Member Local Board No. 17, Norwalk Connecticut.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XV

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Number 11

Armed Services Can Contribute To Development of Youth

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Much is continually written and spoken about the cost of training a serviceman in the nuclear age. There is always a need for incentives in pay and fringe benefits, such as housing, medical care, and schools for dependents, in order to encourage reenlistments. The Nation has an investment in these trained men and women. One way to realize a return on this investment is to secure their retention in the active Armed Forces.

There is another aspect of this problem that is more worthy of discussion. I refer to the great contributions in the education and training of our citizenry during the period they serve

in the Armed Forces. Far too little information on this subject has been brought to the attention of the public.

From the very beginning, young, untrained boys have entered our Armed Forces and returned to civilian life mature men, trained in respect for authority, understanding the long-range self-interest in patriotism, and with a devotion to the flag as the symbol of the land we love as the home of the brave and the free.

In addition, there has always been training in basic education for many, and particularly in late years in the acquisition of skills so much in demand in the electronic age. In fact, the greatest bar to reenlistment has been the eagerness of industry to secure service-

(Continued on page 2)

Recruiters Tap Qualified Pool For 23,149

August enlistments in the active and reserve forces of registrants who have been found qualified on preinduction examination jumped to 23,149. The number of such enlistments in July was 16,122 which, until the August experience, was the greatest number since such figures have been compiled, beginning in March 1964.

The August enlistments after preinduction examination, together with inductions numbering 17,393 in August, means that Selective Service Local Boards, by direct and indirect means, furnished more than 40,500 men to the Armed Forces.

Many of those enlisted after learning that they were qualified for induction were men whose induction orders were cancelled in accordance with Operations Bulletin No. 277.

Among the August enlistments by examined and qualified men, the regular forces obtained 10,406; the National Guard, 6,133; and other reserve components, 6,610.

Among the regular forces, the Air Force enlisted 4,471; the Army, 2,774; the Navy, 2,326; the Marine Corps, 438; and the Coast Guard, 379.

No data is gathered on the enlistment of registrants found available for service but who have not yet received a preinduction examination, nor on men who enlist prior to registration at age 18.

There are almost 22 million veterans of all wars living in U.S. today.

Few 18-Year-Olds Are Examined During August

August examinations of 18-year-old registrants under the President's Manpower Conservation program declined to 11,000 as the heavy examination load for induction and enlistment occupied the facilities of the Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Stations.

Of the 11,000 18-year-olds sent for examination who were out of school and otherwise not deferred or exempt; 4,533, or about 41 percent, were found not qualified.

Early Examinees Identified in Qualified Pool

More than half of the examined and qualified pool of 164,024 reported on the August 31, 1965, Report of Availability and Summary of Classification were examined at age 18 under the early examination program, and are now 19 years of age.

Procedures to identify this factor in the examined and qualified pool were prescribed in State Director Advice 734, issued August 4, 1965.

The early examination program began in July 1964, as part of the President's Manpower Conservation program to identify as early as possible those men who do not meet Armed Forces standards so that the registrants might take rehabilitative measures. A second objective was to let young men know as early as possible that they were qualified so that they could plan a time to perform military service.

As the program went on, many of those examined in its early months turned 19 and were reported along with those registrants 19 to 26 examined and found qualified in normal processing. At the same time, the average age of induction was generally somewhere in the 20th year.

The August report showed that 88,078 of the pool had been found qualified on early examination at age 18.

State Director Advice 734 also provided that registrants examined at age 18 who were reached for reexamination in normal processing may be processed on the basis on the early examination if they state in writing to the local board that they do not wish to have another preinduction examination.

Boards Told Of Amendment To UMT&S Act

The attention of the local boards has been called to a recent amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act penalty provision. The amendment, which was approved August 30, 1965 (Public Law 89-152), makes it a criminal offense to knowingly mutilate or knowingly destroy a registration certificate, or other certificate issued pursuant to or prescribed by the provisions of the Act, or Selective Service rules or regulations.

The Department of Justice has been asked to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation, when such offenses come to their attention, report such violations to the U.S. attorney, and to have the U.S. attorney notify the local board or State Director concerned.

The amendment to the UMT&S Act is discussed in Operations Bulletin No. 282, dated September 27, 1965. The Bulletin requests local boards, when such violations are reported to them, to consider whether or not such registrants should be declared delinquent, reclassified if necessary, and their inductions accelerated.

Army, Marines Request 45,224 For December

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 45,224 men in December 1965.

Inductees called will be assigned as follows: Army, 40,200; Marine Corps, 5,024.

The Army procurement objective for enlisted men who have had no prior military experience is 47,900 of which 40,200 will be provided by the Selective Service System. The Marine Corps no-prior-service enlisted procurement objective is 8,424 of which 5,024 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The December call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

This will bring the total number of men inducted by Selective Service to approximately 3,410,000 since 1948.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Armed Services Can Contribute To Development of Youth

(Continued from page 1)

trained men in the skills so much in demand.

One hears far too little about the educational contributions to society of these service-trained men. Properly, the United States, all the States, and all local governments spend billions on schools but no one counts as a loss the trained graduates who become available yearly to our society. Money spent on education is considered by our citizens as money well spent. If this be true, the funds spent primarily on national survival should be credited each year with billions which have provided education and training to hundreds of thousands who are leaving the services each year.

The Armed Forces have the know-how, the experience, and facilities to provide education and training in what Jefferson visual-

ized as the means by which a free people learned to govern themselves as members of a democratic society. The millions who are not acceptable to the Armed Forces furnish numerical evidence of the need for the kind of training the Armed Forces can provide. Present policies result in the retirement of many members of the Armed Forces while they possess usable years for upgrading the quality of our citizenry. If retained, they would provide a pool of competent personnel for this task.

The cost of this training should not be loaded on the budget of the Armed Forces. Of course, it will enhance the Nation's chances of survival because it will increase the quality of our citizenry. The same can be said of all efforts promoting the national health, safety, and interest.

Alaska Registrant Explains Reasons For Failure To Return Questionnaire

Selective Service operations in Alaska have to take into consideration great distances and great isolation. A recent letter from a registrant who failed to return his questionnaire on time illustrates both.

He informed the local board that in Chisana, his address, there is no post office, or running water, or

roads, electricity, or a telephone. Mail was supposed to be delivered once a week by small airplane, but the pilot was sometimes 2 or 3 days late.

The population of Chisana, he told the local board, was five year-round residents, but at the present time there were only two people there, although at one time more than 10,000 people filled the mining town.

The only two ways to get to Chisana, he claimed, was to walk or to fly. He said he lived 2 miles from the local air field, and 90 miles from the nearest airway.

He reminded the board that he was pretty "iceolated" and asked them to please take that into consideration.

to return to the American-held territory.

He was released from Federal Service in January 1946, and served in the Officers Reserve Corps until November 1947. He then joined the New Mexico National Guard and was assigned as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battery, 200th Antiaircraft Artillery Group. He was promoted to major, Artillery, March 1954, and served as Executive Officer, 116th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (90-mm Gun) until his appointment in February 1959 as the Adjutant General of New Mexico.

Twenty Years Ago

General Eisenhower supported President Truman's call for a universality military training program. The leader of the allies to victory in Europe in World War II testified before the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives 20 years ago this month. "Universal military training," he declared, "is not only preparation for war, but, more importantly, protection from war."

Universal military training was also supported by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King in congressional testimony 20 years ago this month. He told the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that such a program is the only means of insuring a sufficient and efficient reserve for the Navy to meet a national emergency.

In a public opinion poll conducted in November 1945, three of every four persons questioned approved compulsory peacetime military training for young men. The poll reflected an alltime high in public support for such a program.

The Selective Service System geared its industrial deferment policies to the emerging atomic age 20 years ago this month. Policies were liberalized in recognition of the growing importance of scientific and technical skills in national defense and in peacetime reconversion. An article in the November 1945, issue of Selective Service described the purpose of a new directive to local boards "to permit men

having high technical and scientific qualifications to fully develop these skills and to provide teaching facilities for returning veterans who desire to resume studies in these fields."

An editorial in the November 1945, System newspaper by the Director of Selective Service, also discussed the proposal before the Congress to institute universal military training. General Hershey wrote, concluding his editorial:

"National strength comes from the united efforts of all the people. National strength cannot be bought at a bargain counter. It must be paid for by all. The American people, therefore, stand on the threshold of a momentous decision.

"* * * We cannot be a great Nation and a weak one. To be strong will require that all Americans, not just a few, be trained to defend their country should it be attacked."

Other Selective Service events of November 1945, included:

Advice to the System that merchant seamen with 32 months of service are eligible to be considered by local boards for deferment on discharge from the merchant marine.

Fathers with three or more children under 18 were not eligible for induction either involuntarily or voluntarily.

Selective Service State Directors conferred in Washington November 7-10.

Classification Picture September 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total.....	30,771,108
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	164,024
Not Examined.....	147,978
Not available for induction or examination.....	483,295
Induction or examination postponed.....	8,777
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	514,880
26 years of age and older with liability extended.....	72,863
Under 19 years of age.....	557,203
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,000,727
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	260,423
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,625,814
I-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	2,757
Not examined.....	5,839
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	3,202
I-W.....	
At work.....	2,487
Released.....	5,756
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,029,700
I-S Statutory deferment.....	
College.....	2,275
High School.....	490,383
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	182,443
II-A Apprentice.....	19,545
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	19,700
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,631,904
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,186,198
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	2,355,834
IV-B Officials.....	55
IV-C.....	10,180
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	86,763
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,438,862
V-A Over age liability.....	13,463,241

General Jolly State Director In New Mexico

Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly, the Adjutant General of New Mexico, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for New Mexico, effective October 1, 1965.

General Jolly received his commission as 2d lieutenant, Infantry, in December 1941. He entered Federal Service in February 1942, serving at the Infantry School and as an infantry platoon leader at Camp Blanding, Fla. General Jolly participated in the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign with service in Africa and Italy. He was captured in Italy in December 1942 and later escaped from the Germans in October 1943, remaining behind the German lines until May 1944 when he was able

Official Notices

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September 20, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 279, Subject: "Physicians Appointed In The Public Health Service," concerning a request for serious consideration to be given by local boards to classifying in Class II-A any physician selected and accepted for the Commissioned Officer Residency Deferment Program.

September 23, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 280, Subject: "Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians and Optometrists," concerning the processing of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and optometrists.

September 27, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 281, Subject: "Commissioned Officers Of The Coast And Geodetic Survey," concerning the transfer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Environmental Science Services Administration, and redesignation of the commissioned officers assigned thereto.

September 27, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 282, Subject: "Amendment Of The Universal Military Training And Service Act, As Amended," concerning an amendment to section 12(b) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

Director Approves Certificates For Suggestions

The Director approved the following awards for employee contributions as prescribed under Administrative Bulletin No. 2.80.

Certificates of Award:
Mrs. Leola M. Brodine, Clerk, Taylor, Nebr., for a recommended improvement in the Transportation Request (Standard Form 1169).

Roy B. Kipp, State Procurement Officer, North Carolina State Headquarters, for a proposed amendment to the Selectee Passenger Agreement No. 3.

Mrs. Maxene P. Lee, Local Board Clerk, Rexburg, Idaho, for suggesting a revision in the Form 127.

Mrs. Helen R. Owens, Clerk, Local Board No. 83, Terre Haute, Ind., for a recommended improvement in the Form 112.

Mrs. Edith T. Thrower, Clerk, Local Board No. 53, Ashland, Va., for a proposed revision in the Form 27.

Miss Amanda L. White, Clerk, Missouri State Headquarters, for a recommended revision in Local Board Memorandum No. 59.

Surgeon General's Office Periodical Discusses Armed Service Qualifications

(The following is the first of two installments of an article discussing armed forces medical, mental, and moral standards which appeared in a recent supplement to "Health of the Army," published by the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army. While there have been and may be, from time to time, further modifications by the armed forces of, particularly, the mental standards of acceptability, the article primarily is explanatory of the nature and objectives of the various tests, and it is for this reason that it is reproduced here as information of interest to members of the Selective Service System.)

The current procurement medical standards are those published in Army Regulations: AR 40-501 "Standards of Medical Fitness," Chapter 2 "Procurement Medical Fitness Standards." These standards, designated as peacetime standards, are basically the same as the World War II mobilization standards. In fact, in certain sig-

nificant respects—specifically concerning psychiatric conditions—current peacetime standards are more liberal than the mobilization standards of World War II. Current directives require that examinees who cannot meet the peacetime standards be additionally evaluated in terms of the mobilization standards.

The general objective of the medical fitness standards is to select men medically fit for the rigors of military service and who are expected to remain so for a reasonable period of time. Specifically, their aim is to (a) identify and eliminate individuals with medical defects of such a degree that will make it impossible for them to properly perform their military duty, or seriously interfere under certain circumstances with such performance; (b) exclude individuals with medical defects that may require recurrent treatment and prolonged hospitalization, or defects that may become aggravated by military service; and (c) eliminate individuals with

medical conditions or defects that may endanger the health of their companions.

It must be recognized in evaluating the medical disqualifications that certain defects that would disqualify a person for military service (e.g., certain degrees of defective vision, deafness, and analogous defects) may not prevent that person from successfully pursuing his civilian occupation, though these defects may require in some instances occupational or other social adjustments.

Two basic mental tests are used for evaluating the mental qualification of youths for military service: First, the "Armed Forces Qualification Test" (AFQT), effective since July 1950, given to each examinee, except for Spanish-speaking draftees in Puerto Rico; second, a test in Spanish given to the latter group which parallels the AFQT in objective and in basic structure.

The AFQT was developed through the joint efforts of all military services. It was designed to fulfill a dual function: (a) to measure the examinee's general ability to absorb military training within a reasonable length of time, so as to eliminate those who do not possess such ability—a prescreening (or qualification) function; and (b) to provide a uniform measure of the examinee's potential general usefulness in the service, if qualified on the test—a classification function, complementing that of other classification (aptitude) tests.

Several versions of the AFQT have been published since its inception in 1950. Currently, AFQT 7c and 8c are used. They contain, as did their predecessors (since 1953), 100 questions equally distributed among the following content areas: Vocabulary—ability to handle words and understand verbal

(Continued on page 4)

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of August 31, 1965.

Relative standing of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam	17.18
Puerto Rico	16.08
Wyoming	9.36
Oklahoma	9.16
Wisconsin	8.96
Nebraska	8.68
Utah	8.63
Vermont	8.41
North Dakota	7.86
Alabama	7.83
Virgin Islands	7.64
Washington	7.40
Mississippi	7.27
Delaware	7.23
New Hampshire	7.15
Montana	6.78
West Virginia	6.73
North Carolina	6.48
Kansas	6.27
Virginia	6.16
Maryland	6.05
Rhode Island	5.88
Missouri	5.86
South Dakota	5.83
Hawaii	5.79
Ohio	5.74
Minnesota	5.73
Nevada	5.71
New Jersey	5.70
Georgia	5.57
New York State	5.47
Indiana	4.82
Michigan	4.82
Arizona	4.77
National Headquarters	4.75
District of Columbia	4.65
Connecticut	4.59
Maine	4.40
Oregon	4.27
Florida	3.90
Alaska	3.08

Eight Sons Serve As Youngest Is Inducted

Local Board No. 22 of Garden City, Kans., has sent in a report on the enviable record of service to the Nation compiled by the Wendlyn Richmeier family of that community.

On the occasion of the induction of Gary Richmeier, youngest of the family's eight sons, the *Garden City Telegram* reported that all eight had served, and all in the Army.

In addition, the family's two sons-in-law both performed their military service.

Selective Service Leads Federal Agencies In Bond Buying for Quarter Ended June 30

The Selective Service System again held No. 1 spot among all Federal agencies in the percent of participation in the Savings Bond program for the quarter ending June 30, 1965.

The System's mark was 98.4 percent participation. Next highest mark for the quarter was achieved by the Tennessee Valley Authority with 98.1 percent participation. Third among all agencies, and first among those with less than 1,000 employees, was the Federal National Mortgage Association with 97.4 percent participation.

The performance of employees of the System in bond purchases was commended by John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee, in a letter to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. Mr. Macy's letter follows:

"I am delighted to note that your agency has maintained a high position on the Interdepartmental Savings Bonds Committee Honor Roll. Yours is surely an outstanding performance and one which merits our highest congratulations. "Won't you extend our appreciation, too, to your associates who have helped make this record possible.

"You will be interested in the enclosed copy of our June 30 Committee report and the chart showing the progress of your agency during the past few years.

"Next year, 1966, will mark the 25th anniversary of the Savings Bonds program. We hope to make it the best year ever for our program in the Federal Service and I know we can rely on your continued strong support in meeting this objective."

Report Shows Age Range Of I-A Husbands

At the end of August, there were more than 512,000 married registrants 19 to 26 who were classified in Classes I-A and I-A-O. A special Report of Availability and Summary of Classification of this group as of August 31 provides information as to the year of birth of these registrants and their examination status.

These are registrants who were married on or before August 26, 1965, and who were maintaining a bona fide family relationship in their homes with their wives. They constitute the category which would be reached for selection when the "third priority," unmarried registrants and those married after August 26, 1965, is depleted.

Among the married registrants covered by the August 31 report, the largest numbers are found in 3 years of birth; 1942 with 90,240; 1943 with 95,830; and 1944 with 97,363.

Those born in 1945 numbered 73,145. Next largest group is made up of those born in 1941, where 63,768 are found. There were about equal numbers born in 1940 (25,769), and in 1946 and who were 19 (25,723). There were 4,892 born in 1939 and not yet 26.

Two were carried as volunteers for induction.

The remainder of the total is accounted for by the 36,038 who were not available for induction or examination, and 32 who were under postponement.

Of the total, 99,805 has been examined and found qualified. Not yet examined were 376,927.

There is expected to be a steady depletion of this category of registrants over the months by virtue of fatherhood, age, examination, and other reclassifications. Some depletion may also occur through loss of married status, moving such registrants into the category now being selected for induction.

Clerk Registers Second Son; Third Uncertain

Registration of her second son has been reported by Mrs. Betty L. Smith, clerk of Local Board No. 70 of Miller County, Mo.

Don Ellis Smith registered on his 18th birthday, August 23, 1965, and is now enrolled in ROTC in college.

His brother, John Michael, registered on his 18th birthday, December 5, 1963, and is now enlisted in the U.S. Navy.

There is a third son, Roger Dale, but his mother will have to stay on the job more than 15 more years to claim to have registered them all. Roger Dale will be 3 on December 10, 1965.

Clerk's Discovery of Historic Letter Reminds Her Board Problems Are Not New

Mrs. Elma K. Hibbard, clerk in the office of Local Board 73-76 of Rochester, N.Y., book-browsing recently made a discovery which will enable her to take a long-range view of some of the tasks of the local board. Mrs. Hibbard wrote to New York State Headquarters:

"I happened to be browsing through a book during the holidays and of course a request for an occupational deferment from military service as far back as 1778 was an eye stopper. It is satisfying to know that it just isn't known in the 20th century alone.

"I have not seen the actual letter but have copied the information that was available in the book. I believe this place to be approximately 20 to 25 miles south of Albany, on the Hudson."

Mrs. Hibbard copied the material from *Historic Houses of the Hudson Valley* by Harold Donald Everlein and Corlandt VanDyke Hubbard. Without attempting to duplicate the

typography of the letter which, according to the authors, hangs on the wall of one of the historic houses, the material copied by Hibbard follows:

"To Governor Clinton
Claremont, 19 Novr. 1778

Sr

As you were so Obligen as to indulge me with an exemption from Military Duty for my workmen, who were Employed in Building my farm house, I am encouraged to request the Same favor for those to be employed in rebuilding my late Dwelling House—Many hands must Necessarily be ingaged as the House is pretty large, Such as Masons Carpenters BrickBurners Labourers & Lime Breakers and Burners—I Hope for an Exemption for the present for My Stonebreakers & Lime Makers, who are Conrad Lasher Junr & Henry Timmerman both in Capt Tiel Rockavellers Company of the Camp—Also for Phil Schultus under Capt Phillip Smith of the Manor as a Labourer—if Yr Exceley will favour me my Daughs can bring up the Certifycate as they propose waiting upon Mrs. Clinton, to whom I beg you'll be pleased to present my Best Respects

I am
your Exelys
Humble Servant
Margt. Livingston"

Headquarters Visitor

Mrs. Syd Auerbach, Clerk, Local Board No. 3, Manhattan, New York, registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, as a visitor.

System Employee One of 22 Recipients Of Federal Paperwork Management Award

Neil C. Tulloch of National Headquarters is one of 22 Federal employees recently honored for "outstanding leadership and professional excellence in promoting effective management of paperwork in the Federal Government."

The awards, known as the Administrative Management Society Paperwork Management Award, were given by the Administrative Management Society.

Presentation of awards was made at a banquet in Washington held on September 28, 1965.

Excerpts from the nomination of Mr. Tulloch for the award, presented by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, follow:

"Mr. Tulloch joined the Selective Service System in 1942 as a statistician, entered the field of paperwork management as a member of the Staff of the Archives Division in 1945, and has been active in that area since that date. In establishing the Office of Selective Service Records in 1947, Mr. Tulloch designed the procedures, wrote the regulations, and was responsible for their implementation in the establishment and operation of 54 Selective Service Federal Record Depots. This was accomplished in an atmosphere without precedent in the field of paperwork management, long in advance of records centers, presently in operation in private industry, and in the Federal and State governments. These procedures

are still in effect, and Mr. Tulloch continues in their management.

"Mr. Tulloch initiated records retention schedules identifying the permanent records of the Selective Service System and authorizing the destruction of records of a temporary nature. As a result of these schedules and the records disposal program, the purchase of additional file cabinets has been deferred or made unnecessary and the service has recovered an estimated 35,000 cubic feet of floor space for other utilization.

"When the Selective Service Act of 1948 was enacted, Mr. Tulloch was instrumental in establishing a forms program which later included the maintenance of a Selective Service Form Manual describing in detail, the purpose, preparation, distribution, and destruction of each form prescribed by National Headquarters. Since 95 percent of the paperwork of the Selective Service System is transacted on forms, this medium offers a degree of management control which is felt at all levels of agency administration. The presence of this manual in each of the 4,000 local boards is estimated to have made unnecessary a total of 3 million inquiries.

"Mr. Tulloch is responsible for the implementation of numerous other paperwork management programs within the System which have resulted in savings to the Federal Government of approximately \$10 million."

Armed Service Standards Are Discussed

(Continued from page 3)

concepts; arithmetic—ability to reason with numbers and solve simple mathematical problems' spatial relations—ability to distinguish forms and patterns; and mechanical ability—ability to interrelate tools and equipment. (Prior to 1953, this test did not contain questions on mechanical ability.) The test is arranged in cycles of increasing difficulty, and each cycle contains an equal number of questions of comparable levels of difficulty in each of the four above-mentioned content areas. It is a self-administered spiral omnibus-type; it emphasizes power rather than speed.

The test questions are of the usual multiple-choice type. The examinee's score (raw score) is derived from the number of correct "net" answers, computed by subtracting from the number of the test questions answered by the examinee correctly one-third of the number of questions answered by him incorrectly—a procedure adapted to compensate for "successful guessing." To supply meaning to the scoring (mainly for comparative purposes), the examinee's raw score is converted in percentile score, which establishes his relative standing in a standard population with which he is compared in regard to the characteristics tested allowing thus intergroup comparisons. This is done on the basis of specific conversion tables applicable to the particular version of the test. These conversion tables have been standardized to reflect the percentile frequency distribution of mobilization population, namely, a population comprised of all young men available for military service under conditions of full mobilization. Thus, for example, if an examinee obtains a percentile score of 10 on the basis of his raw score on the AFQT, it would indicate that only 10 percent of the standard (mobilization) population would score lower than the examinee, and 90 percent of that standard population would score at least as high or higher than the examinee. Should the examinee's raw score indicate, say, 93 percentile, it would mean that only 7 percent in the standard population would score as high or higher. (Actually, the AFQT standardization was accomplished by relating the AFQT scores to the Army General Classification Test used in World War II, which was standardized on World War II mobilization population. It is generally held that the World War II standard distribution would amply apply to the current mobilization population.)

(To be continued)

New York and California each has over 2 million veterans. Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming each has fewer than 60,000.

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General Esmay Exemplified System At Its Best

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The image of the Selective Service System has never shone brighter than it has as exemplified in the life of Lt. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Director of Selective Service for Wyoming. He was accepted as a Selective Service oracle by the people of his State. To us, in Selective Service, he was Wyoming. The contributions he made to the Selective Service System, outstanding as they were, found him reaching far, far beyond the things he did by the influence of what he was.

General Esmay's biography for the past 25 years is the history of Selective Service in Wyoming and to no small degree in the

rest of the United States. How well he demonstrated the words of Carlyle that the history of a nation is the biography of its great men.

The wide range of activities in which General Esmay gave devoted and dedicated leadership contributed to the improvement of man's effort to govern better other human beings. The confidence he inspired, universally, among his fellow men is a lasting tribute to the effectiveness of his tireless efforts.

He stood for a quarter of a century as an outstanding State Director of Selective Service in the administration of it within Wyoming. He stood equally as tall among his fellow Directors and the Director and Staff at National Headquarters.

He was decisive when action was required, he was independent in his thinking, wise in his counsel, and a team player always. He was not unaware of the shortcomings of his Nation, but he also prized highly the privileges our citizenry enjoy, and how well he knew the never-ending need for the continuing obligations of the citizens to a democracy.

As he believed in and protected

(Continued on page 2)

Officer Training Sessions Resume In January

The second half of the training program for fiscal year 1966 for Reserve and National Guard officers with selective service mobilization assignments opens in January with a conference at Fort Stewart, Ga., January 8 to 22.

The trainees will be members of reserve units from Charlotte, Greensboro, and Raleigh, N.C., Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Ala., Jacksonville, Fla., and Memphis, Tenn., and National Guard Selective Service Sections from Alabama, Florida, Tennessee and South Carolina.



Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay

General Esmay State Director Since 1940

Lt. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, who died November 13, 1965, was the State Director of Selective Service for Wyoming through World War II, through the brief period of the Office of Selective Service Records, and from 1948 until his death. He was one of three State Directors still in office who served in that position in 1940.

As Adjutant General of Wyoming, a post to which he was appointed in 1921, General Esmay was called on in July 1940, by the Governor of Wyoming to prepare plans for the administration of a Selective Service System in that State. He entered upon active duty as State Director in December of that year.

Through his planning and preparation, the Wyoming System was prepared to begin operations when the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 became law.

In recognition of the success with which he administered Selective Service in his State throughout World War II and the post-war period, he was awarded the Legion of Merit and Army Commendation Ribbon.

General Esmay's service with the Army began in 1916 when he enlisted in the Wyoming National Guard. He served on the Mexican border and for more than 2 years in France during World War I where he was wounded in action and was awarded the Purple Heart.

Following his retirement from the Army in 1958, General Esmay continued in the position of State Director of Selective Service in a civilian capacity.

States Foresee Inductions In Category Four

The effects of recently increased induction calls on Selective Service operations and the manpower supply are reflected in the Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116) and in the Monthly Report of Deliveries, Inductions, and Examinations (SSS Form No. 262) for September.

The reports reflect the first stages of the decline in the numbers of men in the third priority of selection, unmarried men and men married since August 26, 1965, 19 to 26, which has led to expectations that some States would be entering the fourth priority, men married on or before August 26, 19 to 26, to fill December quotas.

The September reports, latest available as this issue of the bulletin went to press, also reflect the initial results of the review of the classifications of registrants in the fourth priority which was directed in Operations Bulletin No. 276, dated July 29, 1965.

At the end of September, there were a few more than 209,000 registrants available for induction in the third sequence of selection. About 124,000 of them had been examined and were qualified, and about 85,000 had not yet been examined.

Of the 209,000 approximately 53,000 were registrants born in 1945 and who would turn 20 during 1965. Nearly 136,000 were regis-

(Continued on page 4)

151,000 Delivered For Examination In September

Local boards delivered approximately 383,000 men to the Armed Forces examining stations in July, August, and September for preinduction examinations. The rate of delivery for examination climbed to about 151,000 in September from approximately 108,000 in July.

The Armed Forces found that approximately 45 percent of those examined in the 3-month period failed to qualify medically, mentally, or morally.

More than 210,500 were found qualified, and with those in the examined and qualified pool as of the end of June, was the source of nearly 134,000 men who were either inducted or enlisted after preinduction examination in the 3-month period.

Calls Altered For November And December

The Secretary of Defense has notified the Director of Selective Service that the U.S. Marine Corps has canceled its requested draft call for December 1965, due to an increase in volunteer enlistments. The Marine Corps had requested 1,024 men during the month of December.

The announced total draft call of 5,224 personnel to be obtained from Selective Service in December was reduced to 40,200, all of whom will be for service in the U.S. Army.

The November call from the Secretary of Defense was amended twice. Originally the call was for 6,450 men, including 28,400 for the Army, 4,000 for the Navy, and 4,050 for the Marine Corps. Later the Navy canceled its November call, but subsequently the Army increased its call to 34,300. The total November call eventually was for 18,350 men, the Army increase more than making up for the Navy cancellation.

The number of men volunteering for enlistment in the Armed Forces in the 3-month period following the President's announcement of the buildup in military strength for Vietnam has increased almost 60 percent over the same 3-month period last year.

The greatest gain in recruitment in the August, September, October period was in the Marine Corps which showed an increase of 113 percent, followed by the Navy with 89 percent, Air Force 66 percent, and 28 percent for the Army.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20433.

General Esmay Exemplified System At Its Best

(Continued from page 1)

his home, so he did his duty to his church, and gave his efforts for the improvement of his city and State. It follows that he practiced, long before it was pronounced by President Kennedy, the rule of his life to ask what he could do for his country rather than to seek to learn what his Nation could do for him.

He has set a high standard for us in the Selective Service System, if we can but catch the reflections of the things he did and particularly if we can learn how he did them.

General Esmay, by constant awareness, was attuned to the basic philosophy of the Selective Service System. So imbued was he with its philosophy that no technicality of words ever prevented him from following the spirit of that philosophy. He possessed the courage to accept the responsibility for acting as he considered right. His wisdom and unusual judgment and an abund-

ance of common sense were always available to him.

The Selective Service System bows in sorrow at the passing of one of its greatest members. Our memorial to him must be to emulate to the best of our abilities, the kind of a member of our organization he was. He left the example of his life as a heritage to the Selective Service System. It is our responsibility to keep that heritage ever bright.

VA conducts about 7,000 medical research projects investigating cancer, heart and blood diseases, geriatric ailments, mental illness, and spectrum of human disability.

Sales of U.S. Savings Stamps, principally through the Treasury's School Savings Program, average more than \$18 million annually. More than 100 million separate stamps are sold each year.

Classification Picture October 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total	30,917,205
I-A and I-A-O	
Single, or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	123,847
Not examined	85,412
Not available for induction or examination	527,574
Induction or examination postponed	7,214
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	93,188
Not examined	325,372
Not available for induction or examination	50,722
Induction or examination postponed	130
26 years and older with liability extended	73,164
Under 19 years of age	545,159
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,040,000
I-C	
Inducted	270,441
Enlisted or commissioned	1,641,215
I-O	
Examined and qualified	2,831
Not examined	5,676
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	3,128
I-W	
At work	2,595
Released	5,858
I-D Members of reserve component	1,046,600
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	3,044
High school	471,733
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	190,103
II-A Apprentice	21,031
II-C Agricultural deferment	20,205
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,642,243
III-A Dependency deferment	3,265,813
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,370,124
IV-B Officials	56
IV-C Aliens	10,360
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	88,305
IV-F Not qualified	2,443,436
V-A Over age liability	13,540,626

Twenty Years Ago

Plans for the presentation at the White House of awards to representative local board members from each State were announced 20 years ago this month. The ceremonies were scheduled for January 21, 1946, in the East Room of the White House. Fifty-four local board members chosen by lot from among uncompensated personnel with more than 5 years of service were invited to the ceremonies in the White House. Presentation of the Selective Service Medal to other unpaid members of the System was to be made in the States by the Governors at ceremonies arranged by the State Directors. The medal, inscribed "Awarded in the Name of

the Congress of the United States for Faithful and Loyal Service, had been authorized by the Congress and approved by the President. Approximately 100,000 citizens who had served 2 years or more in uncompensated offices of the System were to receive the medal.

Commenting on the award of the Selective Service Medal, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, wrote in the December 1945, issue of the System's monthly bulletin:

"The war is won—and in its winning the Selective Service System can well claim it had a share. I contributed to the winning of the war because it was the agency and the symbol of a national resolve to do whatever must be done to defeat our enemies. The award now being made to its devoted patriotic personnel is the symbol of the Nation's recognition of their work in the war.

"But the peace must also be won for democracy, or the victories of war are as naught. And in the winning of the peace Selective Service must continue to play an important role in finding a place for each veteran who is no longer necessary to the effective operation of the Armed Forces.

"I am confident that the personnel of Selective Service have the knowledge, the experience, and the will to do this job in a manner to win commendation similar to that our Nation now accords to their services in war."

Forces Enlist 32,175 From Examined Pool

Local boards of the Selective Service System, in addition to the induction of 26,836 men in September, could measure the extent to which they met their responsibility of maintaining the strength of the Armed Forces, active and reserve, from reports that showed more than 32,000 registrants enlisted after being found qualified for service on preinduction examination. Many of those who enlisted were men who enlisted after being ordered for induction.

The active forces enlisted 15,013 from the examined and qualified pool of the local boards. The reserve components, including the National Guard, enlisted 17,162.

Reflecting the familiar experience in manpower procurement of enlistments proportionate to calls for induction, the numbers enlisting after passing the Armed Forces examination has climbed steadily since the President announced in July that induction calls would be increased and recruiting stepped up.

July enlistments after preinduction examination were 16,122. In August, they were 23,149.

The Armed Forces have recently announced even higher enlistments, including thousands enlisted prior to delivery for examination by local boards.

Among the regular forces, the Air Force enlisted 5,766 men who had been found qualified for induction after examination; the Army, 4,055; the Navy, 3,988; the Marine Corps, 912; and the Coast Guard, 292.

The Army National Guard enlisted in September, 5,764 registrants who had passed the preinduction examination, and the Air National Guard, 459.

Among the other Reserve components, the Navy Reserve enlisted 2,988; the Army Reserve, 2,376; the Marine Corps Reserve, 895; the Air Force Reserve, 234; and the Coast Guard Reserve, 117.

Liberalization of deferment policies continued 20 years ago following victory in World War II, and sharply reduced calls for manpower from the Armed Forces.

Local boards were instructed in December 1945, to defer registrant with one or more children, and not to induct volunteers for induction with three or more children.

Public Law 268 amended the "GI Bill" to liberalize educational and loan benefits the bill provided for veterans.

Conscientious objectors 38 and over, and those 35 and over with years of service in civilian public service camps were being released 20 years ago this month. Those with 4 years or more in the camps regardless of age, were to be released by January 1, 1946.

On December 3, 1945, State Directors were informed that student in schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathy should be deferred if certified by the school to be bona fide student in a full-time course which allow no more than a 3-month vacation.

On December 10, 1945, State Directors were informed that all men who enlisted in the Armed Forces may be counted in filling calls by the local boards.

Registrant's View On Military Service Typical of Most

A 19-year-old Georgia registrant, ordered to report for his preinduction examination, responded with a letter of cheer to Carolina D. Frazer, Clerk of Local Board No. 110, of Columbus.

"This is a letter to inform you just how much I would like to become a member of the Armed Service so I can really have a part in protecting our country," he wrote.

Expressing his concern over the fact that some American youths seek questionable ways to avoid service, he observed that it would be a wonderful thing to have peace with all, "but it is also no more than right to help keep the wonderful things we possess as a free people."

In her comment on the letter the clerk noted a fact familiar to all in Selective Service that "there are so many others like him, but they don't all take the time and trouble to express their convictions in writing."

Numbers Examined, Rejected, Fall For 18-Year-Olds

A relatively small contingent of 18-year-olds was examined by the Armed Forces in September under the early examination project of the President's Manpower Conservation Program.

Only 7,358 registrants 18, out of school and otherwise not deferred or exempt, were delivered for examination under the program to determine as early as possible the defects of those rejected for rehabilitation purposes.

Of the total examined, only 2,430 were found disqualified. This rejection rate was only about 33 percent, the lowest experienced in any month since the program began July 1, 1964. During most of the 15 months, in the neighborhood of 30,000 registrants were examined at age 18, and the rejection rate was about 42 percent in most of those months.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Arthur C. Harris, Member Local Board No. 138, San Diego, California; Emild I. Johnson, Former Clerk, Local Board No. 42, Spartanburg, South Carolina; Samuel S. Stein, Chairman, Appeal Panel No. 1, Honolulu, Hawaii; Lt. Col. Ralph B. Stevens, Member Selective Service Reserve Unit, Des Moines, Iowa; Col. F. W. Dixon, Commanding Officer, Reserve Unit, Detroit, Michigan; and Col. Donald L. Hunt, Commanding Officer, Reserve Unit, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Surgeon General's Office Periodical Discusses Armed Service Qualifications

The following is the last of two installments of an article discussing Armed Forces medical, mental and moral standards which appeared in a recent supplement to "Health of the Army," published by the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army. While there have been and may be, from time to time, further modifications by the Armed Forces of, particularly, the mental standards of acceptability, the article primarily is explanatory of the nature and objectives of the various tests, and it is for this reason that it is reproduced here as information of interest to members of the Selective Service System.

Under the mental standards established by the 1951 Universal Military Training and Service Act, the minimum qualifying score was fixed at 10 percentile. Examinees within the range below 10 percentile score are classed as mentally unfit for military service. In practice,

not all examinees who fail the test (below 10 percentile score) are considered disqualified for military service for mental reasons. A "terminal screening" has been prescribed for examinees scoring below 10 percentile, if their educational or occupational backgrounds and other information seem to indicate that they should not have failed the test. If the findings on the terminal screening are at variance with the score attained on the mental test, the examinee is declared administratively acceptable.

In order to provide a broad classification of the examinees' degrees of trainability, the percentile scores on the AFQT were allocated into five mental groups.

The mental grouping indicates gradation of trainability. Some 7 percent (93-100 percentiles) of the standard population were designated as mental group I—the highest mental group. Similarly, 28 percent were classed as mental group II (65-92 percentile interval); 34 percent as mental group III (31-64 percentile interval); 21 percent as mental group IV (10-30 percentile interval)—the lowest qualified mental group; and 10 percent as mental group V (9 and below percentile)—mentally disqualified.

While the 10 percentile score on the AFQT was originally established as the minimum requirement on that test, other tests and requirements were added subsequently.

This additional testing was brought about by military experience which revealed that an appreciable number of the youths who qualified on the AFQT in mental group IV did not possess sufficient specific aptitude to assimilate training in even the most basic military skills. Consequently, in order to eliminate such mentally unfit individuals from mental group IV, the Army Classification Battery supplementary testing was established at the AFES for examinees in mental group IV. It was designed to provide a desired measure of a person's aptitudes for specific military assignment. In mid-September 1961, the ACB tests were replaced (except in overseas areas) by the Army Qualification Battery, which in turn was replaced in July 1962 by a new version of AQB. At the present time, the AQB comprises the following seven aptitude areas: 1N—Infantry; AE—Armor, Artillery, or Engineering; EL—Electronics; GM—General Maintenance; MM—Motor Maintenance; CL—Clerical; and GT—General Technical. Until May 1963, the minimum mental requirement for those in mental group IV was a score of 90 in each of any two of these aptitude areas. In May 1963, the minimum mental standards for the aptitude areas were raised by requiring that the examinees in mental group IV have a minimum score of 80 on the GT (General Technical) aptitude area,

(Continued on page 4)

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of September 30, 1965.

Relative standing of the 43 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	16.98
Puerto Rico.....	15.97
Idaho.....	13.29
Wyoming.....	9.18
Oklahoma.....	9.06
Nebraska.....	8.99
Wisconsin.....	8.71
Utah.....	8.62
North Dakota.....	7.80
Virgin Islands.....	7.64
Alabama.....	7.50
Delaware.....	7.49
West Virginia.....	7.29
Mississippi.....	7.27
Vermont.....	7.18
Washington.....	7.16
New Hampshire.....	6.93
Kentucky.....	6.50
North Carolina.....	6.34
Nevada.....	6.13
Maryland.....	6.10
Hawaii.....	5.94
Missouri.....	5.89
Rhode Island.....	5.86
Minnesota.....	5.64
New Jersey.....	5.60
Ohio.....	5.59
South Dakota.....	5.59
Montana.....	5.58
Virginia.....	5.48
New York State.....	5.44
Arizona.....	5.37
Georgia.....	5.29
Kansas.....	5.23
Illinois.....	5.05
National Headquarters.....	4.65
Indiana.....	4.64
Michigan.....	4.62
Maine.....	4.36
District of Columbia.....	4.27
Florida.....	4.08
Connecticut.....	4.04
Alaska.....	2.55

Small Yield of Additional Manpower Seen As Result of Modified Mental Standards

A modification of the mental standards for induction in the case of high school graduates has been announced by the Secretary of Defense. The System was informed of the change in standards by Operations Bulletin No. 283, issued October 28, 1965.

The new standards provide that high school graduates who score 16

through 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test will be mentally qualified for induction even though they do not achieve the minimum passing scores on the Army Qualification Battery. Such registrants will be administered the AQB and their scores recorded, however.

The new standards became effective November 1, 1965, for tests administered on and after that date, either on preinduction or induction examination.

Local boards were requested by Operations Bulletin No. 283 to identify those who are high school graduates in Item No. 10 of the Record of Induction (DD Form 47) from whatever evidence of high school graduation there may be in the registrant's file, including his own statement on questionnaires.

There is no plan at the present time to apply these standards to men found disqualified before November 1.

The additional number who will be found qualified under the new standards is not expected to be large. High school graduates quite generally score above 30 on the AFQT, and a good proportion of those scoring 16 through 30 on the test could be expected to achieve the minimum scores on the AQB and be qualified under former standards.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20540. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

October 28, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 283, Subject: "Reduced Mental Standards for Certain High School Graduates," concerning a change in mental standards for induction for certain high school graduates effective November 1, 1965.

New Legislation Does Not Affect Board Functions

Members of Selective Service have been interested in legislation in the current Congress, now Public Law 89-332, which affected the right of persons to be represented in matters before Federal agencies. When the legislation was being considered by the Congress, there was some concern over the effect it might be deemed to have on the provision of Selective Service Regulations. "That no registrant may be represented before the local board by anyone acting as attorney or legal counsel."

The public law, approved November 8, 1965, provides that "Any person who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any State, possession, territory, Commonwealth, or the District of Columbia may represent others before any agency upon filing with the agency a written declaration that he is currently qualified as provided by this subsection and is authorized to represent the particular party in whose behalf he acts."

The Committees on the Judiciary of both the House and the Senate in reporting the bill pointed out that its purpose was to do away with agency-established admission requirements for licensed attorneys, and thus allow persons to be represented before agencies by counsel of their choice.

Taking cognizance of the special nature of Selective Service operations, the report on the bill by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, points out:

"In this connection the committee wishes to make clear that the bill would not affect the operation of the boards of the Selective Service System. The functions performed under the Universal Military Training and Service Act are expressly excluded from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act, except those relating to public information. Under regulations prescribed by the President a registrant may not be represented before a local board by an attorney. This is because of the large number of registrants involved, the informality of procedures, and the need for a capacity to provide large numbers of men quickly for service. The present bill is designed to do away with special agency bars where Congress has given an affirmative right to representation. It does not extend a right of representation to the Selective Service System, where the right does not now exist."

It's an ideal Christmas gift—available in a wide range of prices, fits in small packages and gets more valuable the longer you keep it. It's a U.S. Savings Bond, on sale where you bank.

Demands for Manpower Forecast Inductions From 4th Category

(Continued from page 1)

trants born in 1946, and had already turned 19. There were outstanding against this pool, calls for more than 112,000 men through December.

Although additional men are constantly entering the pool through attainment of age 19 and by loss of deferments, there is a heavy loss through disqualification on examination, to enlistments, and other reclassifications. Slightly more than 500,000 were added to total registration in the last quarter of 1964, an indication of the numbers who will turn 19 in the last quarter of 1965.

The fact that losses from the manpower pool making up the third category in the sequence of selection can be expected to far exceed additions during the last 3 months of 1965 is forecast in the decline

from June 30, to September 30, 1965, of that group, a period in which the total inductions were approximately 62,500.

On June 30, 1965, the examined and not examined together totaled about 520,000 unmarried men, 19 to 26. It fell to 443,000 at the end of July, to 312,000 at the end of August, and to 209,000 at the end of September. The decline from the end of August to the end of September was more than 100,000 even though registrants married after August 26 were treated as single men, and were retained in the third category in the sequence of selection.

During the 3-month period, inductions, enlistments, and other losses from the pool exceeded input by approximately 311,000.

During the last quarter of this calendar year, inductions and enlistments are much heavier, and additions to the pool are not expected to increase significantly, even though local boards are looking more closely at marginal deferment cases.

The fourth category in the sequence of selection, men 19 to 26 who were married on or before August 26, 1965, and who maintain a bona fide family relationship in the home with the wife, was reduced somewhat in September primarily as a result of the review directed by the July 29 Operations Bulletin.

At the end of August there were about 477,000 in the fourth category available for service. Nearly 100,000 had been examined and were qualified, and the remainder had not yet been examined.

At the end of September, this total was about 418,500. The examined and qualified portion was about 93,000.

The decline represents primarily reclassification as the result of registrants becoming fathers or acquiring other bases for deferment. There is no source of additions to this category of available registrants.

Preinduction examination of this category has been increasing since October 1, 1965. The rejection rate in recent months has been about 45 percent on preinduction examination.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Alabama: Mrs. Zora Guy Smith, Air Force.

Connecticut: Elizabeth R. Hannon and Madeline M. Nelson, Air Force.

Florida: Robert C. Dove and Mrs. Lois E. Merry, Air Force.

Michigan: Mrs. Leona M. Chapman, Millard F. Cornwell, Mrs. Lillian M. Penn, and Mrs. Eleanor M. Everett, Army.

North Carolina: Mrs. Anna W. Pell, Air Force.

Texas: Jesse E. Skrivanek, Mrs. Margaret E. Davis, Mrs. Peggy A. Sykes, Mrs. Virginia A. Dare, Mrs. Wilhemina M. Follette, Mrs. Victoria S. Reyes, Mrs. Dorothy T. Buttes, Mrs. Ruby B. Heimann, Mrs. Mozell F. Dome, Mrs. Ina K. Snipes, Mrs. Suzanne M. Wylie, Mrs. Margaret G. Fossler, Mrs. Constance W. Cook, Miss Evelyn Miller, Mrs. Naomi L. Moody, Miss Ruth B. Wevv, Mrs. Evelyn M. Jennison, Fernando S. Vela, and Mrs. Evelyn G. Roberts, Army; Miss Linda S. Bonham, Air Force.

Military Obligation, Service Rewards Subject of Books, Revised Editions

Two books, one newly published and the other a third revision, discuss in some detail the obligations and opportunities of military service, including the operation of Selective Service.

The most recently published book is "You and the Draft" by Monro MacCloskey, Brigadier General USAF (Ret.). The book, about 200 pages in hard cover, discusses not only the operation of Selective Service, but the opportunities in all branches of service through enlistment and officer programs. It was published by Richards Rosen Press, New York, and is one in the pub-

lisher's "Military Research Series."

Bantam Books has issued a revised paperback edition of *The Student's Guide to Military Service* by Michael Harwood. This book was first published in 1962 and a second edition was published in January 1965. The book also explores in considerable detail Selective Service operations and the various enlistment and officer procurement programs of the Armed Forces.

A third recent book of the same type is *How to Serve and Get Ahead in the Armed Forces* by Jack Raymond, published by Crowell-Collier Press in 1963.

Armed Services Standards Are Discussed

(Continued from page 3)

plus a minimum score of 90 in each of any two of the other aptitude areas. Under the current requirements, GT is mandatory as a qualifying aptitude area, in addition to any two other aptitude areas. GT measures general ability such as understanding of written instructions or directions. The purpose of making the GT requirement mandatory was to gain further assurance that the examinee will be able to perform successfully in the aptitude areas for which he qualified. Examinees in mental group IV who fail to attain the required minima on the aptitude areas are classified as "Trainability Limited." Such persons, currently not acceptable for military service, would qualify under mobilization or emergency conditions.

The Armed Forces Qualification Test was specifically designed for predicting ability to perform in the military training and on military jobs in general. It does not measure literacy, but the more literate tend to achieve better scores; similarly, it is not a measure of academic aptitude or achievement, but young men who do well in school generally do well in military life also; and in general young men with more education tend to perform better in the military service than do those with less education. Past and present studies indicate definite correlation between educational achievement and the scores on the AFQT. While it is true that some youths with a high school or even with some college education may fail the AFQT or AQB, their proportion is negligible compared with that of youths of lower educational achievement.

A youth's score on the AFQT (or AQB) depends on several factors; on the level of his educational attainment; on the quality of his education; and on the knowledge he gained from his educational training or otherwise—in and outside of school. These are interrelated factors, which vary with the youth's socioeconomic and cultural environment, in addition to his innate ability to learn.

The following persons cannot qualify for military service for moral reasons: (a) Those having significant criminal records; (b) those exhibiting criminal tendencies, demonstrated by frequent difficulties with law enforcement agencies, or indicating definite antisocial tendencies, such as alcoholism or drug addiction, or other traits of character that would render them unfit to associate with military personnel; and (c) those who have been previously separated from the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable or for the good of the service.

Persons disqualified for military service for such reasons are classified as "administrative" disqualifications.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVI

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1966

Number 1

Married Men Being Reached In Many States

Virtually all States expect to be sending the first four sequences of selection to fill induction quotas by next month, according to reports and estimates gathered early in December.

Approximately half of the States send the first four sequences in December.

Forecasts by various State Directors that they soon would be unable to fill quotas without calling men 19-26 who were married on or before August 26, 1965, were widely publicized in November.

While considerable public interest was evidenced in the fact that men married on or before August 26 would be reached for induction, their delayed status was a relatively brief episode in Selective Service operations.

Prior to September 10, 1963, when the Selective Service regulations were amended to place married men 19-26 behind single men in that age group in the sequence of selection, marriage had no effect when a registrant was reached for induction. The deferment of married men whose only dependent is a wife has been prohibited by law since 1951 except in cases of extreme hardship.

Similarly, marriage has had no effect on the time a registrant is reached for induction in the cases of men married after August 26, 1965, when regulations again were amended by Executive order.

Army, Marines Participate in January Call

The Department of Defense requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 38,280 men in January 1966.

The January call was in accordance with the planned expansion of military strengths for Viet Nam after allowance for estimated losses and accessions through voluntary enlistment programs.

Of the inductees called in January, 29,300 will be assigned to the Army and 8,980 to the Marine Corps.

The Navy and Air Force did not place calls with Selective Service during January.

The call brings to approximately 3,487,000 the number inducted since 1948.

Deferment of Students Discussed in Depth

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Student deferment has been the subject of considerable public discussion in recent months since the larger demands for manpower for the Armed Forces has lowered the induction age into the college ages. In the following article, the Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, discusses the entire subject in depth, reviewing its history, pertinent legislative provisions, its philosophy, and other aspects.

STUDENT DEFERMENTS

The United States, for the past several months, has been increasing its Armed Forces. Prior to this increase the supply of young men available for induction was great enough to permit the minimum requirements for deferment. This was particularly true in the deferment of students. The suspension of the Selective Service College Qualification Test and the class standings was a method used to implement reduction in requirements for student deferment.

It must always be remembered that young men for many and compelling reasons constitute the great bulk of the Armed Forces. It follows that mobilization in any volume affects primarily the agencies engaged in the training of young men. These are largely schools, colleges, and universities.

Deferments for educational purposes in World War I were restricted generally to medical students. Ministerial students were exempt. In World War II exemption for ministerial students was reenacted. Initially the induction of all students was postponed until the end of the academic year in which selected. The deferment of medical and dental students was continued, and, until the manpower shortage became serious, students training for professions short in supply used in the production of munitions were considered for deferment on an individual basis. Before the end of the war even the deferment of engineers and scientists almost ceased.

Between World War II and the Korean War a study was made by a committee of prominent scientists, engineers, and educators under appointment by the Director of Selective Service. From their report, a system of examination and class standing was initiated to evaluate students in order to assist the local boards in their classification.

However, to preserve the classification authority of the local board, the Selective Service Law was amended to provide that no local board should be required to defer any student solely on the basis of a grade on any test or a standing in class or any other evaluation of that character. The Congress also increased the liability of all deferred registrants from 26 to 35 years of age to insure a longer period for them to be available for induction.

The examination and the class standing method was suspended after the calls dropped and the supply of registrants increased.

The deferment of a student is based on a determination that he is fulltime and remains a satisfactory student. There is a lack of uniformity among educational institutions as to the num-

(Continued on page 2)

Examined Men Enlist Heavily In October

Enlistments by the regular and reserve forces from among registrants who have been examined and found qualified for induction numbered 36,242 in October. That number reflects the stepped up processing of men for induction to meet larger induction calls.

Enlistments of examined and qualified registrants by the regular forces numbered 16,839. The regular Air Force enlisted 5,740; the Army 5,055; the Navy, 4,617; the Marine Corps, 1,240; and the Coast Guard, 187.

The National Guard enlisted 7,359 of which 325 enlisted in the Air National Guard.

The reserve forces enlisted 12,044 examined and qualified registrants during the month. The Navy reserve enlisted 5,301; the Army reserve, 4,201; the Marine Corps reserve, 1,942; the Air Force reserve, 485; and the Coast Guard reserve, 115.

Enlistments by registrants after they have been delivered for preinduction examination and found qualified have climbed to the October level from a total of 16,122 in July, the month in which the President announced that induction calls would be doubled.

Examination Rate Tops 150,000 During October

More than 153,000 registrants received Armed Forces preinduction examinations during October, a slight increase over the approximately 151,000 examined in September. Since July 1, 1965, local boards have delivered more than 546,000 for examination.

The rate of rejection in October was slightly more than 40 percent.

Only a scattering of 18-year-olds, 5,183, were examined during the month under the early examination program.

October Increase In Forces Reported

The active duty strength of the Armed Forces was 2,759,440 at the end of October, according to preliminary data gathered by the Department of Defense. The figure was an increase of nearly 36,000 over the figure for the end of September.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Deferment of Students Discussed in Depth

(Continued from page 1)

ber of hours required for fulltime standing. Local boards must use their best judgment in each individual case.

When a student is satisfactory is, of course, a matter of judgment and by law the local board must decide this question. The information possessed by the school is of the greatest importance but to be valuable it must be furnished to the local board in timely fashion. This places a responsibility on educational institutions that is both difficult and time consuming, but it must be met. Satisfactory participation cannot be assumed. Evidence must be positive.

The Selective Service System understands that institutions expel and suspend for other than academic reasons. Violation of institutional rules results in a student's becoming less than satisfactory to the institution. When this is reported to the local board, it causes his reclassification. Currently this reclassification is likely to result in very early induction.

The Selective Service System understands that educational institutions declare students unsatisfactory even when they are recipients of grades well above passing. The right and necessity to do so is recognized.

Similarly, a student to be satisfactory to the local board must not disobey the law or regulations of the Selective Service System. Perhaps it cannot be repeated too often that the Congress made liable for service all registrants 18½ to 25, inclusive. By law they are in Class I-A until, by local board action, they are placed in some other classification. No classification other than I-A remains when the facts that supported the deferred classification change. No registrant is deferred unless it be in the national health, safety, or interest. Deferment is not for the convenience of the individual registrant, although the Nation's interest may at times coincide with the registrant's desires.

Military service is a privilege and obligation of free men in a democratic form of government. It follows that the induction of a registrant is not, and cannot be, a punishment. The Congress having declared all male citizens within specified ages obligated to serve and having delegated to the local board the decision as to when they shall serve, the local board is not acting arbitrarily when it reclassifies into I-A a registrant it had formerly removed from I-A. This the board must do when the registrant violates the terms by which he secured the deferment in the first place.

These are dangerous and uncertain times. All on the campus, of course, share all of the uncertainties of other citizens. If the uncertainty seems greater for the student it is because he is of critical military age and because he has more to lose should our way of life suffer serious disarrangement.

The Selective Service System is well aware of the need to train our youth; more so, I believe, than the great majority of our citizens. But, likewise, the Selective Service System knows equally well that the registrant, as a student, is only a potential asset for national survival. If dangers are great enough in the present there is no question that if necessary the efforts of all citizens must be used in insuring the survival of the Nation. Survival there must be. Without it all other questions are moot.

The Selective Service System for a quarter of a century has

Average Dating System Benefits Buyers of Bonds

A liberalized average-dating system for United States Savings Bonds to benefit Federal civilian and military Payroll Savers has been announced by the Treasury Department.

Under the new system, \$50 and higher denomination Bonds, which many people prefer to buy, will be dated as of the first day of the month in which half of the purchase price is accumulated, regardless of the total number of payroll deductions required to buy the Bond. Previously, these Bonds were average-dated only if purchased with five or more payroll deductions. Under the new system, just as in the past, average-dating does not apply to the \$25 denomination.

A typical example of the application of this new ruling would be the case of the Federal employee who makes no change in his periodic payroll deductions, but chooses to receive one \$50 Bond rather than two \$25 Bonds. He will receive the \$50 Bond at the same time as the second \$25 Bond would have been delivered. However, under the new rules, the one \$50 Bond, compared with the aggregate of two \$25 Bonds, gives the employee the financial advantage of earlier issue dates on the average, meaning earlier beginning of interest earning and earlier maturity.

Anticipating that large numbers of Federal Government Payroll Savers will take advantage of this opportunity to buy larger denomination Bonds, with average-dating, the Treasury Department foresees significant reductions in handling costs under the new system.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Alabama: Mrs. Nell G. Roberts and Mrs. Mary L. Lewis, Marine Corps.

Florida: Mildred A. Haller, Marilyn J. Halligan, Ernest E. Johnson, Martha L. Reteneller, and Mildred J. Windsor, Air Force.

Kentucky: Pearl Maggard, Sally Hoenig, Blanche Brown, Edna Asch, Frances Jones, Mary Vance, Juanita Sheegog, Janet Moore, Marion Ratliff, Ella Mae Evans, Ima Gene McClure, and Madeline Caffee, Army; Clara Stewart, Gusie Adams, Clemmie Menefee, James Pickle, Clara Phillips, Martha Rose, Shirley Wilson, Georgia Jenkins, Evelyn East, Linda Morgan, Lizette Hunter, Shirley Abell, and Edgar Kash, Navy; Wanda Austin, Sara Jennens, Glenna Dean, Hattie C. Hume, Edith Cline, Sara McGarvey, Marian Hay, and Anna Forsyth, Air Force; Charlene Turner, Roy Duncan, Freda Dyer, Roberta Cooper, Joyce McBride, Army and Air Force; Rose Mary Ballard, Vivian Moore, Virginia Davis, Marine Corps; Edith Garrison, Jessie L. Mobley, Charlotte Kennard, and Gladys Slusher, Army and Navy; Martha Johnson, Kaye Rowland, Carolyn Williams, Lorine Brock, Army, Air Force and Navy; Alice Curtis, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps; Helen Rowley, Navy and Marine Corps, and Dorothy Rhoads, National Guard.

Maryland: Mrs. Mariam Goldberg, Army.

Vermont: Mrs. Mary C. Dodge, Mrs. Marion A. Gowdey, and Mrs. Emily C. Simpson, Army.

tried to defer the maximum number of students other over-riding demands would permit. It will continue to do so but this is not a one-way street. The student must prove by his contributions to society after college that the training was worth the time. He must demonstrate during college that he is progressing toward the objectives for which he is being trained and that he is the kind of an individual that should be trained. It is recognized by educational institutions that breaking their rules disqualifies a student from being a satisfactory student. It should be just as clear that breaking and defying the laws of the Nation are even greater evidence of failure to remain a satisfactory student.

What may eventually be the requirements for a student deferment depend on factors completely outside of our Nation. It would be worse than useless for me to speculate. Today the Selective Service System hopes by the cooperation of educational institutions and particularly the individual student to have in school those who clearly demonstrate they are meeting the requirements for fulltime standing and are satisfactory in every respect. None of us can control yesterday or tomorrow; we can meet today by putting the best we have into doing better today's task. For the student, that means the maximum in effort and the highest in devotion to the best image of a student. For the administrative staffs of educational institutions it means their best efforts to inform the local boards of those students who are less promising.

Twenty Years Ago

As the New Year began 20 years ago this month, the Selective Service System, deeply involved in veterans reemployment and demands for manpower to maintain the Armed Forces during a demobilization program, also faced the uncertainty of its future after May 15, 1946.

President Truman, at ceremonies during which he presented newly authorized medals to representatives of the uncompensated personnel of the System, alerted those attending to the possibility that they could be called on to operate a universal military training program.

Congressional committees in January 1946 were conducting hearings on whether to extend the Selective Service System beyond May 15, 1946, the date of its expiration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

The Nation's military leaders told the Congress that the Act must be extended if the Armed Forces were to fulfill their demobilization

promises and maintain forces at the size required to meet the Nation's commitments. In a message to the Congress, the President said that extension of the Act was "the only way we can get the men and bring back our veterans."

Military leaders told Congress that the Armed Forces would need about 50,000 men per month up to July 1, 1946, to maintain a 1,500,000-man force and to continue current demobilization policies.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, pointed out to the Congress that under policies then in force men in the numbers requested could not be supplied as replacements. He made four recommendations which he believed would enable the System to supply 50,000 men per month. They were:

1. Immediate extension of the Selective Service Act.

2. Amend the act to provide for a definite period of service. He suggested that inasmuch as Congress had authorized 18-month enlistments, such a period of service would seem appropriate for inductees.

3. That the War and Navy Departments lower physical standards and apply them so as to produce the numbers of men required.

4. That persons with substantially less than 18 months of service be submitted for reinduction.

The Director of Selective Service summarized for the Congress the reasons why Selective Service would be unable under policies then in force to supply the needed number of men. Those reasons were (1) heavy recruiting of men 17 through 25 for 18 months of service; (2) elimination of the induction of illiterates; (3) liberal deferment policies for students, teachers, scientific research workers and other necessary men; (4) postponement of the induction of high school students to complete studies; (5) more rigid application of physical standards by the Army and Navy following V-J day, resulting in more rejections.

In presenting medals for their patriotic service to representatives of the Systems corps of uncompensated personnel, President Truman said to the group attending the White House ceremonies:

"You have done a job that was not a happy one but which was absolutely essential for the winning of the war. You still have a job to do in assisting those veterans when they return from war to peace. And after that job is done you will have, in all probability, a chance to help implement a military training program which has been recommended to the Congress by the President."

During the ceremonies, the President presented the Distinguished Service Medal to General Hershey, who in turn pinned a Selective Service Medal on the President for his efforts for the System in the Senate, as Vice President and as President.



AN ARMY OFFICER with the Minnesota Selective Service System, Maj. Lloyd H. Owen, presides as his son, Michael Lloyd Owen takes the oath of enlistment in the U.S. Navy.

Col. Oyasato Named Director For Hawaii

Col. Henry C. Oyasato has been named State Director of Selective Service for Hawaii, effective November 15, 1965.

Colonel Oyasato served in the European Theater of Operations in World War II with the 442d Infantry regiment in which he enlisted in March of 1943. He was commissioned in 1944 and served with the regiment until his release from active duty in 1946.

Thereafter he remained active in the Army Reserve and was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1963.

The newly appointed State Director is a customs inspector in charge of the Honolulu Airport Customs station.

A native of Hawaii, he studied economics at the University of Hawaii. He was awarded a bachelor's degree in 1948.

Reserve, Guard Training Session For San Diego

Training conference No. 8 for National Guard and Reserve officers assigned for Selective Service for training and future duty will be held February 5-19, 1966, at the Naval Amphibious Base, San Diego, Calif.

Reserve units from Los Angeles, Phoenix, Reno, Nev., Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz, Calif., are scheduled to participate. Also attending the conference will be National Guard Selective Service Sections from Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah.

Local Board Clerk Proud of Family's Record of Service

Local Boards report now and then the patriotic records of military service compiled by the families of registrants.

But local board members, clerks, and other members of the System are from families with outstanding records of contributions through military service.

Phyllis E. Hajek, Clerk of Local Board No. 51 of Philip, S. Dak., is proud of her family's record of military service.

She writes that she has five brothers who are serving or have served. One volunteered in the Army and one enlisted in the Paratroopers in World War II. The other three are in the Army, Marine Corps, and the Navy.

Her husband and one of her brothers-in-law served in the Army in World War II; another brother-in-law has over 22 years in the Army. A third brother-in-law and two of Mrs. Hajek's uncles all lost their lives in service in World War II.

Board Chairman Compiles Record

Local Board No. 90 of Orange, Va., is proud of the record of dedication to his duties compiled by Mr. A. P. Beirne, Chairman of the board.

Mr. Beirne has been chairman of the local board since 1948, and in that period had missed only one local board meeting. That was due to illness.

Minnesota Officer Fully Supports Aid in Recruiting

Selective Service views very seriously its function of supporting recruiting and otherwise furnishing men by indirect means to the Armed Forces, active and reserve.

Thousands of members of the System have been recognized as honorary recruiters and with various certificates from the recruiting services. The local boards are familiar with the fact that thousands of young men are enlisting each month after examination for induction and after induction orders have been issued. Such enlistments are widely recognized as procured by Selective Service.

But Maj. Lloyd H. Owen of the Minnesota State Headquarters, and an officer of the U.S. Army on active duty demonstrates that he is all out for the System's function of supplying men by indirect means. Michael Lloyd Owen, Major and Mrs. Owen's son, enlisted in the Navy October 20, 1965, in Minneapolis.

There is no report on how Michael Owen settled on service in the Navy. But the Navy is quite proud of the fact that Major Owen conducted the enlistment ceremony, swearing in his son. Major Owen is manpower officer for Minnesota State Headquarters.

All Series E United States Savings Bonds now being sold carry an automatic 10-year extension option beyond their original maturity date.

System Loses First Place in Bond Program For Quarter Ended Sept. 30; Clerk Tells How Purchases Bring Future Home Nearer

The Selective Service System slipped in its bond buying and the Tennessee Valley Authority gained to take first place among Federal agencies for the quarter ended September 30, 1965.

In Selective Service, participation in bond buying by 98 percent of the employees for the quarter was a decline from its mark of 98.4 percent participation for the quarter ended June 30, 1965.

Tennessee Valley Authority employees recorded 98.6-percent participation for the quarter ended September 30, climbing from 98.1-percent participation in the previous quarter.

Among agencies with fewer than 1,000 employees, the Federal National Mortgage Association was in first place for the quarter ended September 30, with participation by 98.1 percent of its employees. This represented a gain by the agency from 97.4-percent participation in the previous quarter. The improvement by this agency put it ahead of the Selective Service System, and in second place among all Federal agencies.

While the System's personnel slipped a bit in the quarter, appreciation of the importance of bonds to the individual was emphasized in a letter from Glenna Dean, Clerk of Local Board No. 44 of Kentucky to the State Director, Col. Everette S. Stephenson. She wrote:

"When I began working for Selective Service in February 1963, I had only a very small amount of my salary deducted to invest in bonds. Approximately 3 months later, I increased the amount of deduction for investment in bonds to a greater amount. Then, one day when you came by the office and said, 'Glenna, why don't you buy a bond each pay period?' I did just exactly what you had suggested to me. Now, approximately 2 years later, I would like to 'pat you on the back,' (as the saying goes) for having made that wonderful suggestion.

"In December 1963 I got married, and it was rather doubtful as to whether or not I could continue to buy bonds. But, as before, everything worked out just fine. I passed the word on to Jerry, my husband, about buying bonds, and what you had said, and he also appreciates your suggestion. He now buys a \$50 bond a month to go along with the \$25 bond I buy every 2 weeks.

"It is amazing how rapidly our savings are increasing, and the realization that it may not be too far out in the future that we can start building our home which the bonds are being saved for. I am quite sure that if we had not invested our savings in bonds, that we probably would not have any money saved for our future home."

Classification Picture November 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total.....	31,063,595
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,677,424
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	94,873
Not examined.....	72,602
Not available for induction or examination.....	524,360
Induction or examination postponed.....	6,556
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	86,797
Not examined.....	273,721
Not available for induction or examination.....	68,634
Induction or examination postponed.....	368
26 years and older with liability extended.....	77,408
Under 19 years of age.....	472,105
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,084,888
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	285,070
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,667,661
I-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	2,955
Not examined.....	5,292
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,977
I-W.....	
At work.....	2,743
Released.....	5,771
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,074,522
I-S Statutory deferment	
College.....	6,125
High School.....	405,687
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	188,989
II-A Apprentice.....	21,929
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	20,458
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,765,185
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,303,677
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,381,696
IV-B Officials.....	57
IV-C Aliens.....	10,491
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	90,541
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,455,711
V-A Over age liability.....	13,603,746

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

October 15, 1965—Packet No. 82 of the Selective Service Manual, containing the following:

1. Revised pages of Part 1631 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 11241, dated August 26, 1965, comprising Amendment No. 98.

2. Revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to reflect the amendment of section 12(b)(3) by Public Law 89-152, approved August 30, 1965.

3. Reprints of certain pages that were previously contained in Packets Nos. 33 and 36.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of October 31, 1965.

Relative standing of the 42 showing the number of employees and their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	7	16.52
Puerto Rico.....	142	16.10
Idaho.....	65	13.19
Oklahoma.....	128	9.17
Wyoming.....	30	8.88
Utah.....	48	8.61
Wisconsin.....	173	8.53
Nebraska.....	77	8.46
Vermont.....	22	8.29
North Dakota.....	73	7.74
Alabama.....	141	7.66
Virgin Islands.....	4	7.64
West Virginia.....	83	7.34
Mississippi.....	116	7.32
Delaware.....	15	7.10
Kentucky.....	159	6.57
Washington.....	104	6.50
North Carolina.....	212	6.39
Nevada.....	23	6.33
Montana.....	37	6.24
New Hampshire.....	30	6.23
Maryland.....	90	6.05
Kansas.....	102	6.02
Missouri.....	150	5.86
Virginia.....	161	5.67
Minnesota.....	118	5.66
Hawaii.....	33	5.62
Rhode Island.....	31	5.59
New Jersey.....	178	5.49
Ohio.....	253	5.42
New York State.....	268	5.32
Georgia.....	163	5.32
Arizona.....	45	5.31
Illinois.....	304	4.78
Indiana.....	159	4.60
Nat'l Hdqrs.....	136	4.58
Michigan.....	280	4.53
Maine.....	39	4.42
Dist. of Col.....	23	4.06
Connecticut.....	69	3.94
Florida.....	139	3.90
Alaska.....	10	2.61

Key Manpower Inventory Plan Is Revised

A system to aid employers to evaluate the possible impact of military service on their key personnel, devised and distributed by the Engineering Manpower Commission and the Scientific Manpower Commission in 1961, has been recently updated. The system, including forms and explanations of their use, is published in booklet form and made available to employers by the Commissions.

The revised edition of the booklet, *Employer's Inventory of Critical Manpower*, was issued in September 1965. The twofold purpose of a manpower inventory, as stated in the pamphlet, is to (1) provide a method by which an employer may analyze his own manpower situation in light of the latest Selective Service and military reserve regulations, and (2) provide useful information to Selective Service which will be available in the event of national emergency, in order that withdrawal of personnel from industry may be accomplished with minimum disruption.

As was the 1961 edition of the booklet, the revised edition has been distributed by the Director of Selective Service to State Directors with a covering letter. In the letter, dated November 8, 1965, the Director of Selective Service, said:

"This program has the endorsement and strong support of the Director of Selective Service. The alerting of industry to those areas of employment in which early losses of manpower may occur in time of emergency and mobilization, and the sharing of such information with the Selective Service System, could materially assist industry and the System in meeting occupational deferment problems, and collaterally should reduce such administrative problems for the System.

"Under this program, employers will complete a separate Record of Individual (Form I) for each employee, which will be furnished to the State Director of Selective Service upon request to the employer. Employers will also complete a separate Inventory Chart (Form II) for each plant or other facility in the State, and will send a copy of Form II to the State Director for the State in which the plant or facility is located. To keep this analysis current, employers will complete new Forms I and II periodically, and copies thereof will be furnished to the appropriate State Director, as above set forth."

Headquarters Visitor

Col. Daniel Lewis, Commanding Officer of Milwaukee Air Force Reserve Unit, registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, as a visitor.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVI MAR 2 1966 WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1966

Number 2

READINESS

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System is entering another phase of operation unlike any it has experienced since the end of the Korean War. It is too early to forecast the nature of this present phase the Selective Service System is entering. The possibilities are unlimited; the probabilities will be governed by a variety of factors that defy present evaluation. Any survey of the present Selective Service System operation will indicate a past susceptible to an analysis most encouraging to all connected with the organization.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act was flexible enough to require a minimum of modification to support the degree of mobilization required to carry on the Korean War. The ability of Selective Service to expand and adapt has been proven under challenging and difficult circumstances. The

Speedup Aim In Processing Of Physicians

In a move to accelerate the pre-induction processing and commissioning of physicians the Secretary of Defense has announced modified procedures which became effective January 3.

It had been found that the results of physical examinations in many cases were not received in sufficient time to allow registrants 21 days' notice, as required by Selective Service Regulations, and still meet the induction date. Such was the case in January when the induction date was extended from January 15 to February 15.

Among the changes called for by the Secretary of Defense to eliminate unnecessary delays in processing physicians were these:

Each Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, and each numbered CONUS Army headquarters, were directed by the Secretary of the Army to eliminate 90 percent of its physician processing backlog by January 15.

On and after January 15 each of the stations and headquarters referred to are expected to process to completion 90 percent of its physician cases within 3 days after receipt.

Reports of physical examinations for physicians will be acceptable for a period of 2 years from date of examination.

Each AFES shall make the determination of acceptability for physicians who are graduates of United States medical schools and who are considered by the examining physician to be physically qualified.

principles of decentralization of authority, local autonomy, and participation of the Governors in each State have created an image of the Selective Service System that creates confidence in the Congress and the patriotic unpaid service of local board members and others of their Government, which has been a large factor in the extension of the Selective Service Law, each successive extension being accomplished with less opposition.

During these years there have been incidents in Berlin in 1961, and in Cuba in 1962 that have influenced briefly the operation of the Selective Service System. There have been periods of extremely low monthly calls and in 1964 there were the uncertainties that come with extended public discussion of the need for a law requiring compulsory service in the Armed Forces. The steadfastness of the men and women of the Selective Service System at a time of much thoughtless discussion has been a high tribute to their understanding of the world and the continuing threat to the survival of the United States of America. It was proof, if proof be needed, that long ago they had, in the words of President Kennedy, asked only what they could do for their Nation. They found what they could do and they did it.

Last autumn the tempo changed. President Johnson announced that the calls would double, that recruiting would be accelerated, and that our educational activities would be increased. The Selective Service System responded to all of these directives. The numbers who have enlisted from the examined and accepted pool illustrate the major dependence of the recruiting service on the Selective Service System. The future concept of the number a local board, a State, or the Selective Service System furnishes in a

(Continued on page 2)

Special Regional Meetings Attended by State Directors

Two groups of State Directors convened in separate special meetings during January and a third group was scheduled to assemble in February.

The purpose of the regional sessions was to discuss the Director's statements regarding student deferments (as published in the Jan-

uary issue of this bulletin) and the Ann Arbor, Mich., sit-in cases (reported elsewhere in this issue). Another aspect of the meetings was an exchange of ideas about the possible sources of manpower to replenish the pool of registrants in Class I-A who are available for induction.

Eleven State Directors met with the Director at the first conference held at Fort Stewart, Ga., on January 9. The States represented were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The two Regional Field Officers from Regions III and IV also attended.

State Directors from 21 States attended the second meeting held in Washington, D.C., on January 19. States represented at the session conducted at National Headquarters were Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York State, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. The Regional Field Officers from Regions I and II, in addition to one from Region V, also attended.

The third meeting was scheduled to be held at the Naval Amphibious Base, San Diego, Calif., on February 7-8. Fourteen State Directors, representing the following States, were expected to attend: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. One Regional Field Officer from Region V and the two Regional Field Officers from Region VI also were scheduled to attend.

Examination Rate Tops 160,000 During November

More than 160,000 registrants received Armed Forces preinduction examinations during November, a substantial increase over the approximately 153,000 examined in October.

Since July 1, 1965, local boards have delivered approximately 700,000 for examination.

The rejection rate in November was 39 percent.

Boards' Reports On I-A's, I-A-O's Give Key Data

A refinement in reporting on Class I-A and I-A-O registrants not available for induction or examination will give the States and National Headquarters additional information which they need to know in issuing their calls.

This is particularly important at this time as the Selective Service System is moving into another order of selection as set forth in section 1631.7 of the Regulations.

This new facet in reporting procedure, born out of Operations Bulletin No. 285 and affecting SSS Form 115 and SSS Form 116, reaped its initial results as of December 31, 1965. A detailed breakdown of the registrants in the classes involved was reported at that time by the local boards and will be reported monthly in the future.

Prior to the publication of Operations Bulletin No. 285 the figures reported by the local boards on Class I-A and I-A-O contained many hidden factors which National Headquarters and the various State Headquarters needed to know.

The December 31, 1965, report for the Nation showed the following:

In Class I-A and I-A-O Single or Married after August 26, 1965, not available for induction, 156,056, which was broken down to read 82,937 ordered for induction, 63,510 pending reclassification, 5,775 personal appearances and appeals in process, and 3,834 delinquents. Those not available for examination totaled 366,416 with this breakdown: 225,452 ordered for examination, 114,062 pending reclassification, 17,812 personal appearances and appeals in process, and 9,090 delinquents. The

(Continued on page 3)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

READINESS

(Continued from page 1)

given month must be the inducted added to those enlisting under the immediate influence of the selective process. The Selective Service System can take well-deserved pride in its reaction to the announcements of President Johnson. The acceleration has not been easy. The transition from 3,000 per month to 40,000 has been far from simple. The difficulties of the Department of Defense, as reflected by calls long overdue, have added to the task of meeting these calls. Registrants permitted to enlist by the cancellation of orders for induction are often too late in the month to permit any possible substitution. To forecast what lies ahead requires some evaluation of where we are now. It may be less than helpful to observe that never have so few certainties been available to so many.

Most of the uncertainties lie in the ever-changing world of which the United States is a part. In addition, there is the uncertainty of how the United States will accomplish any addition of Armed Forces which may be required. If there should be a call-up of National Guard and the Reserve forces it would probably stabilize or reduce the calls on Selective Service for at least a period of time.

If the conflict can be reduced in intensity or terminated, for discussion, then will come the difficult decision as to what measures to take in strengthening forces during such a period which might well be of long duration.

President Washington, long ago, warned, "if we would be respected

as a nation we must not have a reputation of weakness," and that, "if we desired to secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

It seems to me our duties in the Selective Service System are clear. We must immediately assume a position of readiness, prepared to deliver the number that is required by the Armed Forces. If we are prepared for the worst we shall be able to meet anything less.

We must have information as accurate as possible, but most of all current. We in National Headquarters wish that we could give you firm information about our calls. This we shall never be able to do because other nations by their actions dictate our strength. There is information available on our sources of manpower and it is the responsibility of the Director to secure and make available to the State Headquarters and local boards guide lines concerning priorities among groups of registrants and within groups. The Director should use every means to secure greater acceptability of registrants from the Department of Defense and its decisions as to needs of manpower for eventualities that seem so remote. These measures will affect the I-Y, IV-F, and I-D's, as sources.

The Director must take all possible measures to expedite the return of results of preinduction examinations and determinations on waivers for physical, mental, or moral reasons.

The State Directors and local boards can and must insure that classifications are current to the limit of the information available. The System must know where the registrants are that are available and where the deferred ones are. The length of deferments cannot be based on what we have been doing. The practices of a stabilized period cannot be used for a dynamic one.

The Selective Service System faces many uncertainties and challenging times. It has earned in similar periods of peril a reputation of ability to do its job. I have every confidence that whatever is required in time, in effort, and in steadfastness to purpose will be given by the patriotic men and women who have made the Selective Service System what it is.

U.S. Savings Bonds easily are the most indestructible securities on earth. Every Bond is registered in the name of the purchaser; microfilm copies of that registration are kept on file; and any Bond lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed will be replaced.

Niece or Nephew On Way, Registrant Writes Uncle Sam

A registrant in Battle Creek, Mich., evidently made some New Year's resolutions—and if he did, he certainly made one of them good. That one was to keep his local board advised as to his status.

The following letter was received by the registrant's board in Calhoun County:

January 3, 1966

Michigan Local Board No. 217
Calhoun County
Battle Creek Federal Center
Battle Creek, Mich. 49017

Dear Uncle Sam:

I am both proud and happy to inform you that by June 10, 1966, I will be the father of another child, God willing, of course.

I don't know if this will change my classification but I thought I'd keep in touch and you'll be hearing from me when your new niece or nephew arrives.

Army, Marines Request 29,400 For February

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 29,400 men in February 1966.

Inductees called will be assigned as follows: Army, 26,400; Marine Corps, 3,000.

As was true of the January call, the Navy and Air Force did not place calls with Selective Service during February.

The February call was in accordance with the planned expansion of military strengths for Vietnam after allowance for estimated losses and accessions through voluntary enlistment programs.

During February most of the States will be ordering for induction those registrants who married on or before August 26, 1965, in addition to single registrants and those who married after August 26, 1965, who are available.

Welcome Aboard

Two Army Reserve officers have received assignments to National Headquarters in the Manpower Division. They reported for duty in December 1965.

Maj. Norman Hawkinson, AGC, of El Paso, Tex., formerly was a member of the El Paso Selective Service Reserve unit. His active duty assignment is Manpower Officer.

Maj. David Mueller, AGC, of Madison, Wis., prior to his active duty assignment as Manpower Officer, was a member of the Madison Selective Service Reserve unit.

VA has guaranteed or made over 6 million home loans worth over \$58 billion. Every fifth home started since the end of World War II was financed by a GI loan.

Forces Enlist 37,704 From Examined Pool

Enlistments in the active and reserve forces of registrants who have been found qualified on preinduction examination climbed to 37,704 in November, adding another chapter to the volume of stepped up processing of men for induction to meet increased induction calls.

The active forces enlisted 16,627 from the examined and qualified pool of the local boards while the National Guard enlisted 7,295, and other reserve components 13,782.

The regular Air Force enlisted 5,462; the Army 5,296; the Navy 4,351; the Marine Corps 1,332; and the Coast Guard 186.

The National Guard enlistments included 248 in the Air National Guard.

Among the other reserve components, the Navy Reserve enlisted 6,461; the Army Reserve 4,218; the Marine Corps Reserve 1,853; and the Coast Guard Reserve 115.

October enlistments after preinduction examination were 36,242. In September, they were 26,836. Reflecting the familiar experience in manpower procurement of enlistments proportionate to calls for induction, the number enlisting after passing the Armed Forces examination has increased steadily since the President announced in July that induction calls would be stepped up and recruiting intensified.

Reserve, Guard Training Session Set at Norfolk

Training Conference No. 9 for National Guard and Reserve officers with selective service mobilization assignments will be held March 5-19 at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Norfolk, Va.

The trainees will be members of reserve units from Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio, Hagerstown, Md., and Lexington, Ky., and National Guard Selective Service Sections from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Part of the District of Columbia reserve unit will attend the conference.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Hazel Stillwell, Chief Clerk, Local Board Group 12, Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Margaret G. Sullivan, Clerk, Local Board No. 32, Dorchester, Mass.

Series E and H United States Savings Bonds carry more than 20 percent of the publicly held portion of the Federal debt.

Argentina Group Visits Headquarters

Ten officers of the army of Argentina visited National Headquarters for an indoctrination session on January 21 while making a tour of the Washington area.

The organization and operational functions of the System at all levels were among the topics highlighting a 6-hour visit.

The senior member of the group was Brig. Gen. Ernesto Victor Lopez, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-5, Army General Staff. Also among the visitors were Col. Alfredo Magendie, Chief of Manpower Department, Army General Staff; Col. Rafael Carlos Lopez Cirio, Conscription-Reserve-Civil Affairs Officer, 5th Army Corps, and Lt. Col. Rene Oscar Rodriguez, Chief, Organization and Training Department, Office of G-5.

Official Notices

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December 16, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 284, Subject: "Location of Official Military Personnel Folder Files, Department of the Army," concerning the location of personnel files of military personnel.

December 23, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 283, as amended, Subject: "Reduced Mental Standards for Certain High School Graduates," concerning a change in mental standards for induction for certain high school graduates.

December 27, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 285, Subject: "SSS Form 115, Local Board Action Summary Sheet and SSS Form 116, Report of Availability and Summary of Classification," concerning the local boards' actions in breaking down classification information, pending revision of subject forms.

December 28, 1965—Operations Bulletin No. 286, Subject: "Redetermination of the Acceptability of Certain Registrants in Class I-Y," concerning the acceptability of Class I-Y registrants.

Board Members All Employees Of Postal Service

Members of the Coshocton, Ohio, Local Board No. 17, not only make those vital classification decisions affecting their registrants, but have a lot to do with registrants receiving their notices of classification and other important local board mail.

All are members of the postal service, and the members of the board believe that it is unique in this respect.

Drexel Scott, Chairman, is a postal supervisor. Edward Murphy, local board secretary, is a city letter carrier, and William Sheppherd is a city mail clerk.

November Increase In Forces Reported

The active duty strength of the Armed Forces was 2,801,781 at the end of November, according to preliminary data compiled by the Department of Defense.

Review of I-Y Registrants Under Way After Change by Defense Department

A redetermination of the acceptability of certain registrants in Class I-Y has been requested by the Director of Selective Service following a recent announcement by the Department of Defense.

The System was informed of the latest administrative procedure relevant to mental standards of high

school graduates by Operations Bulletin No. 286, issued December 28, 1965.

A review of all Class I-Y registrants is now under way since the Department of Defense informed the Director that high school graduates examined prior to November 1, 1965, who scored 16 through 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test will be mentally qualified for induction even though they did not achieve the minimum passing scores on the Army Qualification Battery.

Local boards were requested by Operations Bulletin No. 286 to forward the examination records of registrants classified in Class I-Y to the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station with a request for a new Statement of Acceptability.

The System was informed of a change in mental standards earlier when Operations Bulletin No. 283 was published (October 28, 1965). At that time it was announced that new standards were to become effective November 1, 1965, for tests administered on and after that date, either on preinduction or induction examination.

More than 478 million individual U.S. Savings Bonds are being held by Americans today. They represent holdings of approximately \$48.9 billion dollars.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Idaho: Mrs. Ruth I. Elgee, Army and Navy; Dorothy Horrocks, Air Force, Army, and Navy; Mrs. Katharine R. Swenson, Army and Navy; Mrs. Marva P. Kidd, Air Force, Army, and Navy; Mrs. Mildred Kinsey, Army; Mrs. Hazel P. Gipson, Army; Mrs. Phyllis M. McNeff, Army; Mrs. Yvonne N. Mason, Air Force, Army, and Navy; Mrs. Erma M. Endorf, Army; Mrs. Maxene Lee, Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps; Mrs. Maxine V. Clark, Army and Navy; Mrs. Nell Malanya, Navy; Mrs. Catherine Boosinger, Navy; Mrs. Frances A. Rucker, Navy; Mrs. Audrey B. Crabb, Army; Mrs. Mary O. Van Hook, Navy, Army, and Air Force; Mrs. S. Faye Black, Navy; Mrs. Lucille M. Strain, Army, Navy, and Air Force, and Mrs. Melina Hlavaty, Army and Navy.

Montana: Margaret Ward, Army, and Joe Ricci, Army.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Louine S. Merrow, Army.

Boards' Reports On I-A's. I-A-O's Give Key Data

(Continued from page 1)

total for those not available for both induction and examination was 522,472.

In Class I-A and I-A-O Married on or before August 26, 1965, the total for those registrants not available for induction was 24,019, with a breakdown of 9,832 ordered for induction, 13,112 pending reclassification, 930 personal appearances and appeals in process, and 145 delinquents. Registrants not available for examination totaled 121,226 with a breakdown of 85,285 ordered for examination, 32,641 pending reclassification, 2,650 personal appearances and appeals in process, and 650 delinquents. Those not available for both induction and examination totaled 145,245.

In making their reports the local boards were asked not to include registrants merely because the period had not expired during which an appeal might be taken or a personal appearance requested.

ZIP Code Usage On Mail Urged By Postal Unit

Selective Service and all other Federal agencies must include ZIP Code numbers for all typed and handwritten addresses on official mailings.

This requirement follows a recent amendment of regulations by the Post Office Department.

National Headquarters will ship to each local board a copy of the new National ZIP Code Directory when it becomes available in February. The new edition will enable referencing of the ZIP Code for every mailing address in the United States. It contains an alphabetical listing of the States, including all post offices, stations, and branches with the appropriate five-digit ZIP Code for each delivery area. Accurate street listings are included for 367 major cities for which a street address reference is essential to ascertain the applicable ZIP Code.

Local boards should make every effort to include ZIP Code numbers on all mail addressed to registrants.

A Series E United States Savings Bond, purchased in September 1941, at the cost of \$18.75, today has a value of \$39.13 and is continuing to earn interest at the rate of 3 3/4 percent compounded semiannually.

Classification Picture December 1, 1965

Class	Number
Total	31,215,319
I-A and I-A-O	1,595,965
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	72,253
Not examined	65,366
Not available for induction or examination	545,331
Induction or examination postponed	8,550
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	79,355
Not examined	204,197
Not available for induction or examination	101,608
Induction or examination postponed	616
26 years and older with liability extended	79,600
Under 19 years of age	439,089
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,122,918
I-C	
Inducted	300,303
Enlisted or commissioned	1,692,859
I-O	
Examined and qualified	2,946
Not examined	5,001
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,772
I-W	
At work	2,981
Released	5,864
I-D Members of reserve component	1,101,748
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	8,836
High School	360,948
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	191,352
II-A Apprentice	23,157
II-C Agricultural deferment	21,163
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,815,695
III-A Dependency deferment	3,340,877
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,388,444
IV-B Officials	57
IV-C Aliens	10,658
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	91,762
IV-F Not qualified	2,463,553
V-A Over age liability	13,665,460

Director Offers Comments On Michigan Student Incident

The following article, which was printed in the January '3, 1966, issue of The Nation, was written by the Director of Selective Service following the publication of a story entitled "Punishment by Conspiration . . . General Hershey's Big Stick" that appeared in the December 27, 1965, issue of that magazine.

The greatest misunderstandings that have arisen from the recent reclassification of a few students of the University of Michigan are, first, the widespread view that this procedure is something new in Selective Service, designed for this particular occasion, and second, the feeling that these students were reclassified because they were protesting United States policy in Vietnam.

Any reclassification action taken by local boards in the cases of these students was not related in any way to the political views of the registrants or their right to express them, by demonstration or otherwise. It was taken solely because these students, by their sit-in in a local board, interfered with the administration of the selective service law in that board. Such action is prohibited by the selective service law. Through the years, similar action has been taken in cases of men who failed to register, failed to keep their board advised of their current address or change in status, failed to report for physical examination, destroyed or mutilated their draft cards, or committed other acts which are in violation of the selective service law or regulations. In these cases, the local board has sole responsibility, delegated by the Congress, to determine whether the action of a registrant justifies reclassification or a declaration of delinquency.

For those who believe that selective service action in the Michigan cases was designed to curtail free speech or expression of political views, it should be pointed out that there was a demonstration in front of the Selective Service National Headquarters building in Washington not long ago, staged by students urging termination of the war in Vietnam and also the termination of the selective service law. There was no thought of reporting these young people to their draft boards, because their protest was peaceful and legal, with no effort on their part to interfere with the normal conduct of business in the headquarters.

The Congress in the selective service law, the President in the Selective Service regulations, and the courts, in their opinion, have made it clear that no classification is permanent, that steps should be taken by the boards to keep currently informed concerning the status of classified registrants, and to examine their files in the light of world conditions and events, so that military requirements may be safeguarded.

The Congress has delegated to the local boards power to hear and determine, subject to the right of appeal, all questions or claims with

respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service, for all individuals within the jurisdiction of such boards. It has further provided that the decisions of the local board shall be final, except where appeal is authorized and taken.

Each registrant, under the law and regulations, is considered available for military service until his eligibility for deferment is clearly established to the satisfaction of the local board. No classification is permanent, boards are required to reopen a classification if there is a change in the registrant's status during the period of deferment, and any person having knowledge must report to the local board within 10 days any fact that might result in a registrant being placed in a different classification.

In any case of reclassification, of course, the registrant is entitled to a personal appearance and appeal.

The regulation defining a student classification does not prescribe or require any particular scholastic achievement, and the Congress has made it very clear that local boards may not be required to base a student classification solely upon a registrant's scholastic ability. Within 3 months after President Truman authorized the deferment of students on a basis of test score or class standing, and at a time when responsible people in Government and in the educational field believed that a student deferment would be mandatory if a registrant met the prescribed criteria of test score or class standing, the Congress amended the law to provide: "Notwithstanding any provisions of this Act, no local board, appeal board, or other agency of appeal of the Selective Service System shall be required to postpone or defer any person by reason of his activity in study * * * or other endeavors found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest solely on the basis of any test, examination, selection system, class standing, or any other means conducted, sponsored, administered, or prepared by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any private institution, * * * or individual employed by an agency or department of the Federal Government."

VA financed the largest program of adult education the world has ever seen. Of the 11 million who enrolled under that program, 460,000 enrolled to become engineers, 360,000 to become teachers; 130,000 to become doctors, dentists, or nurses and 150,000 to become scientists.

Former Board Member Sends Clipping From Australia on Jehovah's Witness

An Australian judge recently dismissed an appeal by a Jehovah's Witness who opposed being called for national military service.

News of the ruling came to Selective Service through the Nevada State Headquarters which received a newspaper clipping from Mr. Charles Gallagher, formerly a member of Local Board 17 in that State, who is now traveling in Australia and New Zealand.

In a reserved judgment in the Sydney District Court, Judge Hidden ruled against Norman Dennis Champion, 20, technician, of Ermington, NSW, who had appealed as a conscientious objector. The judge said evidence left him unconvinced that the Jehovah's Witness sect itself, as distinct from one of its local branches, was opposed to noncombatant duties.

Earlier a Special Court had dismissed Champion's application for exemption and ordered noncombatant duties. Champion then appealed to the District Court.

Judge Hidden said the overseer of the Parramatta branch, which had 68 members, had con-

tended that it forbade participation in military service of any kind, even of a noncombatant nature.

The Australian newspaper, from which the story was clipped, reported that excommunication would follow any such participation.

"He admitted, however," the judge said, "that there had been some departure from the views of the original founders."

"The present-day view is that the line of demarcation between military and nonmilitary duties is a matter for the individual."

Champion had contended that if Australia was under military rule or even enemy control, he would carry out orders concerned with anything not directly contributing to the war effort, such as attending the sick, but would regard himself as acting as a civilian.

Twenty Years Ago

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson warned Congress that the Selective Service Act would have to be extended well beyond its expiration date of May 15, 1946, if war veterans were to be demobilized with prudent concern for the Nation's future military manpower needs.

Without the incentive of probable draft, Secretary Patterson declared, a decided drop in voluntary enlistments might be expected together with the loss each month of thousands of replacements then obtained directly through the Selective Service System.

In an article widely circulated by the *New York Times Magazine*, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, emphasized the urgent need for a comprehensive program of compulsory physical training for American youth if the United States was to play its proper role for the preservation of democratic peace.

General Hershey pointed out in the article, captioned "We Must Improve Our Youth," that 30 percent of the younger men of America who had been physically examined since Selective Service began operations in September 1940 had been found by the Armed Forces to be physically unfit.

Secretary of War Patterson instructed all Army installations to make every effort to place physically handicapped veterans in positions which they were able to fill.

Veterans attending the Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy at El Paso were providing outstanding students, according to Dr. Anton Berkman, chairman of the veterans' guidance council at the college. The mid-term results, he announced, showed the scholastic averages of the veterans to be considerably higher than those of the entire student body.

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of November 30, 1965.

Relative standing of the 39 showing the number of employees and their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Gum.....	7	15.79
Puerto Rico.....	152	15.69
Idaho.....	68	13.45
Oklahoma.....	129	8.62
Utah.....	49	8.36
Wisconsin.....	181	8.36
Vermont.....	22	8.08
Nebraska.....	78	7.94
Alabama.....	141	7.24
Virgin Islands.....	4	7.24
North Dakota.....	73	7.21
Mississippi.....	117	7.15
West Virginia.....	85	7.13
Wyoming.....	28	7.09
Delaware.....	16	6.88
Montana.....	38	6.32
North Carolina.....	215	6.29
Kentucky.....	173	6.20
Maryland.....	91	6.03
New Hampshire.....	29	6.01
Nevada.....	24	5.91
Kansas.....	103	5.80
Missouri.....	159	5.70
Virginia.....	165	5.51
Georgia.....	164	5.42
Rhode Island.....	34	5.29
New York State.....	266	5.20
Ohio.....	255	5.15
New Jersey.....	183	5.15
Washington.....	113	5.09
Michigan.....	289	4.58
Arizona.....	45	4.54
Indiana.....	170	4.46
Nat'l Hdqrs.....	140	4.33
Maine.....	41	4.16
Dist. of Col.....	29	3.96
Florida.....	139	3.90
Connecticut.....	70	3.84
Alaska.....	10	2.33

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVI

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1966

Number 3

Concepts of Responsibility

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The events of the past several months have had an unusual impact on the Selective Service System. This impact has been in two dimensions. It has been reflected by some calls ten times larger than those in the same month a year ago. The increase in the paperwork required at all levels of the Selective Service System has been proportionate to the increase in calls. The same increase in registrants' visits and telephone calls has occurred. The local board offices have felt this increase in workload to the greatest degree, but no office of the Selective Service System has escaped the crush of this administrative load. The size of the calls set a chain reaction in classification, reclassification, orders for preinduction examinations, requests for personal appearances, orders for induction, requests for cancellation for those desiring to enlist, and more orders to replace those who have been permitted to do so.

When President Johnson spoke on July 28, 1965, he announced that calls on the Selective Service System would be

Male Nurse Call

On January 13, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, the President issued Executive Order 12666 delegating to the Director of Selective Service the authority to define the allied specialist category.

On February 16, 1966, the Department of Defense requested that 900 registered professional male nurses be delivered to the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations.

On February 25, 1966, the Director amended the Selective Service Regulations so that the term "allied specialist category" shall include, but not be limited to, registered professional male nurses.

Reference is made to Operations Bulletin No. 291 issued February 23, 1966, which contains pertinent language as follows:

"In order to fill the call for registered professional male nurses, it is requested that the local boards immediately (a) order for physical examination all registered professional male nurses in Classes I-A, I-A-O, I-Y, II-A, II-S, III-A, and IV-F, and (b) obtain current classification information from all registered professional male nurses in Classes I-A, I-A-O, I-Y, II-A, II-S, III-A, and IV-F. Within the time limit set by local boards for receipt of this information, local boards shall reopen and consider anew the classification of these registrants."

doubled and that recruiting would be intensified. How well the Selective Service System has responded to these announcements is demonstrated by the fact that between September 1, 1965, and January 31, 1966, approximately 380,000 entered the Armed Forces, regular and reserve, including Army and Air National Guard. Of this number, 170,000 were inducted, 180,000 enlisted from the examined and accepted pool of the Selective Service System, and 30,000 from other than this examined and accepted pool.

The Selective Service System was the main incentive for the entrance into service of 350,000 of the 380,000 who entered during the 5-month period. The local boards and the States must rate their accomplishments by the numbers entering the service from the examined and accepted pool. It was their activities which caused the enlistments. Certainly, all hands in the Selective Service System have earned and merited the highest of praise.

The other impact has not been as easy to measure, nor can its results be even approximately measured. I refer to the actions of a few unrepresentative individuals who have violated and defied the Selective Service Law, and then have attempted to defend their lawbreaking by claiming they were exercising their asserted constitutional rights of free speech, right of assembly, or academic freedom.

There is nothing particularly unusual in the limits to which lawbreakers will go to justify their violation of the law. It should be unusual that students who should be well above the average of our citizens would be as likely to break the law.

(Continued on page 2)

COLLEGE STUDENT STATUS

The Director of Selective Service has announced that additional criteria will be provided for use by local boards in their determination as to the retention or reclassification of students in Class II-S.

Science Research Associates of Chicago has been awarded a contract to prepare and administer the Selective Service College Qualification Test and to forward scores made to the local boards of registrants who are college students and high school seniors or any potential II-S registrants. The test will consist of 150 multiple choice items with 3 hours permitted for completion. Generally, the test will be divided into four basic categories: reading comprehension, verbal relations, arithmetic reasoning, and data interpretation. It is described as a general aptitude type test.

Insofar as possible the test will provide equal opportunity for all students regardless of their major field or specialization. Three dates have been set for giving the examination: May 14, May 21, and June 3, at 1,200 locations in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia. Applications to take the test will be available at local boards on or about April 1, 1966, and must be mailed to the Science Research Associates, 259 E. Erie Street, Chicago, Ill., 60611, and postmarked no later than April 23, 1966.

It is expected that one million students will take the test. Thus far, no criteria has been established as to a "passing score." It is optional for the students as to whether they wish to take the test.

Director's Annual Report Released

The 1965 Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service has been submitted to the Congress. This is the 15th in the current series of such Reports and describes the activities of the Selective Service System under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

It commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the "Oakes Report" which was published on August 9, 1865, and which recorded costly errors in the compulsory marshalling of military manpower that were committed by both sides during the Civil War.

Other highlights of the Report set out information in regard to Selective Service procedures concerning the war against poverty, Youth Job Corps, 1 percent Sample, Aid to South Viet Nam, legislation and regulations and various aspects of the System's operation.

The test will provide an additional criterion for making reclassifications from the II-S pool in addition to the two which are now provided. At present, the two criteria are: (1) Is the student full time, and (2) Is his work satisfactory. The test will in addition provide an indication as to his aptitude with respect to other college students. A fourth criterion, the student's relative class standing among the male students of his class may be taken into account. Thus, the four criteria for reclassifications from the II-S pool will be:

- (1) Is the student full time.
- (2) Is his work satisfactory.
- (3) His relative class standing among male students, or
- (4) The test score made on the Selective Service College Qualification Test.

The decision regarding classification will remain with the local boards. Either item 3 or 4 may be used as a basis for II-S classification. The right of personal appearance and appeal would remain available to the student in any event.

The test bears similarities to the test which was used during the Korean war period. There is not expected to be any differential between the fourth year student, the undergraduate student, or the graduate student insofar as the "weight" given the test is concerned.

Officers Train At Corpus Christi

Approximately 90-95 Reserve and National Guard officers affiliated with the training program of the Selective Service System will attend a General Training Conference at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., during the period April 23-May 7.

This will be the tenth in a series of 12 such conferences held throughout the Nation during the current training year which ends on June 30.

National Guard Selective Service Sections scheduled to be present include Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Reserve Officer Units in attendance will be from Austin, Little Rock, Houston, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Plainview, and San Antonio.

During the 2-week tour of active duty at the conference, the officer-trainees will be organized into 10 simulated State Headquarters and will devote themselves to the solution of two complex operational problems.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Concepts of Responsibility

(Continued from page 1)

The confusing and inexplicable behavior of a few of our citizens in asserting that these violators of the Selective Service Law were justified in doing so and, less understandable, has been their contention that the officials of the Selective Service System should not have taken the actions the Selective Service Law and regulations require them to take. No matter how well-intentioned these individuals unquestionably are they have not only condoned lawlessness but have, to the extent of their influence, encouraged it.

It is most unfortunate for the Nation that some of these citizens, encouraging others in the breaking of the Selective Service Law and regulations, are in places of responsibility. Some of these positions are in the area of activity engaged in the distribution of information. For this reason the actions of the lawbreakers have been publicized in considerable detail with sympathetic presentations that often created an image which appeared desirable and one which our youth should strive to emulate.

The attacks leveled editorially and otherwise at the officials of the Selective Service System added to the impression.

Too little has been said about several basic facts. The law placed a liability of service on each of these registrants. The regulations issued under the authority of the Act stated that each of these and all other registrants were in a class available for service, that is, I-A, until their local board had been convinced by evidence that they be-

longed in some other class. The regulations issued under this law provide that a registrant may be reclassified for a violation of this law and the regulations issued under it. It also provides that the local board may reclassify and declare as a delinquent a registrant who violates this law and these regulations. This authority permits the local board to advance the date of induction ahead of all other registrants, even the volunteers.

The legality of the local board actions in reclassification cannot be challenged unless it is contended that deferred registrants are not bound to obey the law under which they received the deferments. It has seemed a little difficult to understand just how a registrant will accept a privilege, a deferment, from a law to which he objects when this same law requires a duty of him.

The members of the Selective Service System have an abiding faith in their Nation and the liberties for which it stands. It has learned from hundreds of years of history and 25 years of operation that the ability of a nation to grant liberties and privileges to its citizenry depends on the acceptances by its citizenry of the inevitable and often unpleasant obligations and duties of citizenry. It is most difficult for us to understand the defense of, and encouragement for, disobedience of the Selective Service Law. We hope and believe such conduct is not approved or will be tolerated by the great mass of our citizens.

LEGION RESOLUTION

The New Jersey Department of the American Legion recently adopted by unanimous vote a resolution which "memorializes General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, for his directive in requesting a review of all classifications within the framework of the Selective Service Act, so that the eligible manpower may be made available to our Armed Forces."

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to The Director by William R. Huggard, Department Commander, and Morris W. Kuzbyt, Department Adjutant.

of the Selective Service System and the Armed Forces.

The major message built into the exhibit is the how, when, and why of the physician's military responsibility, as well as training and educational opportunities for medical students in the Armed Forces.

Get On the Bond Wagon

The quarterly report on savings bonds shows that 6,873 Selective Service employees were enrolled in the payroll savings plan at the end of 1965. This number represented 97.5 percent of all employees. During the 3 months covered by the report, this group allotted \$424,100 for bond purchases in the last quarter ending December 31, 1965.

In an article, "Get On the Bond Wagon," the U.S. Treasury Department calls Series E Bonds one of the world's best ways to save. Everyone who tries it is pleased to find how fast the savings mount up. Series E Bonds are one of the top investments, too, offering safety, liquidity, guaranteed rate, automatic extension privileges, and special tax advantages.

Interest Raised on Bonds

President Johnson on February 16 announced an increase in the interest rate on United States Savings Bonds. New bonds will earn at the rate of 4.15 percent instead of the previous 3.75 percent. Future rates of earning on outstanding bonds are also being increased.

In addition to the issuance of new Series E and H Savings Bonds at an interest rate above the previous rate, the Presidential action raised the earnings after December 1, 1965, of outstanding E and H Savings Bonds.

Following are States with 100 percent of their personnel participating in the program as of December 31, 1965:

States	Number of Employees on Payroll	Percent of Gross Pay Invested
Puerto Rico.....	157	15.11
Idaho.....	68	14.58
Utah.....	50	8.72
Oklahoma.....	129	8.49
Wisconsin.....	180	8.27
Nebraska.....	79	8.06
Vermont.....	22	8.04
North Dakota.....	73	7.47
Virgin Islands.....	4	7.37
Mississippi.....	121	7.32
Alabama.....	144	7.05
West Virginia.....	85	6.74
Delaware.....	16	6.69
New Hampshire.....	29	6.59
Kentucky.....	180	6.52
Montana.....	38	6.32
North Carolina.....	216	6.11
Maryland.....	91	5.93
Nevada.....	24	5.82
Missouri.....	160	5.66
Kansas.....	104	5.49
Wyoming.....	28	5.32
Virginia.....	168	5.32
Rhode Island.....	34	5.25
Georgia.....	167	5.22
Ohio.....	262	5.09
New York.....	270	5.04
Washington.....	122	5.01
New Jersey.....	185	5.00
Arizona.....	47	4.88
Dist. of Columbia.....	29	4.64
Michigan.....	282	4.51
National Hdqrs.....	140	4.45
Indiana.....	176	4.37
Illinois.....	316	4.36
Florida.....	141	3.77
Connecticut.....	74	3.66
Alaska.....	10	2.22

National Headquarters Officer Publishes Second Historical Book on Military Uniform

Col. Robert H. Rankin, Assistant Chief Planning Officer at National Headquarters, has presented the National Headquarters Library with a copy of his latest book, *HELMETS AND HEADDRESS OF THE IMPERIAL GERMAN ARMY, 1870-1918*. (152 pp., illustrations and bibliography. N. Flayderman & Co., New Milford, Conn., 1965. (\$9.50).)

Long awaited and greatly needed by military collectors, historians and students, this is a well illustrated work and it is a significant "first" in its field. In fact, it is the first study devoted entirely to German Imperial Army headdress to appear in any language, including the German.

Following a brief discuss of the formation of the Imperial German Empire and the organization of the Imperial Army, the volume takes up a detailed study of all German army headdress, including origin and development. Separate chapters are devoted to helmets, shakos, busbies, lancer caps, steel trench helmets, and headdress of the colonial troops.

The many interesting and different headdress plates are illustrated and discussed in detail. Special at-

tention is paid to identifying the headdress of all units, such as in fantry, cuirassiers, dragoons, uh lars, artillery, pioneers (engineers), and lesser units. The account of the guard troops, including the famous Prussian Garde du Corps and the Sacron Garde Reiter Regiment, is especially interesting.

A most important part of the book is the list of the regiments of the Imperial German Army according to precedence by arm and service, together with regimental title and name.

A total of 67 illustrations fully picture the various details of headdress described in the text.

Colonel Rankin was made a Fellow of the Company of Military Historians by reason of his previous book, *UNIFORMS OF THE SEA SERVICES*, a copy of which he presented to the National Headquarters Library several years ago. He has an extensive military and naval reference library and a large collection of military items, including 35 historic German helmets, four machine guns, and three cannons. His next book, on U.S. Army uniforms, is scheduled for publication by Putnam in the summer of 1966.

New Medical Exhibit To Tour Conventions

Despite any fluctuations that may occur in Viet Nam, the likelihood remains that the Armed Services will again order into military service virtually every available male physician who will complete an internship in 1966.

To help tell the Selective Service story to physicians and dentists and to students in these fields, a new exhibit is under construction by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C., with the assistance of Selective Service. It is being built to answer graphically many of the questions in the minds of this professional group concerning medical opportunities in the Service.

The exhibit will be seen beginning at the American Medical Association Convention May 12-15, 1966, in Los Angeles. The display will be attended by representatives

Statistical Data on Objector Work Program Are Analyzed

Considerable public interest has developed recently in the administration by the Selective Service System of the provisions of the law and regulations concerning conscientious objection.

Registrants determined to be conscientiously opposed, by reason of religious training and belief, to participation in any form of military service are liable under the law to perform 2 years of civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as the local board may deem appropriate.

A compilation of statistical data relating to the operation of this program has been completed at National Headquarters. It covers the entire span of the program from its beginning in July 1952 through March 1965, updating a statistical study of March 1, 1962.

A fair percentage of the work projects utilized in the program have religious organizations behind them. It was found that of the Class I-W's currently at work in the program, 39 percent are employed by organizations with religious affiliations. This is particularly true in the overseas theater where upwards of 95 percent of the work performed is either sponsored, supported, or operated by a religious denomination.

Considering all types of agencies employing Class I-O manpower, the alignment of types and numbers of these registrants at work for each category of employer fall into the following pattern among principal users in the currently assigned group:

Religious hospitals (general), 360; religious agencies other than hospitals, 353; private nonprofit hospitals (general), 278; State hospitals (mental), 216; city or county hospitals (general), 192; all foreign projects, 180; State agencies other than hospitals, 149; private charitable agencies, 139; city or county agencies other than hospitals, 134; private hospitals (general), 114.

Similar information with respect to the distribution of Class I-W's now released from the program by principal types of agencies in which work was performed, July 1952-March 1965, shows:

State hospitals (mental), 3,064; religious hospitals (general), 1,985; other religious agencies, 1,802; private nonprofit hospitals, 1,054; State agencies other than hospitals, 1,197; city or county hospitals (general), 948; all foreign projects, 877; private charitable agencies, 523.

For a considerable time in the past, Germany was the leader among foreign countries in which Class I-W assignees performed work. However, this is not true of those objectors currently working in foreign countries. The number of conscientious objectors presently in the work program by principal countries in which employed: Canada, 32; Switzerland, 15; Germany, 10; Algeria, 8; Bolivia, 6; Honduras, 15; Congo, 11; Mexico, 9; Southern Rhodesia, 6.

The distribution of conscientious objectors who completed work between July 1952 and March 1965 by principal country served in, listed in highest numerical sequence first, were as follows:

Germany, 251; Greece, 54; Canada, 50; Mexico, 44; Algeria, 32; Austria, 32; Jordan, 26; Paraguay, 25.

Of the principal countries of employment listed above, Germany was the country in which 28 percent of the conscientious objectors assigned to foreign work projects were employed.

In the present operation of the conscientious objector work program the majority of those now on work assignments are generally meeting their work obligation in the employ of the agency or institution to which they were originally assigned. For example, of the 2,295 conscientious objectors comprising the current civilian work force in the program, approximately 80 percent are still in their first assigned position; 17 percent are in their second; while 3 percent had changed assignment for the third time.

The foreign work sector within this currently employed group shows greater job mobility compared to the group as a whole. In foreign works, 13 percent are still in original assignments, as compared to 79 percent presently in their second, while 8 percent have moved into their third. From an operational standpoint it has required over 3,000 assignment and reassignment actions by the System's local boards to maintain in employment the 2,295 assignees.

Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Additional members of the System who have received Certificates of Appreciation from the Armed Services for outstanding service to local recruiters are:

Idaho: Navy: Mrs. Jacquelynne G. Barnes and Mrs. Idonna F. Thomas;

New Hampshire: Army: Miss Margaret Karvelas;

Ohio: Army: Mrs. Mildred McSweeney, Mrs. Hazel M. Reirson, Miss Pamela Mordell, and Mrs. Margaret Bauman; Air Force: Mrs. Agnes M. Marks, Mrs. Marie V. Stark, Mrs. Virginia L. May, Mrs. Helen E. Drennan, and Miss Anne M. Lennon;

Vermont: Navy: Mrs. Mary T. Woodbury and Mrs. Ida B. Stone.

Headquarters Visitor

Among the visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information was Capt. Robert P. Janes. For the past 2 years Captain Janes has been a member of the Selective Service Section of the Minnesota National Guard and makes his home in Minneapolis.

Twenty Years Ago

Appearing before both the House and Senate Military Affairs Committees, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey gave two reasons for indefinite extension of the Selective Service Act: (1) The Voluntary Recruitment Act of October 6, 1945 will not produce the numbers of men required by the Armed Forces; (2) the reinstatement rights of veterans will cease on May 15, 1946, and it is imperative that Congress extend these rights. Gen. Hershey pointed out that the Army would need an average intake of 50,000 a month and that without extension of the Selective Service law, 10,000 voluntary enlistments per month was the maximum that can be obtained. He emphasized that 10,000 was double the Army enlistment rate in any normal period in our history.

Among other leaders who warned Congress that the Act must be extended were Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, who told the Congress that the question of whether and how soon all fathers could be released by the Army depended on extension of the Selective Service Act. An extension of 1 year or more would enable the Army to release all fathers by early September 1946.

Secretary of State James Byrnes also asked that the Law be extended, warning that the international situation could become critical.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

January 20, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 287, Subject: "Enlistment of Registrants Who Have Been Ordered For Induction" concerning cancellation of induction orders for enlistees accepted into the regular Armed Forces.

January 21, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 288, Subject: "Amendment of Section 1622.30 of the Selective Service Regulations" concerning the extension of ineligibility of allied medical specialists for Class III-A on the basis of dependency only.

January 24, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 289, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Dentists" concerning the postponing of issuance of induction orders to dentists under Special Call No. 37.

January 26, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 290, Subject: "Reclassification of Physicians in Internship" concerning preparation for a special call for physicians who have finished internship.

Classification Picture January 1, 1966

Class	Number
Total	31,366,518
I-A and I-A-O	1,485,257
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	61,781
Not examined	47,416
Not available for induction or examination	526,283
Induction or examination postponed	10,289
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	71,421
Not examined	132,917
Not available for induction or examination	146,481
Induction or examination postponed	891
26 years and older with extended liability	79,932
Under 19 years of age	407,846
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,165,959
I-C	
Inducted	318,071
Enlisted or commissioned	1,714,134
I-O	
Examined and qualified	3,064
Not examined	4,757
Married, 19 to 26 years of age	2,602
I-W	
At work	3,182
Released	5,792
I-D Members of reserve component	1,131,361
I-S Statutory deferment	
College	12,135
High School	366,110
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	195,705
II-A Apprentice	24,307
II-C Agricultural deferment	20,841
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,834,240
III-A Dependency deferment	3,376,117
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,393,235
IV-B Officials	56
IV-C Aliens	10,819
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	92,481
IV-F Not qualified	2,473,548
V-A Over age liability	13,732,745

A STUDENT'S VIEW

Colonel Morris S. Schwartz, Director of Selective Service for Texas, forwarded an editorial, "Why There Is The Draft," written by Diana Parks and published in "The Bulldog Barks," the Crockett (Texas) High School Newspaper on February 11, 1966.

"American youths are being drafted for the hot war in South East Asia and to prevent the cold war in Europe from getting hot.

"The Communist and other totalitarians have made their aims clear. Peiping, China, in 1965 published in a Peiping newspaper an article entitled 'Long Live the Victory of the People's War.' The Chinese have not only told us that they plan to 'bury' us but also how it's going to be done.

"Although Communist tactics have changed from aggressive in 1961 to cautious in 1965, the ultimate Communist design has not changed, which is imposing Communism on the world. Although Communism opposes world wars, it endorses 'wars of liberation.' When Communism supports a power grab of some defenseless country, it's called 'liberation.' If another country comes to the victim's aid, it's called imperialist intervention.

"The armed struggle in South Vietnam is encouraged by the Communists to establish Communism. South Vietnam is still independent because democracies stood together in the United Nations.

"America cannot withdraw from South Vietnam because she would lose respect from Peiping and Moscow. This would be considered a sign of weakness. America has learned from previous wars that appeasement of dictators leads to war.

"The draft is being stepped up because America must have a victory for our self-interest. Americans are being drafted because a marshal in Communist China wrote an article and is trying to make it come true."

Director Approves Awards

The Director has approved the following awards for employee contributions under the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award:

Mrs. Jennie E. Dara, Secretary-Stenographer, Connecticut State Headquarters, for a recommended improvement in the Form 302.

Mrs. Kathryn L. Hewlett, Clerk-Stenographer, Texas State Headquarters for a proposed amendment

to the Procedural Directive of the Form 304.

Certificates of Award:

Mrs. Patricia A. Stefanie, Local Board Clerk, Des Moines, Iowa, for a proposed addition to the Form 127.

Mrs. Alice T. LaRue, Local Board Clerk, Russell, Kans., for suggesting a revision in the Form 115.

George L. Cox, Clerk, Local Board No. 19, Howard, Kans., for a recommended revision in the Form 116.

Washington and Oklahoma Lead in Incentive Awards

Activity at State Level

Participation	Adoptions
1. Texas	1. Washington
2. Puerto Rico	2. New York State
3. Kentucky	3. Ohio
4. New York State	4. Texas
5. Louisiana	5. Puerto Rico
6. Oklahoma	6. Louisiana
7. Indiana	7. Oklahoma
8. Massachusetts	8. Indiana
9. Ohio	9. Minnesota
10. Michigan	10. Kansas
11. Washington	11. Wisconsin
12. Minnesota	12. Idaho
13. Illinois	13. Nebraska
14. Missouri	14. Pennsylvania
15. California	15. Kentucky
16. Kansas	16. Iowa
17. Wisconsin	17. Connecticut
18. Iowa	18. Oregon
19. Georgia	19. Vermont
20. Idaho	20. Michigan
21. Nebraska	21. Illinois
22. New Jersey	22. Missouri
23. Virginia	23. California
24. Pennsylvania	24. Georgia
25. North Carolina	25. North Carolina
26. North Dakota	26. North Dakota
27. Florida	27. Mississippi
28. South Dakota	28. South Carolina

Activity at National Level

Participation	Adoptions
1. Oklahoma	1. Oklahoma
2. Ohio	2. Missouri
3. Texas	3. National Hdqrs.
4. Louisiana	4. New York City
5. Wisconsin	5. Texas
6. Illinois	6. Louisiana
7. Kentucky	7. Kansas
8. Missouri	8. Idaho
9. Kansas	9. Pennsylvania
10. Idaho	10. Kentucky
11. National Hdqrs.	11. Nebraska
12. North Carolina	12. Tennessee
13. Pennsylvania	13. Puerto Rico
14. Mississippi	14. Michigan
15. Virginia	15. South Carolina
16. Iowa	16. Hawaii
17. Nebraska	17. California
18. Tennessee	18. Washington
19. Vermont	19. Georgia
20. North Dakota	20. Connecticut
21. New York City	21. Massachusetts
22. Puerto Rico	22. Nevada
23. Indiana	23. Dist. of Col.

The annual report for fiscal year 1965 on the Incentive Awards Program in the Selective Service System shows that in 28 States, employee suggestions concerning State level activities were adopted. Suggestions concerning national level activities were adopted from 23 States.

The State of Washington led in the number of suggestions adopted concerning state level activities. Oklahoma led both in number of suggestions made and number adopted concerning national level activities.

Historic Symbols of Selective Service Form Display in National Headquarters

With several items of historical interest to Selective Service on display, the sixth floor lobby of National Headquarters building is partly devoted to symbols of the System's past.

The lobby display's latest addition is the mahogany desk presented to Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, World War I Selective Service Director, by the Cuban Government during General Crowder's service there as United States Ambassador. The desk was presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, by Mr. John Evans, well-known Denver banker and a friend and associate of General Crowder in Selective Service in World War I. The presentation of the desk was the subject of an article in the July 1965, issue of *Selective Service*.

Another historic Selective Service item, acquired earlier, but placed in the lobby only recently, is the small mahogany table on which were placed the capsule-filled bowls for the lottery drawings in both world wars. The table was acquired about 5 years ago from the United States Senate. The acquisition of the table was discussed in the September 1960, issue of *Selective Service*.

The desk and table flank a display case which was first set up in the lobby of the previous National Headquarters Building at 451 Indiana Avenue. The contents of the case have been changed from time

to time, as items of interest are acquired.

At present, among other historical photographs and other items from the past, the case contains a picture of President Roosevelt signing the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and a copy of the Burke Wadsworth bill which became the World War II Act. These items reflect the interest in the 25th anniversary of the 1940 Act which has been observed by the System with special length of service award ceremonies to uncompensated personnel in many States.

Four Join Headquarters

Four additional persons have recently joined the National Headquarters staff: Mrs. Kay B. Barker, formerly with the District of Columbia State Headquarters, entered on duty February 14 with the Office of Legislation and Liaison. Mrs. Barker has been with the System since 1940 except for a brief period during 1948.

Lt. Col. Benjamin E. Luck, formerly of the Selective Service Section of the Virginia National Guard, reported for duty at National Headquarters on February 3, 1966. Earmarked for Selective Service in 1947, he served on active duty with the Virginia State Headquarters for approximately 7 years beginning in 1950. He is assigned to the Communications and Records Division.

Maj. Irving C. Davis joined the Manpower Division staff on February 1. He was a member of the Selective Service Reserve Unit in Augusta, Maine. He was earmarked in the Selective Service program in June 1958.

CWO Donald R. Mills, formerly with the Little Rock Reserve Unit, assumed duties in the Office of the Adjutant General at National Headquarters on February 3. He is a native of North Little Rock, Ark.

Reis Honored

Gov. John N. Dempsey of Connecticut had high praise for Mr. Victor P. Reis, Deputy Director of Selective Service for that State because of his contributions to the President's program for employment of the handicapped.

During a recent ceremony at the State Capitol in Hartford, Gov. Dempsey presented Reis with a special citation for meritorious service signed for President Johnson by Harold Russell, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

The Governor noted it was a coincidence that both Russell, who signed the award, and Reis, who received it, each lost both arms in wartime service.

While with the Veterans Administration, Reis visited all hospitals in the region to encourage other amputees and demonstrate to them that they too could lead normal lives and find jobs. He has been active in the DAV and served as commander of the Hartford Chapter.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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MAY 4 1966

Number 4

Training for Survival

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

The United States, the same as any other nation, is continually impelled to take measures daily to insure the survival of the nation and to provide for the current and future well-being of its citizens. In the early history of the Nation, survival was a problem more apparent to the average citizen then than it is to the average citizen now. Security beyond reasonable doubt, especially when accompanied by a standard of living currently enjoyed by a majority of the citizens of the United States, tends to result in a complacency which endangers the future survival of the Nation.

It is a sobering fact that the age of great nations is said to have averaged about 200 years. It has also been said that some 3 out of 22 fell because of outside dangers. The great majority fell from the development of inside weakness.

The members of the Selective Service System note daily the many evidences that there is a need for immediate measures which will bring about an increase in the qualities of our citizens in order that they may participate effectively and wisely in the obligations and duties of citizenship.

This training must include correcting to the degree possible deficiencies in education. It must rehabilitate the individual physically to the maximum degree possible. It must train our youth in cooperative living and the acceptance of individual responsibility to play his part effectively in the difficult task of self-government.

There are many evidences of the increase of participation by the Federal Government in these fields. His will undoubtedly not only continue but will increase. It is time to take stock of the resources of our nation which can be used in the efforts which must be made to upgrade the quality of our citizenry and make them more effective members of our society.

Any survey of governmental agencies possessing capabilities of training, especially in consciousness of individual responsibility, would place the Armed Forces high on the list. There are many answers as to why more young Americans have not had the benefit of the training which the Armed Forces have the capacity to give.

Comment will be restricted to only a few. There has always been a reluctance to compel the individual to do anything under the mistaken idea that democracy means that privileges are the right of a citizen but any obligation which makes the privilege possible can be considered as a deprivation of a constitutional right of the individual citizen who seeks escape.

(Continued on page 2)

DOD Requests Optometrists

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 100 optometrists for active duty in the Army beginning in July of 1966.

This is the first call placed with the Selective Service for optometrists. The authority for inducting these specialists is contained in Executive Order 11266, signed by the President on January 18, 1966. Until the Executive Order was signed, only physicians, dentists, and veterinarians were called under the so-called "Doctor Draft." Last month male nurses were added to those in this category.

This action is, according to the Department of Defense, necessary in order to provide the health services required due to the increase in the active military strength of the Army. The number of persons qualified in the optometry profession who have volunteered for active military service has not been sufficient to meet the current needs of the Army.

It is anticipated that optometrists called under this program will serve in commissioned grades.

Services Reward Personnel For Aid

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to additional members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

Connecticut: Navy; Doctor Wendell P. Urling, Chairman, Local Board No. 11.

Florida: Army, Air Force, Navy; Mrs. Hope H. Douglas, Local Board No. 4.

Texas: Army, Air Force, Navy; Miss Evelyn Miller, Local Board No. 97.

Vermont: Navy; Mrs. Ida B. Stone, Local Board No. 1.

COLLEGE QUALIFICATION TEST

On March 17, 1966, the Director of Selective Service released the Bulletin of Information concerning the 1966 Selective Service College Qualification Test to be given May 14, May 21, and June 3, 1966, at 1,200 locations throughout the United States.

Commencing on April 1, 1966, posters announcing the examinations were placed on display at colleges, universities, post offices, and in public buildings. Bulletins were distributed by State Directors to local boards for relay to registrants desiring to take the test.

The Selective Service System has entered into a contractual arrangement with Science Research Associates of Chicago to prepare and administer the test and to send each examinee's score to his local board of jurisdiction.

The Bulletin provides general information, a list of examining centers, and a description of the test.

This program has been established to provide Selective Service local boards with evidence of the relative qualification of registrants for college study.

To be eligible to take the examination, an applicant on the testing date must be a Selective Service registrant who intends to request occupational deferment as a college student, and must not have previously taken the test. All eligible registrants who wish to participate should apply immediately as applications must be postmarked no later than Saturday, April 23, 1966.

The examination will consist of 150 multiple choice items with 3 hours permitted for completion.

Generally the test will be divided into four basic categories: reading comprehension, verbal relations, arithmetic reasoning, and data interpretation. It is described as a general aptitude type test. The Bulletin includes sample questions.

It is optional for students as to whether they wish to take the test or not. If they do, their score will provide an additional criterion for consideration by their local board in a determination for a II-S classification.

Mental Standards Reduced

The Secretary of Defense has approved a change in mental standards for induction and enlistment.

The revised standards provide that registrants who receive a percentile score of 16 through 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test will be found qualified for service if they receive a score of 90 or better on any two aptitude areas of the Army Qualification Battery. This action eliminates the additional requirement for such individuals to also receive a score of 80 or higher on the General Technical area of the AQB.

The change became effective April 1, 1966 for preinduction and induction examinations conducted on or after that date.

Provisions were previously made for the redetermination of the acceptability of certain registrants in Class I-Y who were high school graduates.

State Directors Study Problems at Conference

Fifty-six State Directors of Selective Service attended the Annual State Directors Conference held at National Headquarters March 28 through April 1, 1966. Six separate Committees were organized consisting of nine or more members. Each Committee was assigned a current problem area to explore, study, and report upon.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, spoke at both the opening and closing sessions and took part in the discussions following submission of Committee reports. In addition, the Conferees heard an address by the Hon. Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, and met with members of the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

Two other affairs of significance were held during this period.

These were an informal dinner honoring General and Mrs. Hershey at Fort Leslie J. McNair, and the installation of the 1966-67 officers of the Lewis B. Hershey Chapter, Reserve Officers Association.

The Committee reports concerned (a) *Violations of the UMIT&S Act and Regulations Issued Under Its Authority*. The Committee discussed steps which could be taken to assure public knowledge of the facts in each instance. They also explored the internal and cooperative actions necessary to uphold and enforce the law and regulations;

(b) *Sources of Registrants to Meet Future Calls Including Those for Special Registrants*. The Committee reviewed sources from which registrants not now available for

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Training for Survival

(Continued from page 1)

Secondly, there has been short-range consideration of the problems of survival, a day-to-day appraisal of the need for citizens trained to defend their Nation. This fact has nurtured a lack of consistent policy for meeting over a long period the probable requirement of a citizen's service in the defense of his Nation.

Third, the methods of war have changed and are changing and have been interpreted as a possible reason for only the minimum number of our citizens being required for service for survival.

Finally, there has been and there still remains confusion not only as to how much of training by the Armed Forces is training for citizenship in general and how much is strictly for survival by military means.

This confusion brings up the question as to who the training should be done by and what kinds of funds should pay for it.

The Nation must face up to these problems and time is passing more rapidly than corrective action in the upgrading of the quality of our citizenry.

The Armed Forces, immersed as they are in current responsibilities, must realize that their long-range hope for successful defense of this Nation will depend eventually on the quality of our citizenry. If the Armed Forces have the capability for increasing this quality by training more citizens then they should be used for this purpose. It goes without saying that the funds and personnel needed currently for defense should not be used for this purpose. Funds and personnel used for this purpose are a charge against our efforts in general in the most important of missions—the training of our youth.

The Selective Service System has had an opportunity to observe the difficulty attendant upon permitting citizens to choose whether they will take measures to increase their effectiveness to the point where they are capable of accepting their obligations of military service. The States have long assumed the right to compel attendance at school. The limits as to age have been such as to reach a certain level of achievement. This can as well be placed on reaching a level capable of serving the Nation to insure its survival. The Federal Government presently has placed a liability for service on all young male citizens. Certainly that liability involves whatever training is necessary to insure that the citizen can discharge this liability.

The present Universal Military Training and Service Act provides: "The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations

and privileges should be shared generally." How better can it be accomplished than by training every acceptable registrant and by making every possible registrant acceptable.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, were: Col. James Kennelly, AFRes, and Lt. Col. Ernie Schmit, USAR, both members of the Fargo, N. Dak., Selective Service Reserve Unit; Maj. John J. Ottusch, USAR, member of the Milwaukee, Wis., Selective Service Reserve Unit; and Mrs. Elizabeth Pazzi, Assistant Clerk of Local Board 106, Wayne County, Mich.

100 Percenters

The members of the Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of January 31, 1966.

Relative standing of the 40 showing the number of employees and their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	7	15.51
Puerto Rico.....	156	15.06
Idaho.....	67	14.73
Vermont.....	22	9.14
Wisconsin.....	179	8.52
Utah.....	48	8.49
Oklahoma.....	126	8.14
Nebraska.....	79	8.06
Mississippi.....	121	7.40
North Dakota.....	72	7.33
Alabama.....	142	7.19
Kentucky.....	184	7.10
New Hampshire.....	29	6.64
Wyoming.....	29	6.63
Delaware.....	15	6.61
Virgin Islands.....	4	6.58
North Carolina.....	216	6.47
Montana.....	38	6.32
Ohio.....	267	6.17
South Dakota.....	34	5.98
New Mexico.....	49	5.92
Maryland.....	96	5.92
Kansas.....	103	5.88
Nevada.....	25	5.87
Missouri.....	159	5.78
Washington.....	126	5.62
Georgia.....	169	5.26
Arizona.....	48	5.18
Rhode Island.....	32	5.07
Virginia.....	168	5.01
New Jersey.....	186	5.00
New York State.....	283	4.99
West Virginia.....	82	4.90
Michigan.....	289	4.78
National Hqrs.....	143	4.63
Indiana.....	183	4.38
District of Columbia.....	27	4.08
Florida.....	143	3.97
Connecticut.....	70	3.67
Alaska.....	10	1.18

SELECTIVE SERVICE TODAY

Statements by Senator Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, were printed on pages 4891 and 4892 of the March 7, 1966, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. These statements are reprinted, in part, below:

MEMORANDUM FROM GENERAL LEWIS HERSHEY DIRECTOR OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM ON PRESENT OPERATIONS OF THE SYSTEM IN CLUDING LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, as the military requirements for manpower for Vietnam increase, the authorities can look to only two sources for such additional personnel. The first source is voluntary enlistments. If an insufficient number of men volunteer for training and service, they must look to the Selective Service System for inductees. As the available pool of eligible men diminishes, the System may find it necessary to examine the whole complement of those who have been previously deferred, and this examination may include students, married men without dependents or who may not be living in a normal family relationship and others.

It was but natural that as draft calls increased and began to affect groups who were heretofore deferred, the number of letters and telephone calls to Members of both Senate and House should increase, inquiring whether the Selective Service System had modified its criteria for eligibility for training and service. I have made inquiry of the System and requested a simple, short memorandum setting forth the present basis for draft calls in the hope that it could be printed as a document and provide material assistance to Senate Members in responding to such inquiries.

In addition, I have discussed this with General Hershey.

SELECTIVE SERVICE TODAY MARCH 2, 1966

The Selective Service System exists to insure the maintenance of the Armed Forces necessary for our defense.

To insure that the Nation shall be prepared to raise and support the military forces required, the Congress in the law imposed on all men within liable ages the obligation to perform military service.

The Congress created the Selective Service System to determine through local board classification decisions the order in which men are called to discharge the military obligation. This order is determined

by the numbers of men needed by the Armed Forces and by the need of the civilian society which are met through temporary deferment of the individual's military service. These two considerations constitute the national interest which govern local board classifications.

Under the law and regulation every registrant is deemed available for service (Class I-A) until it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local board that he should be temporarily deferred or exempt in the national interest. A registrant who is deferred earns no vested right to the deferment. If the needs of the Armed Forces or pertinent information about the individual convince the local board that his deferment is no longer in the national interest, he again becomes available for the service which he is obligated to perform under the law.

During the current buildup of the Armed Forces, the demands for manpower by the Armed Forces have increased several fold over a year ago. Monthly draft calls have been in the 30,000-40,000 range.

Enlistments have increased substantially, a major part of them being traceable directly to the existence of the Selective Service obligation and local board processing. For example, in the last 5 months about 180,000 men have enlisted after they had been examined and found qualified for induction, many of them after induction orders had been mailed. In the same period local boards provided about 170,000 inductees to the Armed Forces.

These increased demands on the Nation's manpower resource do not permit the continued liberal deferments of a year ago.

The available manpower 19 to 26 has steadily declined through induction, enlistment, and failure to qualify under Armed Forces medical, mental, and moral standards.

In order to maintain a source for inductions and enlistments, the Selective Service System is faced with the necessity of returning to Class I-A (available for service) some men currently deferred. The largest deferred categories from which additional manpower can be made available are (1) those men deferred because they do not meet current Armed Forces standards, but who would be qualified under lower standards such as would prevail, for example, in time of war; (2) fathers and persons with other dependents who would suffer extreme hardship if the registrant were inducted; and (3) students.

It has been determined that the student population should be screened more closely. To that end, the System is instituting a pro-

(Continued on page 4)

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20540. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

March 3, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 288, Subject: "Amendment of Section 1622.30 of the Selective Service Regulations" which was amended to reflect the change in regulations effected by the announcement of the Director that male nurses are included in the term "allied specialists."

February 23, 1966 — Operations Bulletin No. 291, Subject: "Reclassification and Examination of Registered Professional Male Nurses" concerning the reclassification and examination of registered professional male nurses.

March 4, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 292, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form 115—115-A) (Revised 1-25-66) Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form 116) (Revised 1-25-66)" concerning the revision of subject forms.

March 8, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 293, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians, Dentists and Veterinarians (SSS Form 129)" concerning the revision of subject form, and the breakdown of information on lines 8, 17, and 29 of SSS Form 129 requested pending revision.



Recently members of the Universal Military Training Committee of the National Security Commission, American Legion, called upon the Director of Selective Service in Washington, D.C., to discuss various aspects of UMT. Those in attendance were (left to right): Henry C. Parke, Emmett G. Lenihan, Earle Cocke, Jr., Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, Granville S. Ridley, William C. Doyle, S. Perry Brown, James R. Wilson, Jr.

STATE DIRECTORS CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

from 4,000 to 15,000 a month, with most of the calls on the lower side. The total for the year was a comparative low of 76,000.

In 1963, monthly levies included numbers between 4,000 and 17,000, with most of the calls being large, for an annual total of 119,000. The spread in 1964 continued to be substantial as the numbers called for were between 3,000 and 16,000 leading to an annual total of 106,000.

Thus far the needs were such that no strain was being placed upon the System, but in 1965 came a series of monthly levies which soon began to tax existing procurement practices. Calls in 1965 started in January at 5,000, dropped to 3,000 in February, then grew to 13,000 in April. By August the call had reached 16,000 and from that point climbed steadily for the rest of the year. The September figure was 27,000; October was 33,000; November was 38,000; and December was 40,000. This produced an annual total of 235,000 which was more than twice the number of calls for 1964 and almost three times the number for 1960.

Through the first 4 months of 1966, calls have continued to be large. In January the call was for 38,000; in February, 29,000; in March, 22,000; and April nearly 22,000.

induction might be found. They looked into the need for possible changes in policies and regulations, including those of the Department of Defense, that may be required to produce sufficient availabilities to fill future induction calls at about the current or higher levels; (c) *Induction Calls—Regular and Special—and Selective Service Relations with AFES*. The Committee discussed certain problems that have been encountered in all areas of the operation which relate directly to regular and special calls. Also considered were existing relations with the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations and suggestions for improvements therein; (d) *Budgets, Allocation of Funds and Personnel*. Included within this area were the requirements, limitations, and procedures for budget preparation and allocation of funds; the existing budget and its adequacy to meet expanding operations; and current civilian personnel policies, practices, and procedures.

In addition, the Committee considered procedural changes for budget preparation and allocation of funds in the next budget year

and suggestions for changes in the civilian personnel area which may better enable the System to perform its mission; (e) *Changes in Law—Extension of the UMT&S Act—Universal Military Training*. The Committee addressed itself to the following areas of interest: content of the UMT&S Act, as amended, in relation to current and anticipated calls; extension of the induction authority contained in the UMT&S Act beyond June 30, 1967; and possible methods for implementation of universal military training as outlined in the present statute; and (f) *Public Information*. The report stressed the need for programs of public information at National, State, and local board levels of the Selective Service System. This included the Committee's view as to the current and long-range objectives of such programs and the various methods or means to be employed in implementing these plans.

Following the last Committee report, Col. Charles R. Fox, AGC, Chief, Communications and Records Division, National Headquarters, outlined recent developments in the field of "Communications."

Calls For Manpower

The most recent call (excluding special calls) for manpower levied upon Selective Service by Department of Defense was for 34,600 men to be delivered to the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations during May 1966. All inductees selected are scheduled for the Army.

Just 6 years ago, in 1959, calls by the Department of Defense upon the Selective Service System ranged from 6,000 to 9,000 per month for a total of 94,000 during the year. In 1960, the monthly calls fluctuated between 6,000 and 9,000 a month, but the total for the year was only 85,000, inasmuch as more calls were on the 6,000 side.

The year 1961 found both a wider spread in numbers and a higher annual total. No calls were received in May and June but other calls varied from a low of 1,500 to a high of 25,000. Total calls for the year amounted to 113,000. Deliveries in 1962 represented a considerable cutback. Calls for the year varied

SELECTIVE SERVICE TODAY

(Continued from page 2)

gram similar to that used during and after Korea of considering a student's standing in his class or his score on a special test which will be made available to any student desiring to take it in May and June of this year. These criteria are advisory only as the law provides that no local board can be required to defer a student solely on the basis of any test score, grades, class standing, and similar criteria.

A few men who were found disqualified by the Armed Forces under Armed Forces qualification test criteria prior to November 1, 1965, will be produced under new criteria announced by the Secretary of Defense on that date. But their numbers will be small. They are only those high school graduates who scored 16 to 31 on the AFQT but did not score sufficiently high on supplemental tests to be qualified. Under the new standards, the high school diploma qualifies such a registrant irrespective of his score on the supplemental tests.

The local boards, through classification and reclassification, keep up to date the determinations of availability of registrants. Those remaining in or reverting to Class I-A constitute the pool of men available for service. These men are delivered to the Armed Forces for examination, and if they are found qualified, they are called for induction in a sequence established by regulation. That sequence of selection is:

(1) Men declared delinquent for failure to comply with the Selective Service law who have attained the age of 19 years in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

(2) Volunteers for induction who have not attained the age of 26 years in the sequence in which they have volunteered for induction.

(3) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years and who (a) do not have a wife with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first, or (b) have a wife whom they married after August 26, 1965, and with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

(4) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years and who have a wife whom they married on or before August 26, 1965, and with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

(5) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 26 years in the order of their dates of birth with the youngest being selected first.

(6) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 18 years and 6 months and who have not attained the age of 19 years in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

In order to fill calls, local boards

since December 1965, have been ordering for induction from the first four categories.

The current pool of available manpower 19 to 26 may well be depleted by June of this year through disqualification, enlistments and inductions if enlistments and inductions continue at the rates which have prevailed over the last 5 months. In order to insure adequate manpower for induction and enlistment, some men now deferred must revert to Class I-A, available for service. The task of the local board is to determine which registrants these should be.

A I-A pool divided simply between those examined and qualified, and not examined does not provide sufficiently refined information on which to plan or to assess the System's ability to meet anticipated demands. After a registrant is classified as available for service, other processing is necessary before he can be delivered for induction. The law requires that a preinduction examination be given by the Armed Forces to determine acceptability. Changes in his status such as enlistment or other changes making his classification out of Class I-A necessary may occur.

The Armed Forces Examining Stations currently are examining nearly 200,000 registrants each month. These registrants typically are ordered to report for examination throughout the month with examination day typically falling in the next month.

Selective Service is the oldest and most universal method of raising Armed Forces. Modern Selective Service in the United States dates from September 1940, and has been continuous since that time, except for a brief period from March 1947 to June 1948. Even during the period March 1947 to June 1948, when an active Selective Service System was not in operation, the Congress provided by law for the Office of Selective Service Records to preserve the knowledge and methods of Selective Service. Selective Service in the United States is based on the accepted principle of the universal obligation and privilege of citizens to defend the Nation.

The present Selective Service System is not an experiment. The history of compulsory military service in this country has made one fact abundantly clear. No system of compulsory service in this country could long endure without the support of the people. The people of the country will support a compulsory system only to the extent that they have confidence in its fairness and they will have confidence in a system only to the extent which they themselves operate it. The Selective Service System is, therefore, founded upon the grass roots principle, in which boards made up of citizens in each community determine when registrants should be made available for military service. There are more than 4,000 of these

local boards located in every community throughout the Nation. More than 40,000 citizens contribute their services without pay as members of these local boards, and in various capacities as advisers to the local boards and to the registrants.

The Selective Service Law further recognizes the importance of the decentralization principle by making the Governor of each State

the nominal head of Selective Service within his State. The law further requires a State Headquarters in each of the States, and provides for a State Director in each to administer the State Headquarters and to represent the Governor. The State Director and local board members are appointed by the President, upon recommendation of the Governor.

* * * * *

Classification Picture February 1, 1966

Class	Number
Total.....	31,549,350
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,346,834
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	66,705
Not examined.....	38,074
Ordered for induction or examination, or pending reclassification.....	477,214
Induction or examination postponed.....	8,670
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	81,696
Not examined.....	79,751
Ordered for induction or examination, or pending reclassification.....	134,601
Induction or examination postponed.....	1,020
26 years and older with extended liability.....	77,401
Under 19 years of age.....	382,702
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,200,698
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	342,716
Enlisted or commissioned.....	1,734,822
I-O.....	
Examined and qualified.....	3,052
Not examined.....	4,685
Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,362
I-W.....	
At work.....	3,408
Released.....	5,830
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,157,508
I-S Statutory deferment.....	
College.....	15,971
High School.....	403,874
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	199,645
II-A Apprentice.....	25,331
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	20,812
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,864,303
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,427,908
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,395,282
IV-B Officials.....	52
IV-C Aliens.....	11,019
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	93,196
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,481,589
V-A Over age liability.....	13,808,553

Region II Training Conference

Earmarked officers from Region II of the Selective Service System completed 2 weeks of conference work on March 19, 1966, at the U.S. Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Norfolk, Va.

The Director of Selective Service addressed the Conferees at their opening session and set the theme for the program to follow. Others present from National Headquarters to observe the progress of the conference were: Col. William P. Averill, JAGC, Chief, Field Division and Capt. Kenneth S. Goodrich, USN, Chief, Manpower Division.

Interest in the training program drew a number of State Directors and staff members from the several State Headquarters in Region II. States comprising the region are: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The officers participating in the Conference were divided into 10 simulated State Headquarters and then assigned so no two officers from the same National Guard Section or Reserve Unit worked together in the same activity.

The two Field Officers for Region II served as Co-Directors for the Norfolk Conference. They were: Col. Leo G. May, USAF, and Col. Collins Cameron, AGC. Assisting them in supervisory roles were several officers borrowed on temporary duty from State Headquarters within the Region.

This Conference was the second to be held in Region II within a 6-month period. It also marked completion of the three-quarter milepost for Conferences scheduled during the 1965-66 training year. Three additional conferences are scheduled to be held prior to June 30, 1966.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVI

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1966

Number 5

Irresponsible Individuality

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Once each year we observe Armed Forces Day. This date comes in the month of May. There are many evidences that we are too little thought is given to our Armed Forces. Survival is taken for granted, especially in an age when all is believed possible and, when achieved, it will be automatic. It is true that the ingenuity of man has solved needs in a variety of fields. It is also true that much scientific effort has been expended to insure conveniences and, in particular, comforts.

There should be little concern that we travel faster, communicate more and better, and that we have more bodily com-

forts. But my observations have been that there is cause for concern. Our advances in transportation have created problems perhaps greater than have been solved. Communication means have increased more rapidly than our knowledge of what to communicate and how to avoid transmission of such that misinforms far more than it informs. Our comforts have faced man with the problem of whether he can enjoy them and still retain the capacity to maintain them.

All these so-called advances have distracted our citizens from the basic fact that survival can never be taken for granted. That it is a tendency of a luxury-living people as attested by the fall and disappearance of great nations in the past. Two hundred years is said to be the average age of great nations. That the United States of America has lived 190 years since the Declaration of Independence can well be an amber light at which we may well take warning.

It is a frequent error to confuse size with strength and to fail to note warnings of advanced deterioration. It has been said by some purporting to know that of 22 great nations studied, 19 fell from causes from within and not from pressures from without.

This can be readily believed because a nation exists because of co-operative actions between large bodies of citizens. To maintain this relationship, there must be a common belief that the ultimate best interest of each citizen lies in the maintenance of the nation.

Certainly, a large number of citizens must have many points of individual differences but no society can exist when any considerable number of these citizens reserve the so-called right to participate in all benefits while, at the same time, refusing to obey the laws they do not favor and to claim a privilege of conscience when required to participate in activities they do not approve.

The Congress has recognized the position of those whose religious (Continued on page 2)

College Qualification Test Eligibility Clarified

In response to a number of inquiries as to the eligibility of non-college students to take the forthcoming Selective Service College Qualification Test, a statement of clarification was provided by a spokesman at National Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

Registrants who are high school seniors or graduates and who are enrolled or plan to enroll in a technical or vocational school, institute, or business college, and who intend to request an occupational deferment on the basis of pursuance of educational goals at such an institution, are also eligible to take the forthcoming Selective Service College Qualification Test. This announcement clarifies the eligible student category announced earlier which included registrants who intend seeking deferments as college students.

Based on this statement, completion at a normal pace by full-time satisfactory attendance at any post-high school educational program at a recognized (accredited) institution of learning would be a suitable student objective for consideration for an educational deferment in Class II-S.

The Selective Service College Qualification Test, which is optional for eligible registrants, will be administered at about 1,200 locations throughout the United States on three separate dates during May and June 1966. Test scores or class standing have recently been added to the continuing criteria of full-time status and satisfactory performance as a student which are used as guidance by local boards in their determination as to the deferment of a registrant in Class II-S.



Sylvan Reichgut State Director Since 1962

Mr. Sylvan Reichgut, State Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia, died April 16, 1966, in Washington, D.C., following a sudden illness.

Mr. Reichgut was appointed to that position by President Kennedy in 1962. Prior to his appointment, he served for 9 years as a member of a local board in the District.

Born in Baltimore, Md., Mr. Reichgut graduated from the University of Virginia. He had worked with the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Service for 32 years before his retirement in 1962.

Mr. Reichgut was active in B'nai B'rith, and formerly served that organization in many official capacities. He was also active in the American Legion and was a member of the Legion's 40 and 8 Club.

In recognition of his outstanding activities with the Selective Service System, he was recently appointed a Kentucky Colonel by the Governor of that State.

He is survived by his wife and one son, Michael, who make their home in Washington, D.C.

Services Reward Clerks For Aid

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Florida: Reba K. Duncan; Florence H. Hutson by Navy.

North Carolina: Mae G. Chapell by Navy.

Ohio: Miss Penny Bonomo, Mrs. Mae Harris, Mrs. Lena Handler, Mrs. Helen Levy, Mrs. Alma Rottman, Mrs. Eleanor Smith by Army.

Vermont: Mary C. Dodge by Navy.

V.A. Explains New GI Bill To Servicemen

Servicemen still on military duty may take advantage of the educational and loan guaranty programs of the new GI Bill, William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, pointed out recently.

The servicemen must have at least 2 years service to be eligible.

Participation in the GI loan program is available immediately. Educational programs cannot be started until June 1, 1966.

Under the GI education program, servicemen with more than 2 years of military service will be eligible for 1 month of college, vocational, business, high school or correspondence school courses for each month or fraction of a month they have been on active duty, with 36 months as the maximum period no matter how long their length of service.

These servicemen will receive either payments to cover institutional charges for tuition and fees or \$100 per month for full-time courses, whichever is the lesser.

Under the VA loan guaranty program they may negotiate a home loan with a private lender, or, in areas where direct loans are permitted, they may negotiate directly with the Veterans Administration.

The VA will guaranty up to 60 percent or \$7,500 (whichever is the lesser) of a home loan made by a private lender. The maximum direct home loan has been set at \$17,500.

All guaranteed or direct loans will bear interest of 5½ percent per annum.

In addition, a one-time, nonrecurrent fee not to exceed ½ of 1 percent of the loan amount, must be paid to the VA. This can be included in the loan but, in the case of a direct loan, it cannot increase the amount to more than the maximum figure of \$17,500.

Servicemen previously entitled to GI loans under the World War II or Korean Conflict programs now have their previous entitlement canceled if their discharge date is subsequent to January 31, 1955. However, for the period during which they would have been eligible under the prior law they will not have to pay the one-time, ½ of 1 percent nonrecurrent fee.

Full information on either the educational or the loan guaranty benefit may be obtained from the office of the commanding officer at any military or naval base or by writing, telephoning, or visiting any Veterans Administration regional office.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Irresponsible Individuality

(Continued from page 1)

training and beliefs restrict the contributions they can make to their Government. This is a luxury that only strong nations can extend through grace. It is quite something else when a citizen presumes a right to veto the will of the majority and to claim that violation of his laws are justified. This is individuality in its most irresponsible form. It weakens the nation when dissent is within legal limits and can but be a termite gnawing at the foundation of government when defying the laws.

Our security cannot be taken for granted. The symbols of our survival are the Armed Forces. Their tasks are difficult and dangerous. Their reward must be in no small measure the recognition paid by grateful and appreciative citizens. Certainly, if we want to live, and I assume we all do, we should make our fighting men know that we care.

Legion Cites General Hershey

The American Legion National Security Commission recently adopted a resolution commending Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, "for his outstanding and faithful administration of Selective Service and his contribution to our Nation in providing the needed manpower for our Armed Forces."

The resolution will be presented to General Hershey at ceremonies to be conducted during the annual American Legion National Convention scheduled for August 1966 in Washington, D.C.

In the world of automation accident statistics abound. Don't be a statistic, we would rather have YOU around.

Classification Picture April 1, 1966

Class	Number
Total.....	31,889,635
I-A and I-A-O	
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	91,911
Not examined.....	39,220
Induction or examination postponed.....	9,006
Ordered for induction or examination.....	174,680
Pending reclassification.....	127,697
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	15,415
Delinquents.....	14,469
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	102,411
Not examined.....	27,354
Induction or examination postponed.....	1,553
Ordered for induction or examination.....	36,119
Pending reclassification.....	33,166
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	3,152
Delinquents.....	946
26 years and older with liability extended.....	71,094
Under 19 years of age.....	337,628
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,263,701
I-C (Inducted).....	380,314
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	1,787,430
I-O Not examined.....	4,025
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,071
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	2,033
I-W (At work).....	3,886
I-W (Released).....	5,939
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,188,120
I-S Statutory (College).....	20,844
I-S Statutory (High School).....	520,707
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	202,801
II-A Apprentice.....	26,782
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	21,023
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,878,242
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,514,866
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,417,368
IV-B Officials.....	56
IV-C Aliens.....	11,608
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	94,477
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,500,566
V-A Over age liability.....	13,955,955

President's Program to Improve Agency Communications With Public, Pushes Ahead With First Seminar in Washington

The President has called for an intensive effort to improve communications between Federal employees and the American public, and for a concentrated effort to end the use of "gobbledygook."

The program was initiated in February 1965, and several agency meetings have delved into ways of serving the public better.

A recent step in the campaign was conducted in Washington, November 16, 1965, when representatives of various departments and agencies with significant responsibilities for contact with the public attended an initial seminar on improving communications with the public. The seminar, a day-long program, is expected to be repeated from time to time.

The President has emphasized the need to overcome waste and frustration through clearer, more polite, more competent, and less costly ways of communicating with the public. In terms of waste, it has been estimated that the Federal Government spent over \$2 million last year to rectify some of the mistakes caused by ineffective communications with the public.

The effects of frustration caused by unclear, incomplete, and discourteous communications, by letter, telephone, and in person, cannot be measured.

The program of the seminar included presentations on "The Vital Ingredient—A Positive Concept of Public Service," "Essential Factors of Human Communication," "Techniques of Communication for Achieving Objectives," "Handling Basic Public Communications Problems in Government," and the distribution of materials outlining useful approaches, guidelines, and available training programs.

Following early meetings of department and agency representatives several suggestions for mak-

ing Government more helpful to citizens were developed. These suggestions are under study. They were:

1. That one top-level person in each agency be assigned the job of improving that agency's communications with the public.

2. That in large metropolitan areas information centers be established where citizens may find out which agency can provide the service or assistance needed.

3. That "one-stop" service be developed for people doing business with the Government where all their needs can be met and all necessary information provided most efficiently and satisfactorily.

4. That a system be developed for interchange of ideas among agencies on improving communications with the public.

5. That an award be established for Federal employees for excellence in improving communications and contacts.

6. That it be the practice to select for public contact positions and for positions involving correspondence only those persons who have demonstrated ability for such work.

Twenty Years Ago

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal presented the Navy Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, in a ceremony at the Navy Department. The accompanying citation stated: "Assuming the tremendous task of administering the changeover of Naval policy from voluntary enlistment to Selective Service on February 1, 1942, Major General Hershey successfully inducted over a million and one-half men into the Navy. His distinguished service was of inestimable value to the Navy in meeting the steadily increasing need for personnel to man our ships, planes, and shore establishments, and reflects the highest credit upon Major General Hershey and the United States Armed Services."

"Standby by the Veteran" was the slogan adopted at the Semiannual Conference of Selective Service State Directors held at National Headquarters in Washington. The consensus of the Conference was that Selective Service has a compelling and continuing obligation to see that all men sent to war from their communities receive all rights and benefits pledged to them by the law under which they were selected.

The reemployment rights of more than a million men hinged upon the further extension of the Draft Act. President Truman, emphasizing the importance of the passage of legislation to effect the extension, proclaimed: "It is to be hoped that before July 1, when the present extension expires, the Congress will extend Selective Service for a year in a form that will meet the Nation's requirements."

Sample Inventory Yields Information Of Future Value

The most recent updating of the Selective Service System's 1-percent sample inventory, taken as of July 31, 1964, accomplished two purposes.

It provided a comprehensive survey of the military service, marital status, occupation, education, classification; and physical, mental, and moral fitness of registrants. In addition, it provided some basic data for the military manpower policy study of the Department of Defense.

These data may also be most useful in 1967 when the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act are considered for extension.

The inventory is being carried on as a continuous operation with the objective of keeping up-to-date information on potential military manpower.

Bond Savings Program Drive

Nine out of every 10 Federal employees buying Savings Bonds regularly is the minimum goal announced for the Federal Government by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien presented a Minute-man Flag to the White House in recognition of its achievement in becoming the first Federal agency in the quarter-century history of the bond program to achieve 100-percent participation.

The presentation was the highlight of the Metropolitan Washington Kick-Off Rally of the 25th Anniversary Savings Bond Campaign for Federal Employees which drew some 1,500 Federal officials, including Members of the Cabinet, and key men and women for the campaign.

Appearing in his capacity as Chairman of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee, the Postmaster General said the immediate goal is to have the maximum number of all Federal personnel signed up in the payroll savings plan during the 1966 Campaign which began May 1.

Mr. O'Brien called on the key men and women to contact every Federal worker and acquaint each employee with "all the advantages to the individual and to the country" of buying bonds regularly.

"I want to tell the President that every employee knows the facts and has had the chance to say 'Yes' or 'No,'" he stated.

"Savings bonds provide a channel by which we can express our support and solidarity for the men who are risking death and disease," Mr. O'Brien said.

Another speaker at the Rally was John Forsythe, star of television

and motion pictures, who premiered for the audience the 1-minute film he has made in support of the 1966 Bond Campaign for use in theaters and by television. He accepted appointment as Honorary Co-Chairman of the 1966 Federal Campaign.

With this as a backdrop, a review of Selective Service Headquarters participation in the Bond saving purchase program, as of April 5, 1966, disclosed that of 57 components, 42 are 100 percent. Throughout the System, 8,308 employees are enrolled, leaving 198 employees not now taking an active part.

Previous issues of *Selective Service* listed only the 100 percenters. This issue lists all segments, as follows:

States	No. of employees on payroll	Percent of employees	No. NOT Buying Bonds
Guam.....	7	100.00	
Puerto Rico.....	158	100.00	
Idaho.....	67	100.00	
Vermont.....	22	100.00	
Oklahoma.....	127	100.00	
Utah.....	50	100.00	
Wisconsin.....	180	100.00	
Nebraska.....	80	100.00	
Wyoming.....	29	100.00	
North Dakota.....	71	100.00	
Mississippi.....	118	100.00	
Virgin Islands.....	3	100.00	
New Mexico.....	48	100.00	
Kentucky.....	184	100.00	
Alabama.....	143	100.00	
West Virginia.....	82	100.00	
Delaware.....	15	100.00	
North Carolina.....	215	100.00	
New Hampshire.....	31	100.00	
Ohio.....	273	100.00	
Montana.....	38	100.00	
Washington.....	134	100.00	
Kansas.....	103	100.00	
Missouri.....	161	100.00	
Nevada.....	25	100.00	
Maryland.....	95	100.00	
South Dakota.....	34	100.00	
Georgia.....	165	100.00	
Arizona.....	49	100.00	
Texas.....	346	100.00	
Virginia.....	170	100.00	
Rhode Island.....	81	100.00	
New Jersey.....	187	100.00	
New York State.....	300	100.00	
Michigan.....	291	100.00	
National Hdqrs.....	146	100.00	
Indiana.....	190	100.00	
Dist. of Columbia.....	27	100.00	
Florida.....	150	100.00	
Oregon.....	70	100.00	
Connecticut.....	72	100.00	
Alaska.....	11	100.00	
Iowa.....	111	99.10	1
Pennsylvania.....	383	98.96	4
Hawaii.....	40	97.50	1
Maine.....	39	97.41	1
California.....	427	96.02	17
New York City.....	313	91.57	17
Tennessee.....	160	94.38	9
Louisiana.....	117	94.02	7
South Carolina.....	82	90.24	8
Illinois.....	342	88.60	39
Colorado.....	68	88.24	8
Arkansas.....	97	84.54	15
Massachusetts.....	177	78.53	38
Minnesota.....	148	77.70	33
	8,308		198

Awards Approved

The Director recently approved the following awards in recognition of the adoption of employee suggestions submitted under the provisions of Administrative Bulletin 2.80:

Cash Awards:

Mrs. Lola Tarnow, Clerk-Coordinator, LaPorte, Ind., recommended an addition to the Form 120.

Mrs. Jessie G. Beemer, Clerk, Local Board No. 116, Danville, Ky., suggested a revision in the Form 120.

Miss Amanda L. White, Clerk, Missouri State Headquarters, proposed an addition to Part 4, Disposition, of the Form 230.

Miss Amparo Quinones, Clerk, Puerto Rico State Headquarters, recommended that the Form 230 be modified with respect to transfer registrants.

Mrs. Helen T. Goynes, Local Board Clerk, Chester, Va., proposed a revision of the Form 100.

Certificates of Award:

Mrs. Dorothy Cowan, Local Board Auditor, Detroit, Mich., suggested a revision in the Form 223.

Mr. Earl Banks, National Headquarters, recommended safety measures be taken regarding the walkway of the National Headquarters building.

Good Break for 4-F's

Reprint from Rehabilitation Record

Last year 319,000 young Americans who were examined for military duty were turned down for medical reasons. Another 100,000 or so had such obvious health problems that their local Selective Service boards rejected them without waiting for a formal physical examination.

From now on, all medical rejectees will be screened as they come off the examination lines at Armed Forces examining stations and will be encouraged to avail themselves of appropriate medical or vocational rehabilitation services when they return to their communities. The Public Health Service and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration are cooperating in this new program.

Each State program is operated under a contract. The State staff is composed of either public health or rehabilitation personnel, or a combination, and all costs are paid with Federal funds.

In addition, vocational rehabilitation agencies in many States offer rehabilitation services to men who are rejected by their local Selective Service boards.

This concerted effort to help military rejectees with their health problems began in 1965, after extensive planning. The program has been financed by \$5 million transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity. State divisions of vocational rehabilitation had previously tested procedures for the Selective Service rejectee program under VRA grants in Rhode Island, South Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, and Arkansas. At the same time, the Public Health Service worked out the design of its programs in pilot projects in New York, Pennsylvania, and Colorado.

In the cooperative program which has grown out of these experimental projects, each State has a program director and an office staff to fulfill its contract. A professional worker interviews all medical rejectees at the examining stations of each State and, when indicated, refers them to the appropriate local agency.

So far, referrals for vocational services from the examining stations are running about 10 percent—or more than 30,000 young men each year. Not all those who are referred are inclined to accept rehabilitation services, however. The attitude of some is: "I've made out OK so far with this problem, so why change my ways?"

To emphasize the prospective client the advantages he can gain by signing up for the services he needs, professional personnel are making followup contacts 1 month after referral and again at 6 months to determine the success of the referral.

So far, this approach is working well enough to promise good results for this effort to improve the health, independence, and productivity of many thousands of the Nation's young men toward bettering their lot.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

March 31, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 288, Subject: "Amendment of Section 1622.30 of the Selective Service Regulations and Issuance of a New Section 1622.30a" which was amended to show the issuance of a New Section 1622.30a.

March 18, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 294, Subject: "Reduced Mental Standards for Induction and Enlistment" concerning the reduced mental standards for induction and enlistment for registrants who are not high school graduates.

March 23, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 295, Subject: "Processing and Commissioning of Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians, and Allied Specialists" concerning the procedures that will be followed in the processing and commissioning of Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians, and Allied Specialists.

March 31, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 296, Subject: "New Section 1622.25a of the Selective Service Regulations concerning Classification of College Students" concerning the issuance of a New Section 1622.25a to the Selective Service Regulations pertaining to classification criteria for students.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered at National Headquarters were:

Iowa: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Judy and their two sons, Brad and Jeff. Mrs. Judy is a Clerk of Local Board No. 1335, Franklin County.

Arkansas: Mrs. Margaret Wynne, Clerk, Local Board No. 20.

Virginia: Col. Shirley R. Shelton, member Virginia National Guard, Selective Service Unit.

Change in Plans

A South Dakota registrant wrote the following letter to his local board:

Sir
I suppose you wonder where have I move to. I planed to go to Puerto Rico & give you my new address as soon as I got there, but the police change my plans. I stole a motorcicle & my new address is the L.A. County Jail I don't know for how long, but I suppose I should let you know. If you want more information let me know. I have all the time in the world to answer your mail.

Sincerely yours"

A Young Volunteer

A young lad of 14, wrote the following letter to Uncle Sam:

"Dear Uncle Sam,
My name is . . . , I am ready for the ARMY. I am just 14 year old, but I am 5 ft. 9 in. tall and I weigh 150 lbs.

I volentier to go to VIETNAM, so please send me a draft card. From what I here, you need everyone you can get.

I am not mad at my parents. I just want to go. So I am writing to you because you are the only one that can solve my problem.

Write back real soon.

Yours Truly,"



Left to right—*First row.* Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Brig. Gen. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; Mr. Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Oregon; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Mr. Sylvan Reichgut, District of Columbia; Col. Robert K. Custer, Indiana; Col. Harold C. Wall, Florida. *Second row:* Col. Joseph T. Avella, New Jersey; Lt. Comdr. John H. Hammack, Illinois; Lt. Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; Maj. Gen. Erbon W. Wise, Louisiana; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, Louisiana; Col. Jack W. Blair, West Virginia; Col. Everette S. Stephenson, Kentucky; Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Col. Luis Torres-Massa, Puerto Rico; Col. Lloyd C. Wilson, Rhode Island; Mr. John C. Carr, Jr., Massachusetts; Col. William J. Burke, Vermont; Col. Harry O. Smith, Georgia; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant Director. *Third row:* Maj. Gen. Richard C. Kendall,

Montana; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nevada; Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly, New Mexico; Col. Donald H. Collins, South Carolina; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Lt. Col. Clifford E. Hall, Delaware; Col. Jack P. Brubaker, Wyoming; Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning, South Dakota; Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Adams, Jr., Missouri; Maj. Worthy J. Seale, Jr., Alabama; Mr. Hugh J. Caldwell, Alabama; Mr. Arnold L. Malone, Tennessee; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Brig. Gen. Norman L. Erb, Arizona; Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; Col. James F. Ulmer, North Dakota. *Fourth row:* Col. Robert P. Knight, Minnesota; Col. James L. Davis, Mississippi; Mr. William H. McCachren, North Carolina; Mr. Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam; Col. Henry C. Oyasato, Hawaii; Mr. Oscar N. Grandmaison, New Hampshire; Col. William L. Klare, Ohio; Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; Col. Fred M. Croom, Arkansas; Lt. Col. John W. Brokaw, New York; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, California; Capt. Charles L. Kessler, Virginia.

Variations in Induction Age

Studies recently compiled at National Headquarters reflect the variations over recent years in the national average age of involuntary induction.

The average age of involuntary induction for the Nation in May 1955, for instance, was 23 years and 7 months.

With the establishment of the sequence of selection February 15, 1956, which placed fathers and men over 26 behind nonfathers 19-26, the average age of involuntary induction declined. By December 1956, that average age was 22 years and 2 months.

After a lengthy period of relative stability around 22 years and 6 months, the national average age of involuntary induction began to rise. It reached 23 years and 1 month in April 1960, and remained close to age 23 for a year.

In July 1961, after 2 months

without induction calls, the national average age of involuntary induction was computed at 23 years and 5 months. Over the next 28 months it fluctuated between that high, which it again reached in January and February 1963, and 22 years and 8 months reached in January 1962, and October 1963.

In October 1963, the national average age was beginning a downward trend as a result of Executive Order No. 11119 of September 19, 1963, which placed married men behind single men, 19-26, in a new sequence of selection. Fathers had been classified in Class III-A since amendment of the Regulations March 14, 1963.

Since the current sequence of selection was established, the national average age of involuntary induction has shown a tendency to decline, with minor variations. In May 1965, that average age was 21 years and 2 months.

Since recent heavier calls, the age of induction had declined into the 19th year and several States induct men married on or before August 26, 1965, in December 1965.

New Reserve Enlistment Program Is Established by U.S. Air Force For Nonprior Service Applicants

The Air Force has established a direct reserve enlistment program for nonprior service applicants involving a period of 4 years of active duty during the 6-year enlistment. This specific reserve enlistment program has not been used previously by the Air Force.

Regulations concerning the program as printed in the Federal Register for November 20, 1965, provide, in part:

"This part applies to all nonprior service male applicants who enlist in the Air Force Reserve and volunteer to enter on extended active duty for a period of 4 years within 120 days from the date of their Reserve enlistment. In lieu of extended active duty, they may enlist in the Regular Air Force on a date determined by mutual agreement with Air Force Recruiting officials. Applicants must meet all the

qualifications for Regular Air Force enlistment outlined in Part 888 of this chapter, except that applicants currently enrolled in high school must be within 120 days of graduation.

"Enlistments under this program may be accomplished by any Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFES).

"All enlistment under this program are for 6 years.

"Before enlistment each applicant submits a written AF Form 941 (Statement of Understanding—see Attachment 1 to AFR 33-5) to the Recruiting Office, volunteering for extended active duty for 4 years, with a statement that he may enlist in the Regular Air Force for the same period of time in lieu of performing extended active duty."

Accidents are preventable

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVI

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 1966

Number 6

College Tests Will Be Held On June 24

The fourth and final test in the current series of the Selective Service College Qualification Test will be given June 24, 1966, a spokesman for the National Headquarters of Selective Service announced recently.

Application forms can be obtained at any Selective Service local board.

Applications must be postmarked no later than June 1, 1966.

The following may register:

1. Students who have not previously registered.
2. Those who were late in applying for the first or later tests.
3. Students who failed to take the tests previously because they were assigned to testing locations too far away. (These young men are entitled to re-register whether the mistake in examination locations was because they completed their applications incorrectly or whether the mistake was because of an error in assignment.)

1,200 Locations

The examination will be given at about 1,200 locations in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia.

Science Research Associates, the Chicago educational publisher administering the tests, reports it has processed 800,000 registrations for the first three tests.

Between 1951 and 1963, the Selective Service College Qualification Test was given to slightly more than 600,000 students.

Some 64.4 percent of the students taking this Selective Service test in those years made scores of 70 or better.

Executive Order 10984, on January 5, 1962, canceled the test as a criteria for Class II-S deferment.

From then until now, local boards granted deferments solely on information from each college that the student seeking deferment was full-time and making satisfactory progress toward a degree.

Vietnam Heats Up

The step-up of the war in Vietnam increased the military's need for men and resulted in the largest draft calls since Korea.

This put a heavy drain on the System's supply of single men in I-A, age 19-25. It became evident that this pool must be replenished.

Selective Service records showed that as of December 31, 1965, there were 1,834,240 in Class II-S, or 10.4 percent of all registrants liable

(Continued on page 4)

The Stars and Stripes

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

In June we observe the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States of America. The citizens of the United States should give thoughtful consideration this year to Flag Day and what it has meant and must continue to mean if the United States is to survive as a strong and healthy nation.

There are too many symptoms that dare not be ignored which indicate that love of country is an emotion which belonged to simpler people than we now think we are.

In those simpler times we were led to believe that we lived in the best country on earth. We were taught that our forefathers were the "good guys" and that in order to be free they were compelled to fight the "bad guys" and that by doing so they pushed the frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many of the things we felt and believed were wrapped in the folds of our starry flag.

Along with love of country, respect and reverence for the flag, we were told there were great men who had led us in our fight for freedom. Many of them died doing so. I am sure

(Continued on page 2)



On May 7, 1966, Hamilton Fish, President General of The Order of Lafayette, presented the Order's Freedom Award to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey for his "distinguished leadership in fighting Communism."

Appointments Now Held Up For Physicians

Recent Army and Air Force Department directives temporarily suspended the appointment of most physicians and interns to Reserve Component unit vacancies.

This suspension will hold during the remainder of fiscal year 1966 and during Special Call No. 39 and undoubtedly during future special calls.

The Army suspension does not preclude the processing of an application for a Reserve Component unit vacancy of any physician whose Selective Service classification is other than I-A, or who cannot be reclassified as I-A.

The Air Force suspension specifically does not apply to physicians with prior military service.

Old Applications

Army applications previously received, but not acted upon, may be revalidated and updated and processed up to the appointment stage, so that appointments may be made after the termination of Special Call No. 39, providing another Special Call is not in effect at that time.

During the period of Special Call No. 39, and future special calls, physicians receiving induction notices must accept appointment and active duty in the armed service designated by the Executive Agent for Department of Defense.

30 Days Notice

Local boards are requested to issue orders to report for induction to the physicians concerned at least 30 days before the order is to be effective.

The fact that a physician has already applied for a commission in the Armed Forces should not stay a board from issuing him an induction order.

No orders shall be issued on this call after August 31, 1966.

A copy of each induction order with a designation Special Call 39, shall be forwarded to the Commanding General of the Army Area which previously certified to the registrant's acceptability and two copies shall be forwarded to the State Director. The State Director shall, in turn, forward one copy to the National Director, attention, Manpower Division.

Manpower Division of National Headquarters should be informed promptly of the specific changes in the status of each physician who has been ordered for induction under this call.

(Continued on page 4)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

The Stars and Stripes

(Continued from page 1)

that the story of Washington crossing the Delaware or shivering with shoeless soldiers at Valley Forge made us believe that we had a heritage bought with blood and that possession might well require the shedding of more blood.

In the battles fought and victories won there were always men who led. These appealed to us while young as heroes, men to revere but, far more to the point, men to emulate. Many a boy tried to tell the truth because Washington told the truth. Many a boy was not dismayed by poverty because Lincoln met the challenge of poverty and overcame it.

Somewhere along the years we have substituted what we like to call facts for what we once believed. Knowledge rescued us from ignorance to prove that Washington and Lincoln were human beings and had faults like other human beings. In retrospect one can hardly marvel at these historians. Their discoveries had never been secrets. No contemporaries of either had any illusions of the mortal nature of these men. Time made their achievements above the common mould. Wise men learned long ago that human beings can believe in great men and in symbols and follow them but few can either visualize or follow an abstraction. Carlyle observed that the history of a nation was the biographies of its great men. Our youth must be taught to believe in our national heroes and in its symbol—the flag.

There are most convincing evidences that our youth are fundamentally sound. Din to the contrary is much noise by the few. Suppression is not the way of Democracy; nor it is wise to permit the mediocre and irresponsible citizen to make a large impact by martyrdom and no other quality. So much of the noise we hear is the clamor of those who believe they have discovered what they think is wrong but their solution is lacking or clothed in generalities tried and discarded. Like any disease, there is danger to the Nation in these infections to which our citizenry is exposed.

The treatment must be in educating and training our youth in the history of the United States, where we started, where we are now, and how we have come. We have had great men—heroes—show our youth their achievements which time has not effaced. Teach faith in ourselves, our fellow citizens, our schools, our churches, our cities, our States and our Nation. We must never miss the inseparability between rights and obligations. With the serum of confidence in self, belief in our institutions, and a conviction in the greatness of our Nation, we can overcome the infections of exaggerated individualism which brings freedom to none and destroys freedom for us all.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

April 21, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 267, Subject: "Classification of Midshipmen Enrolled in Merchant Marine Academies," concerning the eligibility of such midshipmen for classification in Class I-D.

May 9, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 297, Subject: "Selective Service College Qualification Test," concerning the fourth and final test in the current series of the Selective Service College Qualification Test.

Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act Summarized by Florida State Hq. In Series Starting This Month

The Florida State Headquarters of the Selective Service System recently published a digest of the key provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended.

To enable all readers of "Selective Service" to benefit, this digest is being reprinted in the monthly bulletin as a four-part series.

The first installment follows:

This explanation of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act is designed only to give general information concerning the nature of benefits available under the Act. Each particular case must be studied in the light of the Act itself. It is essential that a civilian attorney or legal assistance officer be consulted in connection with the facts of any particular case.

Caution

The Relief Act is highly technical. This summary is intended to give only a brief view of the protection available. The specific nature of all the relief provided under the law is a matter about which a member of the Armed Forces should seek advice from a legal assistance officer or an attorney.

Type of Protection

Young men entering or reentering service are faced with the problem of taking care of their personal debts and financial obligations. In most cases, their income as a serviceman is considerably less than that which they earned at the time the debts were incurred. Their service pay may not take care of all debts, such as, payments on a car, a home, or even a personal loan.

Congress realized that many people would from time to time be faced with this situation. Therefore, in the interest of national defense, Congress decided to give servicemen some protection. This protection is found in the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act which, as the name suggests, affords protection on civil matters only and does not cover criminal prosecution.

The Relief Act does not wipe out any obligations. Rather, it temporarily suspends the right of creditors to use a court to compel a member of the Armed Forces to pay if the court finds that inability to pay is due to military service. The obligation to honor debts still exists, and some day the debts must be paid.

In short—the idea behind the Civil Relief Act is to suspend, in certain cases, court proceedings during a tour of duty in the military service, so that upon return to civilian life the individual might have an opportunity to be heard and to take measures to protect his interests.

Who Is Protected?

The Civil Relief Act applies to all persons on extended active duty, whether inductees, regulars, members of the National Guard, Reserves, or volunteers, serving with the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marines. In some instances, however, certain benefits are given to the dependents of persons in the military service and to those persons who have guaranteed obligations of servicemen.

When Is the Period of Protection?

Servicemen are protected during the period of active military duty and for short periods after separation. Active duty begins the date of entry into the service and ends on the date of separation. Enlisted reservists and draftees have an additional benefit under the Act in that they may use its provisions as soon as they receive orders to report for active duty.

Where Is the Protection Available?

The protection of the Civil Relief Act applies to all lawsuits in any court in the United States, from a Justice of the Peace Court to the United States Supreme Court. It covers civil actions of every sort—divorce, adoption, personal injury damages, debts, patent infringement, contract violations, etc.

Protection Against Default Judgement

One of the major benefits that a serviceman derives from the Civil Relief Act is that a court may not enter a default judgment against him unless a definite procedure is followed. Before a court can enter a default judgment, the plaintiff must make and file a statement under oath that the defendant is not in the military service, or the plaintiff cannot ascertain if the defendant is in the service.

If the plaintiff's statement fails to state that the defendant is in the military service, a default judgment may be entered by the court only after it has appointed an attorney to represent the defendant and the attorney is heard on behalf of the defendant. An attorney so appointed to represent the defendant has no power to waive any rights or bind the defendant by his acts.

(Continued in next issue)

Johnson Starts Safety Drive; SSS Sets Goals

President Johnson on February 6, 1965, said "Today we open another front in our war on waste—waste of human resources, productive skills, and money. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has alerted me that the incidence of injury to Federal civilian employees is no better today than it was 10 years ago and direct costs to the government have risen nearly 50 percent. . . ."

Using these words, the President focused attention on the Federal accident problem. He, therefore, launched a "command performance" accident-reduction campaign which directs the Federal Service to reduce their injury frequency rates 30 percent by 1970, to 70 percent of the 1963 base level.

The end result, measured statistically, would place the all-Government injury frequency rate for 1970 at 5.5 (or lower) instead of the current 7.7 position. Selective Service current rate is 2.3, and will have to be lowered to 1.61, if this agency is to attain its goal.

Savings

Translated into numbers and dollars, the end result "would prevent about 45,000 injuries and save the government almost a quarter of a billion dollars of direct and indirect costs. . . ." Selective Service cost of \$5.03 per employee would be practically lowered to \$3.52.

The Selective Service System's injury frequency rate is well below the target of 5.5 for the entire Federal Government. Regardless of this, the System must recognize promptly and effectively the overall Government problem, for it is through a combined, cooperative effort of all personnel employed in the Federal Government that the desired goal will be achieved.

To accomplish the mark the System has set for itself, guidelines had to be established. After nearly a year of concerted effort, a Handbook of the Safety Program has been written and distributed to all State Headquarters.

In the absence of a full-time employed Safety Officer at each Selective Service installation as is true in some Federal agencies, this Handbook will necessarily become the "Bible" for each State Headquarters to use in carrying out their own safety program.

Recognition

To stimulate interest and give recognition to those that merit it, three major awards will be given each calendar year by the National Award Committee of the Selective Service System to the State Headquarters with the most outstanding record of performance and accomplishment in occupational injury prevention.

Guidelines are listed in Chapter XII of the Safety Manual for each of the three contest divisions. As an end result it provides program participants with a "prize" or

(Continued on page 4)

Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

Dade County Citizen of Year

Local Board No. 157, Miami, Fla., is very proud one of its members, Roy A. Perry, who was recently named Dade's County Citizen of the year.

Last year, Mr. Perry received the Edgar J. Helms award presented annually by the organization to the Goodwill worker making the most outstanding contribution toward the handicapped.

This award was a very important factor in helping Mr. Perry receive the Citizens award of the year.

Board Chairman Cited

George Hancock, Chairman Local Board No. 53, Missouri, was recently cited by the Carthage (Missouri) Press for his many years of service to his country dating from the time he enlisted on April 14, 1906, in the Missouri National Guard. Mr. Hancock is believed to be the youngest man ever inducted in the Missouri National Guard.

In 1946 he was named to the Carthage Selective Service Board and now serves as the chairman.

Mother Registers Son

Mrs. Sara W. Capehart, Clerk of Local Board No. 8, North Carolina, helped celebrate her son Bobby's 18th birthday by making certain he was properly registered for Selective Service.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Maj. Oscar Ecton, Lexington, Ky., Unit; Mrs. Maria C. Garabedian, Local Board No. 154, Chelsea, Mass.; William J. Quinn, West Virginia Northern Appeal Board; Maj. Albert D. Hamann, Madison, Wis.; Capt. Arthur Knopf, Selective Service System Reserve Unit, Santa Cruz, Calif.; Mrs. Verna C. Johnson, Local Board No. 63, Tell City, Ind.; Mr. Frank E. Prioli, Chairman, Local Board No. 9, Lynn, Mass.



Milton F. Johnson, Local Board Coordinator for the State of Florida, recently took time out to register his twin sons, James Larry and Willard Terry. The twins, and another son, Gregory (looking on), are now all registered with Local Board No. 55 in Bonifay, Fla.

Summer Jobs Being Sought For Ages 16-21

President Johnson's Youth Opportunity Program was so successful last year that it is being put into effect again this summer.

The Campaign, through which 1 million youth found jobs last summer, was set up to meet what the President called "the most serious situation ever" for youth ages 16 through 21 seeking summer jobs.

The situation is no less serious this summer.

As school ends and summer begins, almost 2 million youth will seek employment and not find it unless we help. "Getting those jobs may be the difference between being able to go back to school or not going back," President Johnson pointed out.

One per 100

At the President's direction, Government departments and agencies will "make every effort to find meaningful work or training opportunities this summer for one extra trainee for every 100 employees on the present payrolls." The jobs are to be given to boys and girls who need them the most because of economic or educational disadvantages. The jobs are to be extra jobs, over and above those normally filled during the summer months. The President emphasized that the program would be "worthless or worse" if it replaced regular employment opportunities.

The goal of one extra summer trainee for every 100 employees on the rolls is the same goal established last year. The goal was achieved in 1965 with the Selective Service System far exceeding the total requested by the President.

Registers

This summer, regular temporary appointments in the Federal Service to clerical, typing, and related positions must be made from registers established from a special summer employment examination. Therefore, young people hired under the President's Youth Opportunity Program must be assigned to non-clerical, blue-collar-type jobs and may not be assigned to the kinds of jobs for which the special examination was given. State Directors of Selective Service have been provided with full particulars on the program.

The President has also called on State and local governments, private industry, labor and trade unions, churches, and colleges, to match the Federal Government's "one for 100" participation in the program.

All boys and girls, 16 through 21, who want to work this summer and who don't have jobs should contact the nearest Employment Service office immediately.

The Youth Opportunity Campaign is no longer an experimental program. It was successful last summer. With the cooperation of all employers and job-hunting youth, it can be successful again.

O'Brien Outlines Six Advantages Of Savings Bonds

Speaking before 1,500 Federal employees at the Washington, D.C., savings bond kickoff rally in April, Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, Chairman of this year's bond drive, listed the advantages of bond savings.

"First, they are a good investment. The new and attractive interest rate on savings bonds is 4.15 percent. It affects all bonds, no matter when they were issued. So you do not have to cash in old bonds to get 4.15 percent. It is automatic.

"Second, these bonds are the only automatic savings program in the United States. The employee makes an election once, and from then on the designated amount will be taken out of his pay, and the bond mailed to him when paid for.

Tax Advantage

"Third, there is an important tax advantage. With bonds you determine when you will collect your interest. You decide which tax year to secure that interest. It is not taxed every year as with other methods of saving.

"Fourth, it is safe. Not only is the Government the safest depository for your money, but bonds are registered. Thus you are protected against theft, or fire, or loss. The bond is registered in your name and that gives you a claim on the Government, whether you have the bond physically or not.

"Fifth, it provides a way to make a direct contribution to price stability. Rising prices, rising interest rates compose the cruelest tax of all: a hidden tax that eats away at our dollar. Savings bonds are a way to combat this cruel tax, and to strike a blow for price stability.

Back Our G.I.'s

"Sixth, we see signs on an increasing number of cars that read: 'We back our boys in Vietnam.' Savings bonds provide a channel by which we noncombatants, safe in our homes, certain of a roof over our heads and three good meals a day, can express our support and solidarity for the men who are risking death and disease."

Mr. O'Brien concluded his remarks by making a plea for action—action such as buying savings bonds.

"Let us make clear to the country and the world by our response to this challenge the high caliber of patriotic, responsible Americans who compose the proud and dedicated service that is our Federal Government."

Safety Drive

(Continued from page 3)

"honor" for a job well done. As an intermediate factor, it serves as a motivation or incentive for them to broaden the scope of cooperation and suggest program improvements.

It should, therefore, be used as a key tool by management in the administration of a safety program.

Guam, Puerto Rico, and Idaho Now Lead List of State Hq. In U.S. Bond Purchase Drive

In a letter to all Selective Service State Directors, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey listed the participation, in order of rank, of each unit in the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds.

Guam, Puerto Rico, and Idaho lead the list as of March 31, 1966.

Oklahoma, Vermont, Utah, Nebraska, and Wisconsin follow close behind.

Thirty-nine headquarters had 100 percent participation. The leaders were ahead on the percent of gross payroll invested. In Guam, the headquarters personnel were investing a total of 19.04 percent of their gross pay as of March 31.

In Puerto Rico the investment was running 15.12 percent and in Idaho, 14.76 percent.

States	No. of employees on payroll	Percent of employees	No. NOT buying bonds	States	No. of employees on payroll	Percent of employees	No. NOT buying bonds
Guam.....	7	100.00		Georgia.....	167	100.00	
Puerto Rico.....	159	100.00		Texas.....	355	100.00	
Idaho.....	67	100.00		South Dakota.....	35	100.00	
Oklahoma.....	127	100.00		New Jersey.....	186	100.00	
Vermont.....	22	100.00		Virginia.....	170	100.00	
Utah.....	50	100.00		New York State.....	305	100.00	
Nebraska.....	81	100.00		Indiana.....	187	100.00	
Wisconsin.....	185	100.00		National Hqtrs.....	152	100.00	
Wyoming.....	28	100.00		Michigan.....	303	100.00	
Mississippi.....	120	100.00		Florida.....	156	100.00	
North Dakota.....	70	100.00		Connecticut.....	73	100.00	
Virgin Islands.....	3	100.00		Ohio.....	271	99.26	2
Kentucky.....	186	100.00		Pennsylvania.....	383	98.96	4
Alabama.....	141	100.00		Oregon.....	71	98.59	1
New Mexico.....	52	100.00		Iowa.....	112	98.21	2
North Carolina.....	218	100.00		Illinois.....	312	98.08	6
West Virginia.....	81	100.00		New York City.....	314	97.45	8
Delaware.....	15	100.00		Maine.....	39	97.44	1
New Hampshire.....	31	100.00		Montana.....	38	97.37	1
Washington.....	142	100.00		Hawaii.....	38	97.37	1
Dist. of Columbia.....	26	100.00		Tennessee.....	160	95.00	8
Missouri.....	163	100.00		California.....	436	94.72	23
Alaska.....	11	100.00		Louisiana.....	117	94.02	7
Nevada.....	26	100.00		South Carolina.....	79	92.40	6
Kansas.....	103	100.00		Colorado.....	67	88.06	8
Maryland.....	97	100.00		Arkansas.....	98	83.67	16
Arizona.....	50	100.00		Massachusetts.....	181	78.45	39
Rhode Island.....	30	100.00		Minnesota.....	149	77.18	34

Classification Picture May 1, 1966

Class	Number
Total.....	32,060,291
I-A and I-A-O.....	993,371
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	71,587
Not examined.....	34,998
Induction or examination postponed.....	8,295
Ordered for induction or examination.....	185,327
Pending reclassification.....	97,188
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	13,545
Delinquents.....	13,597
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	104,712
Not examined.....	20,070
Induction or examination postponed.....	1,056
Ordered for induction or examination.....	23,389
Pending reclassification.....	21,956
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	2,572
Delinquents.....	885
26 years and older with liability extended.....	68,736
Under 19 years of age.....	325,458
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,295,001
I-C (Inducted).....	387,395
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	1,819,538
I-O Not examined.....	3,887
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,027
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,843
I-W (At work).....	4,051
I-W (Released).....	5,971
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,194,445
I-S Statutory (College).....	22,878
I-S Statutory (High School).....	585,069
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	203,184
II-A Apprentice.....	27,328
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	21,191
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,876,024
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,542,348
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,429,043
IV-B Officials.....	55
IV-C Aliens.....	11,835
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	95,044
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,503,355
V-A Over age liability.....	14,034,408

Director's Views Before Committee Now Clarified

Some press reports on the recent testimony of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, before a Congressional committee left the impression that the Director testified in opposition to a pay raise for local board clerks.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act contains broad authority for local and appeal board clerk pay raises whenever funds are available. The position of the Director before the committee, and the position of Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., concurred in by the White House was that any bill to establish a specific pay raise, if enacted, might limit that broad authority.

In addition to pay raises given to local and appeal board clerks from time to time from regular appropriations under the broad authority in the Selective Service law, the System has always given comparable raises when laws were enacted increasing classified pay.

Agencies generally must ask for supplemental funds when classified pay raises are enacted, because regular budgets are prepared for in advance.

Classified pay raise legislation has always contained provisions enabling the System to ask the Congress for supplemental funds to give comparable increases to local and appeal board clerks. Legislation now pending before Congress to raise classified pay includes such provisions. The Congress has always granted the System such supplemental funds on the occasion of general classified pay increases.

It is the intention of the Director of Selective Service, if classified pay is increased, to request additional funds as necessary to afford comparable increases to local and appeal board clerks.

College Tests

(Continued from page 1)

militarily. Simple calculations indicated that this II-S pool was due to increase rapidly.

These figures led to the decision that some way must be found to divert some of the II-S group to I-A. The fairest system, as indicated by past experience, was through qualification tests developed by competent men.

The new tests were designed to give an even break to all competent serious students, regardless of major.

Physicians

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Both the Army Area Commanding General concerned and Manpower Division of National Headquarters should be notified rapidly of the cancellation of an induction order.

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Viewpoints On Fairness

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

There has been criticism of the operation of the Selective Service System because it is "unfair." These critics have been most general in any methods to make it more "fair." Words, such as "unfair," "discriminated against," and "unequality" are frequently used without any effort made by the writer or reader to define these terms.

Generally, these terms are used when someone is required to do something. This something required to be done is not required of everyone, therefore, it is unfair. It should be noted that the unfairness is illustrated by comparison with someone who is not required to do this something or at least not at that particular time.

"Fair" or "unfair" can be looked at from at least three viewpoints. First, from the standpoint of the one who is required to do something; secondly, from the ones who are not compelled to do this something; and lastly, from a view, such as the viewpoint of the group, be it community, state, or nation.

It can be said that from the first viewpoint everything of a hardship nature is unfair. From the second viewpoint, nothing is unfair, and from the third viewpoint, it depends on what the group gains by the action, or what it loses if the action is not taken.

A democratic society can only be of value to its members if it survives. If it fails to survive, that certainly would be unfair to all its citizens. It would also cause these citizens to be discriminated against inasmuch as they would lose the freedoms and the privileges of a democratic society. For the same reason, they might well claim that the loss of a democratic society to them was iniquitable.

Some Bear Heavy Loads

Because democratic societies must be maintained many things must be done by the citizens. These things constitute duties. Age, sex, health, and capacities, all are factors as to whether some citizens can perform certain duties of citizenship at a given time, or if they ever can. Modern societies do not eliminate citizens unable to perform their duties as citizens. There is inherent unfairness in the bearing of a disproportionate share of obligations by any citizen, but it is the usual not the exception.

Society has long recognized this and has provided compensatory factors. The aged has been cared for because of what they have contributed to their offspring and to society in general. Children are protected for what they may do in the future. The males have, through the ages, generally gone forth, especially the younger ones, to keep the enemy from the homes where the women guarded and cared for the children. It has been a fact that large numbers of these citizens believed they gave more than they received, but also believed that there was no other association available to them that gave as much.

Society has given preferences of many kinds to veterans to try to redress this overgiving of the serviceman. Many times the individual veteran believes his reward unfair because it was too small. At the same time the nonveteran believed it unfair because it gave too much.

There are many times when an enlisted man feels he is dis-

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Col. Martin Heads Selective Service For Wash., D.C.

Col. John T. Martin has been appointed as Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia. He succeeds the late Sylvan Reichgut.

Though born in New York City, Colonel Martin has lived most of his life in Washington, D.C.

Colonel Martin graduated from Howard University. He attended that university's law school for 1 year, then entered the Army in 1941.

During World War II, he attended the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., and served in North Africa and Italy with the 366th Infantry Regiment.

He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor in World War II. Later, he earned an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal in Korea in the early 1950's.

After Korea, Colonel Martin served with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), with the 1st Infantry Division in Germany, with I Corps Group in Korea and the Office of the Army Chief of Information.

He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

Mrs. Martin is a librarian in the D.C. School System. They have five children. Their daughter, Joan, is attending graduate school at the East-West Center in Honolulu and John T., III, is at West Point. In September, their son, Alan, will enter Boston College and another son, Charles, will enroll at Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut. Their youngest daughter, Theresa, will be a senior at Immaculata Preparatory School.

Col. Griffing Passes Away After Illness

Col. Joel Griffing passed away at the Winchester Memorial Hospital, Winchester, Va., June 16, 1966.

Funeral services were held at the Grace Episcopal Church in Berryville, Va.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey recently had awarded Col. Griffing the Selective Service System's Distinguished Service Award. The Army awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Legion of Merit.

Col. Griffing began his military career August 4, 1917, when he enlisted in the 1st Mississippi Cavalry. In 1926 he was commissioned as a 1st Lieutenant.

Later, he moved to Virginia where he took an active part in the Virginia National Guard. On July 1, 1940, he was called to active duty as a Lieutenant Colonel and on September 20, 1940, was assigned to the Virginia State Headquarters for Selective Service as Chief of the Manpower Division and Deputy State Director.

He became the State Director of Virginia in April 1945 and remained in that capacity until 1947.

In July 1948 he joined National Headquarters as a member and Chairman of the Planning Group in the Office of the Director.

Later he was appointed Chief of the Manpower Division. In December of 1950, he was made Chief of the Office of Emergency Planning and Interagency Relations, the post he held until his retirement in March 1966 after 42 years of military service.

He is survived by his wife, Willie Morris, and a son Joel D. Griffing Jr., both of Berryville, Va.

Physician Call Cut

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to reduce by 783 the special draft call for physicians for delivery to the Armed Forces this summer.

The 31-percent cut was made possible by a reduction in the casualty rate estimates for Southeast Asia and a greater-than-expected number of physicians volunteering for active duty.

The original call was for 2,496 physicians for delivery beginning in July. The reduced call will be for 1,713.

Many accidents are preventable if we remember safety is everyone's business.

Gen. Hershey's Statement on Draft

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

Over the years this Committee and the Congress have on many occasions explored the operations of the Selective Service System, reviewed and modified the law, and furnished valuable guidance to the Director of Selective Service. It has been my privilege on many occasions since 1940 to appear before your Committee to give what help I could in the way of views and information for the consideration of the Committee. Your invitation to be here today is genuinely appreciated as those of past years have been.

This Committee and the Congress have looked into the Nation's military manpower procurement policies at times of differing world and national conditions and climates. No two sets of circumstances are ever identical, so it is not profound to remark that this is time unlike any in which this Committee has formally considered Selective Service in past years.

Compulsory Service

Throughout the years of World War II and since 1948, one unchanging element has been recognized by this Committee and the Congress, that is, the need for some form of compulsory service to insure the maintenance of Armed Forces necessary for defense of the Nation. The Congress and the Executive branch, have studied various other proposed methods of maintaining those forces. None has recommended itself and nothing in history provides a suggestion of a sound and supportable alternative in a democracy. The Congress was never more sound, in my judgment, than when it placed in the Universal Military Training and Service Act the statement that in a democracy the privilege and duty of serving in the Armed Forces should be shared generally. A selective service system in some form more nearly approaches that objective than could any conceivable alternative method of raising and supporting armed forces. A selective service system in some form is the only method of managing, in an orderly fashion, our manpower resource for defense which can respond quickly to whatever need for manpower the Armed Forces experiences.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act has been designed by the Congress to do two things.

1. Its primary purpose is to raise and maintain adequate Armed Forces, active and reserve.
2. A complementary function is to insure, by deferment, that vital activities and scarce skills are protected, and that the patterns of civilian life generally are disrupted no more than necessary by exercise of the duty and privilege of military service.

Congress recognized in the law that a sound national defense requires more than uniformed forces.

Scientific Research

The Congress declared in the law that men should be selected for service in a manner consistent with the maintenance of an effective national economy. The Congress further declared that adequate provision for national security requires the maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources.

These policy declarations require that the President exercise the authority given him in the law, which he has done, to provide for the deferment of men in critical work and those studying and training to develop their potentials, as well as their teachers, as seems necessary in the national interest.

If we want physicians, dentists and allied specialists, scientists, engineers, teachers, and other skills, which may be critical tomorrow, we must today train people to acquire, use, or teach those skills. If the nation needs those who are trained, it should be prepared to defer them when the needs of the Armed Forces permit, and the individual continues to serve the national interest. We must presume that we train people so they can use the skills they acquire in civilian or in military service.

So long as we recognize the wisdom of allocating our manpower resources to support to the greatest possible degree both our Armed Forces and our national economy, we should also recognize the wisdom of approaching this allocation problem with the best judgments we can muster rather than by chance.

Physicians

I believe virtually every student who seriously pursues training to become a physician is deferred to do so. Those physicians needed in the military service can be and are called up to age 35. Under a chance method of selecting men for service, such as a lottery, if half of all young men must serve, then half of our future physicians are going to be denied the opportunity to train without interruption. A 2-year interruption in such a long program as medicine requires will mean that many prospective physicians will not begin or resume that training after service. And

even those who do will not be available for military service as physicians having already served.

The objections to chance rather than judgment as a method of selection which are so obvious in the case of physicians, exist with respect to any category of registrants which might from time to time have some basis for deferment in the national interest.

I am convinced that this Nation has paced the world technological advance of recent years in large part because scores of thousands of people became scientists, engineers, teachers, and acquired and applied other technical skills because they were deferred to do so. It might be argued that many of them would have followed the same pattern even if they had had to serve 2 years. Perhaps. But those who served the Armed Forces after training in many areas—and the services do need such men—would have been lost to the Armed Forces as specialists had they served as unskilled youngsters.

If we could with confidence identify, first, the skills which are going to be "critical" some years hence and, second, the individuals who were going to acquire, use or teach those skills, the student deferment problem would be much more simple.

Few would have identified students of nuclear physics as "critical" in 1940, if we had any.

Art Students

Few would consider art students as critical. Yet I am not so sure that they were not when it became critical to defense in 1940 to design camouflage for certain coastal war industries.

But even if we knew all the skills which will become critical, how are we to know who will acquire them?

It is vital that we produce physicians. Yet we cannot identify the college freshman or even the first year medical student who is going to become a physician. Do we have to defer 10, 20, 30 or whatever number of students to produce one physician?

We face the same problem with every skill. The solution has been to defer those diligently improving themselves so far as possible, and to look at the essentiality of the skill acquired when it has been put to use.

We faced the need to interrupt some college studies in the Korean conflict. It was in 1951 that we first used the class standing and the test score to help local boards decide which student to defer and which to call for service. We used those criteria until 1963. We avoided the extremes of either deferring no students or all students. I am convinced the policy of deferring students so far as possible had much to do with influencing students to enter school, to pursue studies diligently, and to practice the skills they acquired.

From 1952-53 through 1963-64, the number of engineering degrees increased from about 27,000-28,000 annually to nearly 48,000 annually.

More Enter College

There was a general increase in college entrance but the student of that 11-year period was not born in years of high birth rates. He was born in the 1930's. I think the channeling effect of prospective deferment had much to do with the increased numbers.

The increases were most significant in advanced degree fields. Over the period, masters and doctors degrees increased about threefold.

From 1949-50 to 1961-62 the number of teachers increased from about 1,235,000 to about 1,984,000. In 1949-50 about 29 percent of the teachers were men. In 1961-62, about 37 percent were men.

I know of no dramatic increase in pay or other attractions to account for this increase, especially among men. The teacher shortage was of national concern, particularly after Sputnik in 1957. But I believe that the fact that students knew deferments for fulltime satisfactory study were common, as well as for essential engineers and teachers, among others, had some influence on the general increases we have had in critical occupational areas.

From 1951 through 1965, the Nation produced over 100,000 physicians, 46,000 dentists, and 12,000 veterinarians.

There was an annual increase in the number of graduates over the period. The data I have available indicate that the increase is not attributable to proportionately more women entering these fields.

Doctorates

From July 1950 through June 1964 our graduate schools awarded 17,420 doctorates in the humanities. In 1950-51 the number was 975. In 1963-64, the number was 1,812.

It would be difficult to contend that the use of class standing and test score from 1951 to 1963 restricted our production of highly trained people. To repeat, I believe that the System's attention to student deferments, in fact, contributed to these numbers by providing students an additional inducement of prospective deferment for diligent and competent study.

I do not believe we are so rich in human resources that we can afford deliberately to ignore opportunities we have to channel people into training and the application of that training. There are enough factors over which we have no control which interfere with the development of the potential of our citizens, and with the best utilization of that potential when it is developed. By deferment we can influence people to train themselves and to use the skills they acquire in work critical to the Nation, in civilian or military life.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20435.

Before Armed Services Committee

The law has been kept purposely broad and flexible to enable the President and the System to quickly adapt regulations and policies to rapidly changing conditions. The law has served the Nation well through World War II, the Korean conflict, and the years of tension since, punctuated by the crises of Berlin, Cuba and Southeast Asia.

All Men Obligated

In the law, the Congress placed the obligation of service on all men within the liable age.

The Congress created local and appeal boards to determine through classification and reclassification all claims of deferment or exemption from or liability for service. Classification is the key function in the operation of the System. Through the determinations of local boards, which are final, subject to appeal to State Appeal Boards or the President, the current availability of all registrants is determined. From those classified as available when the Secretary of Defense levies a call on the Director of Selective Service, men are ordered for induction in a specified sequence in a number sufficient to meet the call.

The Director of Selective Service has no classification function. The Congress has made certain that the key decisions of classification shall be left to civilian boards of the registrant's community.

For example, in 1951 when, on the recommendation of six committees of learned educators and manpower experts, the system of supplying class standing and test scores was initiated to aid local boards in classifying students, the Congress amended the law by adding to Section 6(h) the following sentence:

"Notwithstanding any provisions of this Act, no local board, appeal board, or other agency of appeal of the Selective Service System shall be required to postpone or defer any person by reason of his activity in study, research, or medical, dental, veterinary, optometric, osteopathic, scientific, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, chiropodial, or other endeavors found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest solely on the basis of any test, examination, selection system, class standing, or any other means conducted, sponsored, administered, or prepared by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any private institution, corporation, association, partnership, or individual employed by an agency or department of the Federal Government".

Local Board Authority

I cite this example not only to emphasize the care the Congress has taken to insure the local board's authority to classify, but also because much recent discussion occasioned by a resumption of the Selective Service College Test and consideration of class standing seems to overlook the advisory nature of such criteria and the fact that until 1963 such criteria were supplied to local boards.

The composition and authority of local and State appeal boards perhaps is generally understood. They must be civilian residents of the area of jurisdiction. They are unpaid. They serve wholly out of motives of dedication to good citizenship. The Nation, in my judgment, has no other group of citizens to compare with these men in undertaking a difficult and often unpleasant job solely for the good of the country.

The law places the authority to finally determine classification on the President. He has created a 3-man national appeal board to act for him in cases appealed to the President, as provided by regulation. This national appeal board is not under the Director of Selective Service.

One or two other fundamental provisions of the law need to be mentioned.

While local and appeal boards have the sole authority to determine availability for service, the Secretary of Defense is given sole authority to determine acceptability. The Armed Forces set medical, mental, and moral standards which inductees, enlistees, and others must meet to enter service. The armed services apply these standards by examinations conducted by Armed Forces personnel at Armed Forces installations.

Needs of Armed Forces

The need of the Armed Forces for manpower is determined by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to place with the Director of Selective Service induction calls of such a size as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

It is the System's job to fill these calls and to be prepared to fill unanticipated calls to the limit of the capacity of the Nation's manpower resource to do so.

I am proud of the fact that the local boards and States have never failed to fulfill their mission.

These hearings are occasioned by the recent increases in the operation of Selective Service. Of course, such activity prompts an upsurge of public interest, and it is beneficial to undertake a review such as this. This committee is performing a valuable service in reviewing the operations of the System.

Seventeen months ago, in February 1965, the call was for 3,000 men. In recent years, induction calls had been for about 1,000,000 men annually.

More young men were becoming 18 each year.

Under these conditions of supply and demand, of course, deferments were liberal.

In September 1963, the late President Kennedy issued regulations placing married men 19-26 without children behind single men 19-26 in the

sequence of selection. Under the regulations, married men would not be called so long as calls could be filled by 19-26 year old single men.

Rising Average Age

This action was prompted by the rising average age of involuntary induction, then above 23; by preference of the services for men without dependents; and by the sound policy of calling to service first those with fewest civilian responsibilities.

The creation of a delayed category for married men did lower the average age of involuntary induction, but local boards continued to be able to meet calls without difficulty. One effect of the lowered age, which got down into the normal college years, was to prompt a tremendous flow of information to local boards from registrants who hadn't bothered to keep the boards informed on their student status.

I mentioned the February 1965 call for 3,000. I should point out that our calls had been generally larger than that late in 1964 and during the months after February 1965. The reason for the larger calls was the decline in the success of recruiting. The recruiting decline was attributed to the fact that a study of military manpower procurement policies had been undertaken and one of the areas of study was the possibility of meeting our requirements, sometime in the future, without the draft.

Of course, even contemplation of such possibility, despite its remoteness and, in the face of a world situation holding few if any signs of future amity, persuaded many young men to delay execution of any plans they might have had to volunteer.

Double Draft Calls

In July 1965, when the President announced doubled draft calls and emphasized recruiting as methods of increasing the Armed Forces, we could anticipate calls in the neighborhood of 35,000 per month.

On August 26, 1965, the President ended the delayed induction status of men married after that date. Any registrant married after August 25, 1965, has been called by birth date along with single men, just as had been the case before September 10, 1963.

The effect of the change of regulation of 26 August 1965 was to increase those immediately available for induction. But it soon became apparent

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Classification Picture June 1, 1966		
Class		Number
Total		32,216,308
I-A and I-A-O		(967,921)
Single or married after August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified		72,086
Not examined		39,728
Induction or examination postponed		8,433
Ordered for induction or examination		164,707
Pending reclassification		90,113
Personal appearance and appeals in process		12,298
Delinquents		13,243
Married on or before August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified		104,484
Not examined		16,869
Induction or examination postponed		1,167
Ordered for induction or examination		16,230
Pending reclassification		15,475
Personal appearance and appeals in process		2,152
Delinquents		970
26 years and older with liability extended		68,091
Under 19 years of age		341,875
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency		2,323,762
I-C (Inducted)		400,655
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)		1,850,247
I-O Not examined		3,953
I-O Examined and qualified		2,993
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age		1,699
I-W (At work)		4,273
I-W (Released)		5,986
I-D Members of reserve component		1,198,880
I-S Statutory (College)		24,915
I-S Statutory (High School)		612,454
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)		203,931
II-A Apprentice		27,740
II-C Agricultural deferment		21,660
II-S Occupational deferment (student)		1,843,490
III-A Dependency deferment		3,561,035
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son		2,429,896
IV-B Officials		56
IV-C Aliens		12,095
IV-D Ministers, divinity students		95,661
IV-F Not qualified		2,502,010
V-A Over age liability		14,120,996

Director's Statement to Committee

(Continued from page 3)

that by December many States would have to begin calling men married on or before 26 August 1965. By February 1966, virtually all States were calling from that group.

Quite naturally, with the announced increase in calls, local boards began to look more closely at what might be called marginal deferments under previous liberal policies. This closer look not only affected students, but other deferments as well.

With respect to student deferments, the Director of Selective Service has generally encouraged deferment, in Class II-S, of fulltime, satisfactory students. Congress spelled out the standards for the statutory student deferment, Class I-S. But local boards, as is clearly their right, had generally been more liberal. One action, of local boards early in the Southeast Asia buildup period, was to look more critically at the part-time student, and at the boy who had been in and out of school.

But these steps—ending delay because of marriage and a general tightening of deferment policies by local boards—did not hold promise of maintaining an adequate supply of available manpower in light of calls we expected.

Supply of Men

At the end of the year, it became apparent that some deferred groups would have to be restricted even more. The System must not only meet current and projected calls, but it must be prepared to meet larger calls. In January, we could foresee the virtual evaporation by June 30, 1966, of our available manpower unless new sources were opened.

The determination was made that the student group of more than 2,000,000 was the source to look to. Consequently, at the urging of representatives of the academic world, and with concurrence from other agencies of the government concerned, the Selective Service College Qualification Test was resumed and it was determined to provide a form by which schools could report class standing. These advisory criteria were like those used from 1951 to 1963.

These criteria—test score and class standing—have not been considered by any local board in any classification to date. They are not yet available. But local boards have always had full authority to ask a registrant for any kind of information to help them decide whether his deferment is or continues to be necessary in the national interest.

Local boards will have these criteria available when considering student deferment cases for the school year beginning next fall.

These past 11 months have imposed a much greater workload on the System than it has had at any time since Korea. The local boards have responded splendidly. They have met their calls. Not only have the regular calls been relatively large, but the Armed Forces have had to ask for much larger numbers of physicians and dentists than in recent years. They also have called on us for veterinarians, male nurses, and optometrists by profession. The latter two "allied specialists" have never before been called by profession by the Secretary of Defense.

Draft Aids Recruiting

The Selective Service System had a role in both increased draft calls and increased recruiting efforts of which the President spoke in July 1965. The first is solely the System's responsibility and the second is an indirect but fundamental mission of the System.

Today the recruiting services have volunteers waiting for openings—particularly those which promise something more than the 2-year inductee is promised. Selective Service is responsible for that situation. Contrast today's recruiting climate with that of a year ago—when the recruiting campaigns were floundering disastrously.

The Director of Selective Service has always been anxious that a boy who wants to enlist for 3 years or more do so rather than be inducted for 2 years. We have continued to cancel induction orders where a service was prepared to enlist a man into the regular forces on or before induction date. We took similar action for reserve and National Guard enlistments until about mid January when the Department of Defense let us know they felt the National Guard and Reserves did not any longer need such help for their recruiting. I believe they had more men than they could train promptly.

The best measure I know of how Selective Service has emphasized recruiting is the fact that enlistments by registrants who have already been examined and found qualified for induction have each month been more numerous than inductions.

From July 1, 1965 through June 30, 1966, we will have inducted about 340,000 men. In the same period, there will have been about 353,000 enlistments into the regulars and reserves by men who have had their preinduction examinations and been found qualified. The Selective Service System local boards can fairly be said to have provided close to 700,000 men for the Armed Forces—all of the Armed Forces—since last September.

The total number entering military service for the first time (excluding officers) from July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1966, will be about 1,090,000. Of that total, the 700,000 provided directly or indirectly by local boards, represents a fair measure of the System's contribution to our current Armed Forces buildup.

Program Is Essential

Selective Service operates a program critical to the Nation's survival. The criticism it receives reflects not only the nature of the System's mis-

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criminated against by officers even though he would not want to assume the responsibilities that an officer carries.

Everywhere in life individuals feel that life has been unfair to them when they compare what they have with what some other person has. There is no question that individuals vary more widely in their talents than they do in their desires. So it is not unusual for a person to feel unfairness when others are given task they cannot undertake because they simply cannot do them.

National survival is a must but many cannot, for educational, physical, or moral reasons, participate in a particular survival effort. Certainly the fit can believe he is discriminated against because he must serve, and those who are not permitted to serve can rightly contend they are being unfairly treated because they are not permitted to serve.

The time element enters into the charges of unfairness, and the critics consider no time except now. Society, in general, and the support of the Armed Forces, in particular, require a wide-range of specialists. The numbers of the specialists at any one time depend on the foresight used in training these individuals during the ten or fifteen years before the need. The reason for college student deferment lies in this need.

Students are deferred because a college graduate is considered to be a more valuable citizen to his nation. His capacities should be developed to a degree that permits him to do much more than a high school graduate. If this is not true there are tragic mistakes being made around campuses by representatives of corporations bidding for the services of these young men. It would be interesting to count the numbers and evaluate the contributions of the young men deferred for college during the past 15 years. It would be enlightening to some to consider what medical, scientific, and engineering development would have been without them.

sion, but its urgency and its pace. The criticisms are not new, although emphasis shifts from time to time to one or another of a range of complaints.

When the average age of induction was 23 or more, "uncertainty" was the critical theme. Cited were employment difficulties, inability to plan careers. Always unwelcome was the suggestion that uncertainty could be resolved by voluntary action.

Achieving a lower age of induction decreased the period of uncertainty, but the criticism was not stilled.

Under the President's manpower conservation program, we began in 1964 the examination at age 18 of young men not in school nor otherwise deferred. Its dual objective was to identify men in need of rehabilitation and those who might never be called without some improvement mentally or medically, thus giving some additional certainty.

There was some criticism that this procedure was outside our mission, although I have always felt that we should take seriously the admonition of Congress that the privilege and duty of service should be shared generally, including programs which qualify more people to perform service to spread the duty and privilege more generally.

At all times, there is concern over "inequity." Equality of ability, equality of service do not exist. Selective Service, in issuing orders for induction, can approach equality only to the extent of the numbers that the Armed Forces requisition. Even so-called universal military training asks nothing of those disqualified, a segment of our registration too often ignored in calls for "equity".

Lottery Illusion

Through these and related criticisms, those bold enough to suggest improvements eventually fall back on suggestions of a lottery. The idea that a lottery solves any of our problems is an illusion. For the most part, those urging a lottery recognize that you can't apply it to the disqualified, and hesitate to apply it in disregard of all the other circumstances of the individual whose number is drawn. You return to a selective system, the lottery replacing nothing but the process used now of considering registrants in the order of date of birth. This present date of birth process, by the way, was turned to in World War II when the lottery idea proved unworkable. Any lottery advocates pay too little attention to the effect on recruiting, the inability of any government by lot or otherwise to guarantee anyone he need not serve—and finally to the gravest weakness, the substitution of chance for judgment in an area where we need much more wisdom than we have—the proper utilization of our manpower.

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Factors for Consideration

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service

The Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives has been conducting hearings to review the operation of the Selective Service System, particularly during the past fiscal year.

There is a committee, appointed by the President, which will, with the aid of an Advisory Commission, study the entire problem of health personnel, not only as to the use of the present professionals in that field, but the nature of their training in educational institutions, and otherwise, and make estimates as to the supply needed for the years to come.

The President has appointed a Blue Ribbon Commission to study all of the aspects of the Selective Service System, as well as the manpower problems in general, from all possible viewpoints.

The activities of all of the committees and commissions will, undoubtedly, increase materially the workload of all echelons of the Selective Service System. It is true that a considerable amount of the work will originally fall on the personnel of National Headquarters, but the demands for information of all sorts will compel National Headquarters to call upon the State Headquarters and the local boards for many of the facts which will be needed and requested by these several committees and commissions.

It is true that the personnel of the Selective Service System has seen their workload increased materially during the past year, and to them more work does create problems. In spite of this fact, the Selective Service System is very much interested in, and stands to gain much by, these many reviews and studies of its operation and the purposes for which it was created.

There is every reason to believe that the Selective Service System, as a whole, will be given consideration by these groups which have the responsibility of looking at the System as a whole and not as it applies to a very small number of those who come under its operation.

It can be confidently expected that in all of these reviews the fact that the Nation must survive will not be lost sight of. It is to be hoped and expected that the need for the use of our citizenry in accomplishing this survival will be understood. There are many reasons why few, relatively few, of the 200 million citizens of this Nation can serve in the Armed Forces or

even in the civilian capacities upon which the Armed Forces depend to such a great degree for the support necessary to permit the Armed Forces to execute their missions.

The percentage of our citizenry who are young enough, mature enough, healthy enough, capable, educated enough, and morally dependable enough, is much smaller than the great majority of our citizenry believes.

There is a wealth of evidence to indicate that volunteering alone as a means of maintaining adequate forces in the United States has not been successful since 1940. There should be little need for extended discussion in this particular field.

If the Nation must be defended, if there are severe limitations on the number available for this purpose, then there is but one conclusion that can be arrived at, and that is that a particular group, age-wise, with certain capacities, must be used for this purpose.

If this presumption is correct, then the problem is how this age group is used. First, of course, everyone can be inducted into the service, but the needs of the service are not great enough to use this large number unless it is decided to train all, at least partially, in the Armed Forces. There is also the parallel problem of producing generations that have large numbers who are capable of carrying on the things that must be done in civilian capacities to properly support the Armed Forces, and some way must be devised to keep in the areas desired the necessary people to carry out this mission. Presently it is being done through the method of deferment.

There is always more agreement on what should be done than there

(Continued on page 2)

DOCUMENTS

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Colonel Roberts Given Award

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has awarded Colonel Theron (Tex) Roberts the Selective Service System's Distinguished Service Award.

The Army has awarded him the Legion of Merit.

The tall, quiet, statesmanlike Colonel Roberts served in the Missouri State Senate and at one time ran several county newspapers. He was a personal friend of President Harry Truman.

He started in Selective Service as a local board inspection officer, gradually worked his way up to Executive Officer of the Missouri State Headquarters.

Colonel Roberts was for many years Chief of the Fiscal and Procurement Division of National Headquarters. He retired June 1, 1966.

Colonel Charles Mallender, of Montana is the new Chief of the National Headquarters Fiscal and Procurement Division.

Colonel Mallender began his selective service work as a local board clerk, moved to National Headquarters in 1944 first as a Student Officer and then as an assistant in the old Finance and Supply Division.

Check Reservists

Selective Service is checking to make sure that there are no "draft-dodgers" with "bought" reserve papers, in the National Guard, Army Reserve, and ROTC.

At present, status reports are sent to Selective Service only when a man first enters the Guard or Reserves and thereafter only when there is a change in his status. Some men have reportedly submitted fake reports of status in order to escape induction.

11.3% of Men Taken in 1965 Were Negroes

Some 11.3 percent of the men taken into the armed forces in 1965 were Negroes, according to information from the Department of Defense. In the last half of 1965, that Negro percentage dropped to 10.4. This compares with a Negro percentage of 11.7 percent of the 18- through 25-year-old males in the population at large.

The 1965 average for enlistees included 10.1 percent Negro. The average for inductees was 13.4 percent Negro.

In Viet Nam, the Negro percentage is higher, primarily because of the high rate of Negro re-enlistment. As of the end of 1965, in Viet Nam, Negroes accounted for 14.8 percent of the Army officers and enlisted men, about 5 percent of the Navy's officers and enlisted men, 8.9 percent of the Marines and around 8.3 percent of the Air Force personnel.

Re-enlistments High

Re-enlistment rates for the Army as a whole in 1965 show first term White re-enlistments running 18.5 percent, Negro 49.3 percent. The Navy's White re-enlistment rate was 21.6 percent, its Negro rate 41.3 percent. First term Negro re-enlistments were 50.3 percent in the Air Force, compared to 27.4 percent for Whites in 1965. The first term White re-enlistment rate for the Marine Corps was 12.9 percent, the Negro re-enlistment rate 25.1.

As a result of the steadily increasing rate of Negro volunteers and this markedly high Negro re-enlistment rate, the percentage of Negro enlisted men in the Army hit 13.4 percent in 1964 and was still rising. Negro enlisted men in the Navy rose to 5.8 percent, in the Marine Corps to 8.7 percent and in the Air Force to 10 percent the same year.

Deaths

In the years 1961 through 1965 in Viet Nam, 14.6 percent of the officers and enlisted men killed were Negro. No Air Force Negro officers or enlisted men died in Viet Nam in that period.

In the Army, Negro deaths ranged from 2.8 percent of the officers killed to 22.1 percent of the enlisted men. In the Navy, no Negro officers were killed in Viet Nam from 1961 through 1965. Some 3.7 percent of the Navy enlisted men killed were Negroes. In the Marine Corps, 5.4 percent of the officers killed and 12 percent of the enlisted men killed were Negroes.

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Factors for Consideration

(Continued from page 1)

is on how it should be done. The decentralized system of local boards provides ample authority to make classification decisions. There will be much discussion as to why they are not instructed by the President, a commission, or the Director of Selective Service on how to make the classification decision and, thus, bring more uniformity. Whatever that much used and generally abused word may mean, somehow, some believe that fairness creeps in with uniformity.

Less is said of uniformity when a wrong decision by National Headquarters brings uniformity to all local boards—uniform though wrong. At such times many would believe a few wrong, individually, would be better than all wrong, uniformly. Some would turn over to computers the task of fairness and uniformity, depending more on card punchers than dedicated, unpaid local board members.

Few have disclosed what would be done with a centralized, machine-operated System, if the entire Nation were under attack, with Government segmented.

All the Selective Service System can ask in any review of its performance is a determination as to:

(a) Has it maintained the Armed Forces?

(b) Has it interfered in the national economy in doing this job?

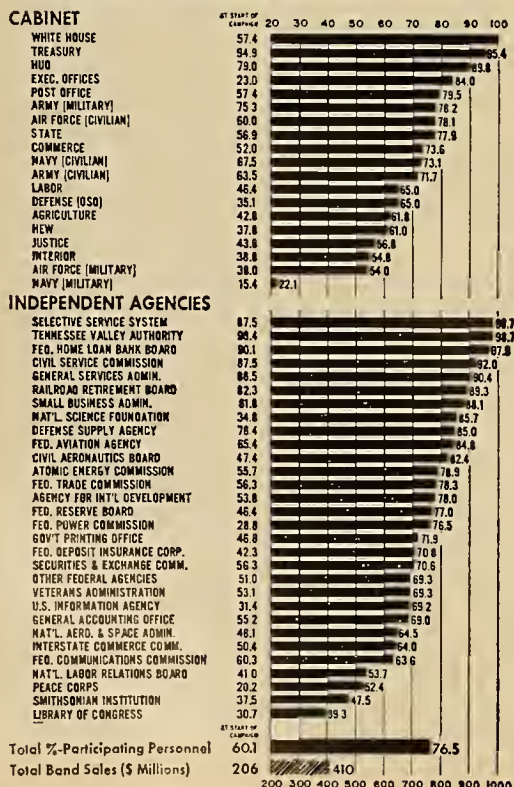
(c) Has it made possible the effective utilization of technical and scientific personnel, and has it aided in the education and training of this personnel?

(d) Has the Selective Service System exercised compassion for individual privileges when not in conflict with group rights or the accomplishment of the missions stated above?

If each of these questions can be answered in the affirmative, the Selective Service System is content.

Federal Savings Bonds Campaign Status Chart

PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPATING PERSONNEL AS OF JUNE 23



Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

Visitors to Headquarters

Lt. Col. James E. McDonald, Jr., South Carolina ARNG, visited National Headquarters on June 3, 1966.

Mr. Wallace E. Graham, Local Board Coordinator, Shreveport, La., visited National Headquarters June 9, 1966.

Mr. Charles F. Graeber, Chairman, Local Board 46, Berkeley, Calif., visited National Headquarters on June 9, 1966.

Mrs. Ruth Branch, Local Board 83, Kansas City, Kans., and her husband, Mr. Edward Branch, visited National Headquarters on June 13, 1966.

Miss Gwen Wolber, Hagerstown, Md., daughter of Dr. Paul G. H. Wolber (Lt. Col., SS Reserve Unit, Hagerstown, Md.), visited National Headquarters June 17, 1966.

Lt. Col. Edward W. McCabe and Mrs. McCabe, visited National Headquarters June 20, 1966, he is a member of Atlanta, Ga., SS Reserve Unit.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Krieger visited National Headquarters June 23, 1966. Mr. Krieger is Government Appeal Agent, Local Board 101 West, Los Angeles. Their son and daughter accompanied them.

Lt. Col. Marshall Rock, Hagerstown, Md., Selective Service Reserve Unit, visited National Headquarters July 6, 1966.

J. D. Wilson, Maryland Cdr MC USNR, Mob Des Det #64, Hagerstown, Md., visited National Headquarters July 7, 1966.

Mr. Henry C. Von Elm, Chairman Local Board #5, Long Island, N.Y., visited National Headquarters July 7, 1966.

Mary Wiseman, New Jersey State Headquarters.

Col. Robert G. Rupp, Chief, Minneapolis, Minn., ARNG, SSS.

Lt. Col. Lyman Y. Burch, Ret, formerly of the New Jersey State Headquarters.

Mr. Donald E. Irwin, Chairman, Board of Appeals, 14th Judicial District of New York State, visited National Headquarters on May 20.

Lt. Col. Hollis M. Ketchum and Mrs. Vivian Ketchum visited National Headquarters on May 24. Colonel Ketchum is assigned to the Missouri National Guard Selective Service Section.

Dr. Songer

Doctor Herbert (Chester) Songer who has served as Medical Advisor to Local Board Number 38, Lincoln County, Kansas since 1948, has shown the spirit of Selective Service employees. Doctor Songer received a broken kneecap in a fall. He has continued his daily practice and his service as Medical Adviser by making adaptations to his car in order to continue driving it with one good leg.

Ordered to Active Duty

Hawaii State Headquarters—Maj. Robert J. Neves, SS—ARNGUS, effective May 23, 1966.

Maryland State Headquarters—Capt. Daniel G. Levesque, AGC, ARNGUS, effective June 6, 1966.

Michigan State Headquarters—Lt. Col. Roy F. Culbert, SSS USAR, effective July 1, 1966.

National Headquarters—Lt. Col. Albert J. Alexander, USAF, effective June 8, 1966. Maj. William C. Linder, SS—USAR, effective June 20, 1966.

New Jersey State Headquarters—Lt. Col. Richard F. Sullivan, SS ARNGUS, effective June 15, 1966.

Pennsylvania State Headquarters—Lt. Col. Joseph E. Lindsay, SS—ARNGUS, effective June 15, 1966.

Clerk Registers Son

Mrs. Clarine Louise Cooper, Assistant Clerk to Local Boards 35 and 36, Maryland, recently registered her own son, Vernon Lesley Johnson.

11.3% of Men Taken Were Negroes

(Continued from page 1)

No racial breakdown is available on wounded personnel, since no racial designations appear upon many of the medical records involved.

The current officer and noncommissioned officer structure of the Army accounts in part for the high percentage of Negro deaths. Under battle conditions, company-grade officers and corporals and the sergeant grades E-4, E-5, and E-6 usually receive the highest proportion of casualties.

The Negro percentages were unusually high in these leadership roles in the 1965 Army. As of the end of 1964, while 13.4 percent of all Army enlisted men were Negro, 17.4 percent of the E-5's were Negro, 14.2 percent of the E-4's, 13.9 percent of the E-6's.

Some 3.5 percent of the Army officers were Negro, but Negroes accounted for 5.4 percent of the captains and 3.8 percent of the 1st Lieutenants, though only 2.7 percent of the Second Lieutenants.

President Announces Draft Study

President Johnson on July 2 issued Executive Order 11289 setting up a National Advisory Commission on Selective Service.

He asked the Commission to consider the past, present and prospective functioning of selective service and to make recommendations on methods of classification and selection of registrants; qualifications for military service; grounds for deferment and for exemption; procedures for appeal and protection of individual rights; and organization and administration of the selective service system at the national, State, and local levels.

Text of Order

The text of Executive Order 11289 follows:

WHEREAS since the days of the militia it has been the tradition of our Nation that we entrust its defense not just to a standing army but to all citizens; and

WHEREAS it is appropriate that the laws by which Government calls its citizens to serve should be reviewed by distinguished citizens from different walks of life, not only in the light of military needs but also with a view to other national, community, and individual needs:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as, President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

(Continued on page 4)



Maj. Gen. Bennett Appointed Idaho Director

Maj. Gen. George B. Bennett, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Idaho.

General Bennett was born August 1914 in Oklahoma City and moved to Idaho when four. He was raised and educated in the Twin Falls area and attended the University of Idaho Southern Branch (now Idaho State University) at Pocatello; Long Beach Junior College in California and the University of Idaho.

He enlisted in the 116th Engineers at Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1930. Eight years later he transferred to the 116th Ordnance Company, Jerome, Idaho, and in 1940 was commissioned a second lieutenant. He entered Federal service with the 41st Division in 1940.

In March 1943, Bennett was sent overseas as the Commanding Officer of an Ordnance Intelligence unit in the African Campaign. He later saw campaign action in the Sicilian Campaign with the Seventh U.S. Army, the Italian Campaign with the Fifth U.S. Army and with the Seventh U.S. Army in Southern France and Germany. He participated in two assault landings and wears seven Battle Stars and the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster for this service.

Bennett was promoted to Lieutenant colonel in November 1944 in France and a year later was separated from active service.

In 1946 at the initial post-World War II reorganization of the Idaho National Guard, Bennett was employed as State Maintenance Officer for the Idaho Army National Guard. He was raised to the grade of colonel in October 1948 and at that time was designated Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant General for the Idaho Army National Guard.

Bennett was promoted to brigadier general in December 1959 and on 1 January 1965 was appointed as Adjutant General, Idaho, and promoted to major general.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5.00 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 26, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 46, Subject: "Graduate and Professional School Students," concerning the classification of graduate and professional school students.

June 30, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days" which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

2d Installment On Relief Act Covers Buying On Time Setting Aside Default Judgments

The Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended October 6, 1942, was revised and placed in full force and effect by the Selective Service Act of 1948, under date of June 24, 1948. It is one of a series of Federal laws concerning military service that may be found in the Appendix to Volume 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. App. Sec. 501-590).

Setting Aside a Default Judgment

The protection of the Civil Relief Act in the matter of default judgments is in effect during a tour of military service and for thirty (30) days thereafter. The defendant may ask the court to reopen the case and to set aside the default judgment. The court will do so if the serviceman can show:

- That the application is being made within ninety (90) days after discharge;
 - That the defendant was harmed or prejudiced by reason of his military service in presenting his side of the case to the court; and
 - The defendant has a valid legal defense to the suit.
- (Even though the plaintiff may have been guilty of false swearing, the defendant must meet all three of these requirements before the case may be reopened.)

Protection against default judgment applies only when the military man fails to make any appearance in the lawsuit. Upon receipt of summons or other notification of suit, serviceman should immediately seek legal assistance.

Stays

A "stay" is an order of the court stopping or delaying court proceedings in a lawsuit until a later date. At any stage of a lawsuit the serviceman may ask the court to stay the proceedings. This is true whether the serviceman is plaintiff or the defendant. The court itself may order the proceedings delayed without being asked.

However, if the court is not asked for a postponement, it is not required by the Act to grant one. On the other hand, when a stay is requested by a member of the Armed Forces, the Act requires the court to grant it unless, in the opinion of the court, the serviceman's ability to prosecute or defend the lawsuit is "not materially affected by reason of his military service."

The initial request for a stay need show only that the serviceman is on active duty. If the other party does not want it delayed, he must prove to the court that military service does not materially affect the ability of the enlistee to prosecute or defend. The Act does not grant an "automatic" right to a stay; the judge of the court makes the decision. It is possible for a judge to order a stay for the length of the military service plus 3 months.

Statute of Limitations

In computing the Statute of Limitations in connection with lawsuits involving a member of the Armed Forces, the period of time in the military service is excluded.

Interest Rate Limit

The Civil Relief Act provides the serviceman with protection from high interest rates. It states that financial obligations incurred before entering military service will not bear interest in excess of 6 percent per year during the tour of active duty. Any creditor who objects must ask the proper court to require the serviceman to pay more than 6 percent per year, also establishing that the defendant's ability to pay interest in excess of 6 percent is "not materially affected by reason of his military service."

As used in the Relief Act, "interest" includes "service charges, renewal charges, fees, or any charge (except bona fide insurance) in respect of such obligations."

The Act applies only to obligations made before entry into military service—not to those made while in the service.

New F and P Manual

The revised edition of the Fiscal and Procurement Manual—3 years in preparation—has been distributed to all field installations of the Selective Service System.

The new edition of the Manual will explain a considerable number of new procedures and methods of operations. It will, by centralizing regulations on many fiscal and procurement subjects, eliminate unnecessary work by officers in the field.

For years Fiscal and Procurement personnel have been burdened with many revisions, pen and ink corrections and amended regulations. Additionally, they have been working with mammoth amounts of data to plow through to accomplish their work.

Through consolidation, reorganization, simplification and improved indexing, the revised Manual makes it possible for state procurement officers to make rapid reference to regulations affecting their problems.

It will permit large quantities of previous letters, advices, and amendments to be discarded.

Due to the many changes necessarily effected since the Manual's revision date of July 1, 1965, amendments are required and they

(Continued on page 4)

President Johnson Establishes Selective Service Advisory Group

(Continued from page 3)

SECTION 1. Establishment of Commission.

(a) There is hereby established a commission to be known as the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service (hereinafter termed the Commission).

(b) The Commission shall be composed of not more than twenty-five members who shall be designated by the President. The members shall be chosen with a view to their ability and experience, and shall be broadly representative of the various aspects of our national life. They shall serve at the pleasure of the President. The President shall designate one of the members of the Commission as Chairman.

SEC. 2. Functions of the Commission.

(a) The Commission shall consider the past, present and prospective functioning of selective service and other systems of national service in the light of the following factors:

- (1) Fairness to all citizens;
 - (2) Military manpower requirements;
 - (3) The objective of minimizing uncertainty and interference with individual careers and education;
 - (4) Social, economic and employment conditions and goals;
 - (5) Budgetary and administrative considerations; and
 - (6) Any other factors that the Commission may deem relevant.
- (b) Based on its study, the Commission shall make recommendations concerning such matters as:

- (1) Methods of classification and selection of registrants;
- (2) Qualifications for military service;
- (3) Grounds for deferment and for exemption;
- (4) Procedures for appeal and protection of individual rights; and
- (5) Organization and administration of the selective service system at the national, State and local levels.

(c) The Commission is also authorized to evaluate other proposals related to selective service, including proposals for national service.

(d) The Commission shall make a final report to the President on or about January 1, 1967, setting forth its findings and recommendations, and including a statement concerning any proposed changes in applicable laws or in their administration.

SEC. 3. Compensation and Personnel.

(a) Each member of the Commission is authorized to receive such compensation as may be hereafter specified for each day spent in the work of the Commission pursuant to this order, together with travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses when away from his usual place of residence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 55a; 5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons employed intermittently.

(b) The Commission shall have an Executive Director, who shall be designated by the President and shall receive such compensation as may be hereafter specified. The functions and duties of the Executive Director shall be prescribed by the Commission. The Commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such other personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions. The Commission is authorized to obtain services in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

SEC. 4. Cooperation by Federal Departments and Agencies.

The Commission is authorized to request from any department, agency, or independent instrumentality of the Federal Government any information deemed necessary to carry out its functions under this order; and each department, agency, and instrumentality is authorized, to the extent permitted by law and within the limits of available funds, to furnish such information to the Commission.

SEC. 5. Termination of the Commission.

The Commission shall terminate ninety days after the submission, pursuant to section 2 of this order, of its final report to the President.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 2, 1966.

F and P Manual Is Time Saver

(Continued from page 3)

will be forwarded on the earliest possible dates. Current Letters to All State Directors containing information now incorporated in the revised edition of the Manual will be rescinded following its distribution. Likewise, future amendments to the Manual will result in

the rescission of letters and directives then in effect.

A new feature of this Manual is Part 11, Fiscal Procedures for Emergency Evacuation. Its 16 pages, printed on orange paper, are to be used only during times of emergency.

Gen. Hershey Approves Recipients Of Employee Contribution Awards

The Director recently approved the following awards in recognition of employee contributions as prescribed under Administrative Bulletin 2.80

Award for Special Acts and Services

A cash award and a Certificate of Merit was granted Miss Celi Michlewicz, Clerk, Local Board No. 95, Nanticoke, Pa., for her devotion to responsibility and her competent action during an emergency when the local board office was threatened by fire.

Cash Award and Certificate of Award for Suggestions

The following employees were granted cash awards and Certificates of Award for initiating a study which has resulted in designing several Selective Service forms with interleaved carbon:

Mrs. Margaret F. Holley, Clerk, Local Board No. 61, Spencer, Ind.
Miss Billie M. Corbin, Kentucky State Headquarters, Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. Helen Bean, Clerk, Local Boards 8 and 12, Bath, Maine
Mrs. Willie C. Baggett, Texas State Headquarters, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. Rowena D. Piland, Clerk, Local Board No. 10, San Antonio, Tex.

A cash award and a Certificate of Award were also granted to Miss Jewell A. Dowdall, formerly employed in the Research and Statistic Division of National Headquarters, for a suggestion, submitted prior to her retirement, which proposed the use of interleaved carbon for correspondence at National Headquarters.

Certificates of Award

A Certificate of Award was granted to Mrs. Helen V. Rowley, Clerk, Local Board No. 94, Morganfield, Ky., for recommending a revision in the Form 85 in order that this form will coincide with the Form 84.

Mrs. Allene B. Rowe, Clerk, Local Board No. 88, Northumberland County, Va., was granted a Certificate of Award for being the first employee to propose that line numbers be placed in the right margin on the Form 116.

Classification Picture July 1, 1966

Class	Number
Total.....	32,638,304
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,112,013
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	69,768
Not examined.....	70,509
Induction or examination postponed.....	8,831
Ordered for induction or examination.....	178,429
Pending reclassification.....	95,734
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	14,468
Delinquents.....	12,661
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	101,152
Not examined.....	16,860
Induction or examination postponed.....	857
Ordered for induction or examination.....	11,783
Pending reclassification.....	13,713
Personal appearances and appeals in process.....	2,198
Delinquents.....	970
26 years and older with liability extended.....	68,569
Under 19 years of age.....	445,512
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,353,779
I-C (Inducted).....	421,634
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	1,880,054
I-O Not examined.....	4,178
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,133
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,720
I-W (At work).....	4,378
I-W (Released).....	5,995
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,207,347
I-S Statutory (College).....	19,347
I-S Statutory (High School).....	492,394
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	205,112
II-A Apprentice.....	28,114
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	21,947
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,782,416
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,580,555
IV-A Completed Service; Sole surviving son.....	2,427,476
IV-B Officials.....	58
IV-C Aliens.....	12,337
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	95,911
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,500,368
V-A Over age liability.....	14,197,300

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVI

DOCUMENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1966

Number 9

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Gen. Hershey Sees Need For Changes

26-35 Age-Group Discussed

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Director Spells Out 3 Recommendations In TV Broadcast

NBC News Washington Correspondent Herb Kaplow recently interviewed Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System on the "Today Show" at Station WRC-TV for the BC Network.

During the course of that interview Gen. Hershey outlined some recommendations for improving the draft. Excerpts follow:

KAPLOW: "Do you have any recommendations you would make for changing the . . . (draft)?"

Broaden the Base

HERSHEY: "Well, I had two or three things that I sent in 2 or 3 years ago. The first one is broadening the base, and taking people we're not taking, but that gets you into some other things . . ."

KAPLOW: "This would mean, for instance, taking people who are maybe not perfect physically?"

HERSHEY: "That's right. And trying to make them more perfect."

"I also as a minor thing think that we shouldn't allow people to enlist in the Armed Forces until after they've served 3 to 6 months and demonstrated that you want them."

KAPLOW: "Why would you do that?"

HERSHEY: "Well—why? Because I don't want to get people into the regular forces, and then have to discharge them because they're not good."

KAPLOW: "What's that third recommendation you—I think you said you had three?"

Third Point

HERSHEY: "Well, the third recommendation again had to do with accepting more recruiting facilities within the Selective Service System because we're located about everywhere and we think we could do quite a little sorting of individuals even if they intend to enlist."

KAPLOW: "Well, these recommendations have not been accepted. I assume you're going to re-present them."

HERSHEY: "No, I probably won't re-present them. I'll probably talk about them and until somebody asks for my opinion I don't know as I'll force it on them."

KAPLOW: "General, I suspect a few people are going to ask for your opinion on the next step."

The present college deferment program was instituted by Executive Order in 1951. Within a few months, the Congress had extended the liability to age 35 for all registrants who had been deferred at any time prior to age 26. The purpose of this legislation was to provide an adequate period of liability for service after the completion of the registrant's education to permit induction. This was to prevent a college from becoming a means of avoidance of service. The purpose of college deferment was to make the registrant capable of rendering more and better service to his country.

Many years of low calls compelled the Selective Service System to search for means to defer registrants. Registrants who had not served upon reaching the age of 26 were placed in a low category just above the category of the 18¹/₂ to 19 age group.

The situation which caused these actions has changed. The calls are many times greater and the I-A men above 26 who have been deferred to complete long periods of

education are needed. Deferment can be given to any registrant who is engaged in essential activities and who is performing functions necessary to the operation and who cannot be replaced or only with loss in effectiveness. The registrants not so engaged should be submitted to the Armed Forces for induction or rejection.

(Continued on page 2)



Miss Valerie Wiener, of Las Vegas High School, was Girls Nation Director of Selective Service for a day on July 29, 1966. She is shown receiving a Certificate of Appointment from Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. Girls Nation is sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary.

Director Explains Deferments

"Under present conditions available manpower 19 to 26 will be adequate to meet the needs of the Armed Forces only if local boards classify as available for service some men that they would have deferred a year ago," Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey told the Special Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

"In recent months, local boards have been less liberal with deferments than a year ago," the Director continued. "However, we believe that we must be prepared to make more men available should the need for them exist."

Largest Deferred Groups

"The largest deferred groups are:

"1. Men not qualified under current Armed Forces standards. They are not being used now, but would be in war or emergency declared by the Congress, or if standards were lower. I would hope that some of these men will be used;

"2. Those deferred because of hardship to dependents, or because they are fathers; and

"3. Those deferred for study.

"It is from this latter group that we believe additional manpower can be made available without seriously affecting the national interest.

Students

"Local boards generally now are deferring full-time students with a record of normal progress. The System is undertaking to supply local boards with additional information about students to help them decide, if some students must be denied deferment, which students these should be.

"The criteria to be supplied to local boards are similar to those used during and after the Korean conflict. The criteria are:

"1. A report by the school of a registrant's rank among the male members of his class, and,

"2. The score a registrant makes in a qualification test which will be made available to any student registrant who wishes to take it.

Criteria Advisory

"These criteria are advisory only to be considered by the local board along with all other pertinent information. This plan is by no means perfect. It was devised during Korea with the advice of distinguished educators and manpower experts. Where some students must have their studies temporarily interrupted for reasons of national

(Continued on page 3)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

26-35 Age-Group Discussed

(Continued from page 1)

Serves Notice

These actions would make available some manpower to the Armed Forces. It would channel into essential industries liable registrants above 26. In addition, it would serve notice on students that enrollment in graduate school was no bridge to an age area in which there were no inductions.

There is no question of the Congressional intent, for the Congress specifically legislated to extend liability to all registrants who might be deferred before they reached age 26.

There are several methods by which the over 26 I-A might be induced.

First, the category 5, over 26, will be reached if the categories 3 and 4 become exhausted.

Secondly, an Executive Order, if issued, could combine categories 4 and 5 with category 3. There are several methods of doing this. They could be combined and calls levied on oldest first. This would probably result in one or more calls being composed largely of registrants above 26. The Executive Order could provide that the youngest above 26 would be taken first. If the calls were at the level of the last few months this method would result in two calls filled largely by older men.

Calls by Age Groups

A third method would be an Executive Order permitting calls by

age groups. Under this method the Department of Defense could restrict the number of older registrants taken in any month by calling for the acceptable number from the above 26 group or an age desired in that group. The remainder of the call could be placed on age groups presently called on.

What measures that will be taken are in the future, but if the calls continue at the average of fiscal year 1966, or somewhat increased, then all I-A's who remain liable should be induced. There will remain a need for college deferment but with this deferment must go every possible control so that the student never forgets that he is deferred to make his services to his country invaluable, whether in the Armed Forces or in support of the Armed Forces. Any thought by the registrant that a college deferment is a means of avoiding service or an introduction to avoiding service cannot be tolerated. To do so will surely bring about the elimination of deferments for this reason.

The graduate school stands particularly in danger if it encouraged, by hopes of even larger numbers of students, its use by registrants as a bridge to an age bracket where liability has expired or where liable registrants are in low category and not required to serve.

Induction of I-A's above 26 is a substantial step in the right direction.

DOD Sets New Policy on Family Members

The Department of Defense has established a new policy which provides that while one military member of a family is serving in South Vietnam, another member of the same family, upon his request, will be deferred from assignment to South Vietnam.

The new policy, which becomes effective immediately, also will apply to military personnel who may have a family member in a captured or missing status incident to Vietnam service.

For purposes of this policy, family members are considered to be the parents and all brothers and sisters in the immediate family.

This policy will be applied uniformly throughout the Armed Forces and any conflicting regulations or policies will be canceled or modified accordingly.

The Department of Defense has also established a policy for military personnel that will permit the hardship discharge of sole surviving sons from active military service. The new policy, effective immediately, will apply to the Armed Forces except during the period of a war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

The new policy will be incorporated as an amendment to the present policy directive covering sole surviving sons, issued in 1951. That policy authorized assignment to noncombat duty of sole surviving sons upon application of the survivor or parent. In the case where a parent applied for such an assignment, the military member could waive the prerogative of such an assignment. Under provisions of the new policy, the military member himself must specifically apply for a hardship discharge, if he so desires.

Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

Selective Service Personnel Guests at Ft. Knox

More than 250 Legionnaires and other guests, including Selective Service System personnel from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana attended a firepower demonstration at Ft. Knox, Ky., on June 8, 1966. The program is conducted annually for West Point Cadets.

Judge Granville Ridley, a prominent Legionnaire, who assisted in drafting and passing Public Law No. 51 (UMT&S Act, as amended), and member of Selective Service Appeal Board for Middle Federal Judicial District of Tennessee, presented Maj. Gen. H. B. Surles, Jr., Commanding General, U.S. Armored Center at Ft. Knox, with a plaque of appreciation in behalf of the guests who were in attendance.

Local Board Member Honored

W. A. Robinson, who has been a member of Local Board No. 7 in Phoenix Ariz., for the past 16 years, was honored at a testimonial dinner on August 13 for his role in supervising racial integration in Phoenix high schools.

"This is the first time the Negro community has so recognized one of its members," said Jay Andrews of the Negro Political Action Association of Arizona, sponsor of the dinner.

Robinson, author of a booklet titled "Segregation and Integration of Our Phoenix High Schools," was principal of Carver High School from 1945 until its closing in 1954.

Devoted Service

William R. Ethridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ethridge of Pueblo, Colo., was registered on his 18th birthday by his grandfather Fred A. Brimmer, who 25 years ago registered his only son who served in World War II. Mr. Brimmer is a World War I veteran, has served as Chairman of Local Board No. 6 in Colorado since 1940.

Superior Performance

Mrs. Violet Boggs, clerk of Local Board No. 112, Clearwater, Fla., has the distinction of being the first in her State to receive a Superior Performance Certificate from the head of Florida's Selective Service System Col. Harold C. Wall.

In a letter dated July 25 from Colonel Wall, Mrs. Boggs was told she received the certificate "for work which has greatly exceeded normal job requirements."

Stated as a reason for recognizing outstanding performance was the Vietnam buildup "which afforded an opportune time in which to measure work performance."

Ordered to Active Duty

California State Headquarters—Maj. Richard A. Scott, AFRes, effective July 5, 1966.

Idaho State Headquarters—Col. James B. Cruzen, USAR, effective July 16, 1966.

New Jersey State Headquarters—Lt. Col. Edward J. Henderson, ARNGUS, effective July 18, 1966.

North Carolina State Headquarters—Maj. Lloyd J. Skidmore, Jr., SS-ARNGUS, effective Aug. 1, 1966.

Services Reward

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

Connecticut—Navy: Pasquale R. Serafine, Carlos E. Hill, Francis J. Phelan, Sol Bernstein, Charles R. McCue, Irving W. Phillips, members of Local Board No. 11; Doctor Wendell Urling, Chairman, Local Board No. 11.

Florida—Army: Lilyan C. Cook, Marie H. Gribble, Loy Hutchinson, Mary M. Nelson, Norma J. Nickens, Rose Shapiro, Winifred B. Taylor, Mildred L. Van Den Bossche, Lillian M. Yeagley, Helen Zeitz, Miami Local Board Group; Nancy A. Nordstrom, Local Board No. 28; Marine Corps—Nancy A. Nordstrom, Local Board No. 28.

Iowa—Navy: Mrs. Mary L. Gruwell, Clerk, Wapello County Local Board.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Virginia L. Harris, Local Board No. 49, Pryor, Okla.; Miss Fannie Tarragano, New York City Headquarters; Mr. Louis J. Holubec, Texas State Headquarters; Lt. Col. Fred M. Wood, USARNG, member of New Hampshire National Guard Selective Service Section, Concord, N.H.

Rivers Issues Interim Report On Draft Act

Congressman L. Mendel Rivers (D., S.C.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, which has been conducting public hearings in its review of the administration and operation of the Draft Act, announced the issuance of an "Interim Report" by the Committee on the hearings conducted to date.

Mr. Rivers said, "further hearings will be deferred until early in the next session of the Congress so as to enable the Committee to give appropriate consideration to such recommendations as may be made to the Congress on this subject by the President and his recently-established National Advisory Commission on Selective Service."

Mr. Rivers said, "It appears abundantly evident to me that we must continue to have a draft law or the foreseeable future, but I am not certain that the present draft law is working as well as it could. Consequently, my Committee is determined to give the most careful and thorough consideration to every responsible recommendation involving a possible change in either the law or its administration, whether received from Members of Congress, the Executive Branch of Government, or the individual in our society directly affected by this law."

"In any event, I can assure you that the Committee on Armed Services, after it concludes its future hearings and studies, will have very positive recommendations to make to the Congress early in the next session."

Congress Reprints Gen. Hershey's Editorial

General Hershey's editorial entitled "Viewpoints on Fairness," which appeared in the July issue of *Selective Service*, was reprinted in the *Congressional Record, Appendix*, August 1, 1966.

Hon. Robert L. F. Sikes (D. Fla.) requested it be inserted in the *Record*.

Deferments Explained

(Continued from page 1)

defense, some tools are needed to help local boards decide which ones. No better tools have been suggested, to my knowledge.

"Under these criteria, the student whose performance is better, or whose potential is presumably higher, has the best chance of deferment.

"I have no information to show that the Korean conflict student deferment program impeded the Nation's ability to train necessary critical manpower. It is my belief, on the contrary, that the deferment program helped to induce many young men to pursue their studies seriously and to train and work in critical areas, who otherwise might have studied other courses and entered other less critical occupations."

3d Installment On Relief Act Covers Buying On Time. Setting Aside Default Judgments

The Florida State Headquarters of the Selective Service System recently published a digest of the key provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended.

To enable all readers of "Selective Service" to benefit, this digest is being reprinted in the monthly bulletin as a four-part series.

The third installment follows:

The Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended October 6, 1942, was revised and placed in full force and effect by the Selective Service Act of 1948, under date of June 24, 1948. It is one of a series of Federal laws concerning military service that may be found in the Appendix to Volume 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. App. Sec. 501-590).

Installment Contracts, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, etc.

As in other areas, the Relief Act provides protection in connection with contracts entered into before entry into military service.

In many cases, the serviceman is unable to make payments when due because of reduced income. Under these circumstances, the seller cannot repossess or foreclose on the property involved without first getting permission of a court. If the seller were to take the property and sell it without a court's permission, he could be liable for a fine or even imprisonment.

Repossession of property, return of property and/or monies remitted, reduction in size of payments, or other disposition will be decided by the proper court.

Leases

The Civil Relief Act affords protection for servicemen in connection with the cancellation of leases made prior to entry into the service. It provides for cancellation of a lease upon thirty (30) days written notice to the landlord, the thirty (30) days to begin on the day the monthly rent payment is due.

The Act has a special "notice" provision for leases requiring rent to be paid other than monthly.

The right to terminate leases under the Act includes not only property leased and occupied for dwelling purposes, but all property leased and occupied for "professional, business, agricultural or similar purposes."

Again—the Act applies only to those leases entered into before entry into military service. Leases entered into while in the service should contain a 30-day clause.

Evictions

The dependents of a serviceman can be evicted for nonpayment of rent only upon permission of a court. This is true whether the dependents began living at the dwelling concerned before or after entry into military service.

The court will decide if failure to pay can be attributed to military service, and determine if eviction will be permitted, if a reasonable waiting period will be allowed for the purpose of locating other residence, and if the landlord will be permitted to hold household goods as security for unpaid rent.



Maj. Gen. Choi and Brig. Gen. Chung of the Korean Army visit Lt. Gen. Hershey to discuss Selective Service procedures as practiced in the United States.

American Legion Supports SSS: Opposes Lottery

The National Commander of the American Legion, L. Eldon James, in a prepared text before the House Committee of the Armed Services recently said "The American Legion, over the past years, has consistently supported the need to raise and maintain adequate manpower for the defense of the Nation. It has also consistently supported the Selective Service System as providing the best method to raise and maintain the required military manpower strength and the Universal Military Training and Service Act as the best method for training individuals for military service."

"Some critics," he said, "say that the law as administered is unfair because it tends to defer or exempt those endowed with this world's goods for a sufficient time to obtain a college education, while those less wealthy or with less wealthy parents are subject to be called immediately."

"This is," the Commander said, "an ill-founded criticism because in the first place, practically every motivated, qualified, industrious high school graduate in this country today can obtain a college education from scholarships, from self-help, through loans of college foundations, etc."

"The Legion believes," he said, "that it is an honor and privilege to be selected. Only 50 percent of those called are accepted as morally worthy, and physically qualified for service in the Armed Forces of our Nation. Rather than look upon it as a burden and to be endured, somehow in some way our Nation's policies must be directed so as to foster what should be inherent in the nature of every citizen. That is acceptance of service to country as responsibility and privilege."

"The American Legion," James stressed, "opposes any return to a lottery system as a substitute for judgment exercised by local and appeal boards in determining when a man should enter service or whether he should be temporarily deferred in the national interest."

"The American Legion feels that it would perhaps jeopardize the capacity of the System to function successfully, to weaken the principle of local operation and local decision."

"Since 1940, several hundred thousand local citizens, motivated solely by patriotism, have served without pay on the local and appeals boards making the difficult decisions as to when the sons of their friends and neighbors would enter service. About 40,000 of these dedicated citizens are serving at the present time."

"The local boards who find the facts and grant the deferments and exemptions are made up of human beings. It would be preposterous to expect all these individuals in our independent society to make rigid and mechanical interpretations of the law itself and the numerous directives issued under it."

Doctors Shown SSS Exhibit At Meetings

A Selective Service System medical exhibit prepared by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, is being shown at medical meetings around the country.

The exhibit presents in pictures, drawings, and text a physician's obligations under the Selective Service Law.

The exhibit outlines programs in which medical students and young physicians can participate before serving on active duty.

It explains training opportunities available within the framework of the Uniformed Services and shows the service obligations incurred by participations in such programs. The benefits of a military medical career are outlined.

The exhibit has been shown at:

The Students American Medical Association
May 12-15, Los Angeles, Calif.

The American Medical Association
June 26-30, Chicago, Ill., where it was visited by 1042 persons.

American Hospital Association
Aug. 29-Sept. 1, Chicago, Ill.

It is scheduled for:

The American College of Surgeons
Oct. 10-14, San Francisco, Calif.

American Association of Medical Colleges
Oct. 21-24, San Francisco, Calif.

Association of Military Surgeons
Nov. 7-9, Washington, D.C.

Southern Medical Association
Nov. 14-17, Washington, D.C.

It is planned to man this exhibit with officers or staff members of the various services and to have a representative of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, on duty during the conventions.

The exhibit was conceived in National Headquarters and fostered by a Joint Medical Exhibit Committee consisting of representatives from the Offices of the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Health Service, Department of Defense (Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health and Medical), and the Medical Division of the Selective Service System.

Draft Needed

Assistant Secretary of Defense Thomas D. Morris told the House Armed Services Committee during hearings on the Selective Service System that it would take pay raises up to 280 percent and additional cost of as high as \$17 billion to attract an all-volunteer force if the draft is ended.

Additionally, he said, the \$17 billion figure doesn't include the reserve forces which very well might add another \$1 billion.

In citing these figures, Morris said, "the cost of sustaining an adequate all-volunteer force would be prohibitive."

Selective Service Continues College Qualification Tests

The fifth and sixth of a series of Selective Service College Qualification Tests (SSCQT), similar to the four tests given in May and June 1966, will be administered on Friday and Saturday, November 18 and 19, 1966, in all 50 States plus Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia.

Eligibility is limited to those registrants who make voluntary application and who have not taken any of the previous SSCQT.

The 3-hour test, consisting of 150 multiple choice items, presupposes no formal education beyond the ordinary high school preparation for college.

The Selective Service College Qualification Test will be prepared and graded by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J. Scores will be forwarded directly to the examinee's local board. Test results are of advisory nature only and intended to supplement other information in the registrants' file to assist the local board in determining the eligibility of a registrant for occupational deferment as a student.

Posters and other informational material, which will provide details concerning the examination, will be released shortly.

October—November Call Set

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 43,700 men in November 1966, and to increase the draft call for October by 3,000. At the same time, the Department announced that it is planning to schedule training operations during December so as to avoid the entrance of new inductees during the Christmas period. This is expected to result in a substantially lower call during December than in recent months.

The revised October draft call will raise the total requested inductee delivery in that month to 49,200.

All inductees called in October and November will be assigned to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force have not placed calls with Selective Service for these months.

Classification Picture August 1, 1966

Class	Number
Total.....	32,486,722
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,223,111
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	59,912
Not examined.....	77,297
Induction or examination postponed.....	9,973
Ordered for induction or examination.....	222,793
Pending reclassification.....	114,102
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	17,437
Delinquents.....	12,528
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	91,556
Not examined.....	16,757
Induction or examination postponed.....	982
Ordered for induction or examination.....	13,941
Pending reclassification.....	12,753
Personal appearances and appeals in process.....	2,233
Delinquents.....	819
26 years and older with liability extended.....	69,085
Under 19 years of age.....	500,943
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,379,631
I-C (Inducted).....	436,072
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	1,910,603
I-O Not examined.....	4,468
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,189
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,641
I-W (At work).....	4,554
I-W (Released).....	6,016
I-D Members of reserve component.....	1,209,858
I-S Statutory (College).....	15,252
I-S Statutory (High School).....	420,330
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	211,945
II-A Apprentice.....	23,191
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	22,242
II-S Occupational deferment (student).....	1,709,768
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,597,221
IV-A Completed Service; Sole surviving son.....	2,430,618
IV-B Officials.....	58
IV-C Aliens.....	12,548
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	96,227
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,497,439
V-A Over age liability.....	14,265,740

Bond Purchases

The reports on purchases of U.S. Savings Bonds made in accordance with State Director Advice No. 65, show the following percentages of participation as of June 30, 1966.

Guam.....	100.00
Puerto Rico.....	100.00
Idaho.....	100.00
Vermont.....	100.00
Oklahoma.....	100.00
Utah.....	100.00
Wisconsin.....	100.00
West Virginia.....	100.00
Wyoming.....	100.00
Mississippi.....	100.00
Nebraska.....	100.00
North Dakota.....	100.00
Kentucky.....	100.00
Alabama.....	100.00
Delaware.....	100.00
Washington.....	100.00
North Carolina.....	100.00
Virgin Islands.....	100.00
New Hampshire.....	100.00
Kansas.....	100.00
Nevada.....	100.00
Missouri.....	100.00
Maryland.....	100.00
Rhode Island.....	100.00
Montana.....	100.00
Texas.....	100.00
New Jersey.....	100.00
Hawaii.....	100.00
Virginia.....	100.00
Ohio.....	100.00
New York City.....	100.00
Arizona.....	100.00
National Headquarters.....	100.00
Indiana.....	100.00
Maryland.....	100.00
Florida.....	100.00
Connecticut.....	100.00
Alaska.....	100.00
New York State.....	99.43
Pennsylvania.....	98.21
New Mexico.....	98.08
Maine.....	97.56
Louisiana.....	97.50
District of Columbia.....	95.83
Iowa.....	95.61
California.....	95.95
Oregon.....	94.52
Tennessee.....	94.44
South Dakota.....	92.86
Illinois.....	91.57
South Carolina.....	91.14
Colorado.....	88.06
Massachusetts.....	85.33
Minnesota.....	83.65
Arkansas.....	82.82
Georgia.....	80.95

Army Nurse Corps

Lancaster, California
Date, May 17, 1966

Army Nurse Corps

The Surgeon General
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Chief, Army Nurse Corps

My name is _____ and I am in the Six Grade. And I am on a Debeton "Should women Be Drafted." And I am on the no side. If it isn't out of your way could you please send me some information.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XVI

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1966

Number 10

College Tests Scheduled for Nov. 18 and 19

General Hershey has announced that the fall series of the Selective Service College Qualification Tests (SCQT), similar to the four given in May and June 1966, will be administered on Friday and Saturday, November 18 and 19, 1966, at more than 500 test centers selected in the United States, the Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Beginning on or about September 1, 1966, posters announcing the examination were distributed for display at colleges, universities, post offices and public buildings.

Application cards and Bulletins of Information concerning the tests are available at selective service local boards.

Any registrant may apply who is presently enrolled in college, or is a high school senior or graduate and has not previously taken the test. However, applications must be postmarked no later than October 21, 1966.

The 3-hour test will be prepared and graded by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, and is intended to predict a student's ability to do college work. The Test contains 150 multiple-choice questions equally divided to measure verbal and quantitative abilities. It measures the student's reading comprehension, the range of his vocabulary and his ability to interpret data in the form of charts, graphs, and tables. He is also asked to solve short numerical problems that require ability to reason with numbers rather than advanced mathematical knowledge.

Scores will be forwarded by Educational Testing Service directly to the registrant's local board. Test results are of advisory nature and only intended to supplement other information in the registrant's file. The local board may apply this optional criterion in determining eligibility of a registrant for occupational deferment as a student.

On March 24, 1966, The Director of Selective Service announced advisory criteria concerning the placing of student registrants in the II-S classification.

A registrant's activity in study at a college, university or similar institution of learning may be considered to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest when the following conditions exist:

(a) In regard to test scores: If, for undergraduate study, he scores 70 or better, or for graduate study, he scores 80 or better on any of the



Eldon James, immediate Past National Commander of the American Legion, is shown presenting Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey with a plaque commending him "for his outstanding and faithful administration of the Selective Service System and his contribution to our Nation in providing needed manpower for our armed forces." The honor was tendered during the Legion's recent National Convention in Washington, D.C.

Manpower Utilization

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Secretary of Defense McNamara, in his speech to the National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, outlined a policy in manpower procurement of the greatest significance to this Nation. The implementation of this policy can raise the quality of our Nation's manpower and make available for the survival of this Nation over the years, millions of men who would otherwise be unusable in our national defense.

It is true that the numbers gained this year will be relatively few, 40,000, and that 100,000 per year hereafter was indicated. The significance of this pronouncement is the fact that, first it is a recognition that we have been finding far too many of our young men unacceptable for service in the Armed Forces; and second, that measures can be taken to bring these registrants to an acceptable level and that the Armed Forces have the capacity to train and rehabilitate citizens to a condition of acceptability for service in the Armed Forces.

If this policy is implemented to the fullest one can only speculate on the results. Had it been operating before and during World War II it could have made available to the Armed Forces a considerable part of the 5 million rejected by the Armed Forces, 860,000 discharged because they were capable of limited service only or over 38 years of age. In addition, 1 1/2 million were discharged for disabilities, one-third of these

Acceptability Standards Are Revised

Aptitude test standards for induction into the Armed Forces have been revised as an initial step in implementing a new program designed to qualify an additional 40,000 men for active military service this fiscal year.

The standards will be effective on October 1, 1966.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced the new program on August 23, 1966.

The initial revision of standards eliminates the requirement that individuals receiving low passing scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Test, ranging from percentile scores of 10-15 inclusive, must also receive a passing score in the General Technical Area of the Army Qualification Battery Test. The General Technical Area is one of the seven aptitude areas tested in the Army Qualification Battery.

This initial revision is expected to qualify about 20,000 examinees per year who would otherwise have been classified as "Class I-Y, qualified for service only in time of war or national emergency."

Further revisions in mental test standards to accomplish the qualification of an additional 20,000 registrants in the current fiscal year are currently under study and are expected to be implemented early in calendar year 1967. Pending completion of this study, the Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to defer any general re-examination of registrants in Class I-Y under the revised standards.

The precise mental aptitude standards for induction to be effective on October 1, 1966, are summarized below. Individuals shall be mentally qualified for induction if they satisfy any one of the following three criteria. (The first two of which are presently applicable):

1. A percentile score of 31 or higher on the Armed Forces Qualification Test.

2. A percentile score of 16 to 30, inclusive, on the AFQT and a record of high school graduation.

3. A percentile score of 10-30, inclusive, on the AFQT and scores of 90 or higher on at least two out of the seven Aptitude Areas of the Army Qualification Battery.*

*Prior to October 1, 1966, registrants scoring 10-15 on the AFQT were required to score 80 or higher on the General Technical Area of the AQB as well as 90 or higher on any two of the other six Aptitude Areas.

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

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Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Manpower Utilization

(Continued from page 1)

discharges occurred before there were any considerable number of combat injuries.

As of July first there were approximately 2,400,000 in I-Y, which should be a most productive source for registrants who can be trained to an acceptable level. There were on the same date approximately 2½ million in IV-F, a smaller percentage of these are recoverable but the experience of other nations indicates that a far higher percentage of a nation's manhood can be used in the armed forces than we are at present accepting.

Of particular interest to the members of the Selective Service System is the relationship of this action to the criticism of unfairness leveled at the Selective Service System. A complete implementation of this policy will meet more objections to the Selective Service System than any other possible action that can be taken.

No other reason accounts for failure to serve to the extent that nonacceptability does. Fatherhood and extreme hardship for dependents is second, but generally this has been more acceptable to the public than has rejection for reasons not well understood or accepted by the public.

The college deferment is the third field of relatively large numbers. There has been more lack of understanding in this area. In the first place if calls remain at present level even those in I-A above 26 will probably be inducted, which answers the charge that to escape service a registrant has only to remain in school. The fact that at present a greater percentage of those who have gone to college serve in the armed forces than those who do not go to college indicates that lack of education is more effective to escape service than the possession of it. In addition, it is to the college product that the armed forces look for many of their professionals of many kinds and 95 percent of their officers.

It should be remembered that far more effort is required to remain in college than in I-Y or IV-F. Industry and much of our scientific and technical development are dependent upon the college graduate including advance degrees.

It has been demonstrated that our Armed Forces cannot be maintained at their present size on a completely volunteer basis. It has not been demonstrated that our needs in the scientific and technological fields can be met without the incentive of deferments.

College Tests Scheduled For Nov. 18 and 19

(Continued from page 1)

(b) His school reports the registrant's class standing as the upper one-half at the end of his freshman year, upper two-thirds at the end of the sophomore year, three-fourths at the conclusion of his junior year, or if he plans on entering graduate school, he achieved a scholastic standing in his last full-time undergraduate academic year within the upper one-fourth of his class.

In earlier test series this year, administered by Science Research Associates of Chicago, some 81 percent of the approximately 800,000 registrants taking the examination made scores of 70 or better.

Draftees Commended

"Draftees in Vietnam are doing a 'good job'," observes a spokesman for U.S. Army. "The Viet Cong is a tough enemy, at his best in a guerrilla role, but an easier enemy when he stands and fights."

The spokesman praised the Vietnam performance of draftees, estimating that 50 percent or more of the unit he commanded were manned by draftees.

He described the general performance of American troops in war-torn Vietnam as "magnificent." That today's soldiers "are willing to die," but "more willing to live . . . that they are well educated and smart."

81 Percent of Students Score 70 or Better on SS Test

An analysis of scores made by the 767,935 young men who took the Selective Service College Qualification Tests (SSCQT) in May and June 1966, indicates that 81 percent scored 70 or better.

About 22 percent received a grade of 80 or higher, nearly 34 percent received scores of 75 to 79 and approximately 25 percent scored from 70 to 74.

Students in the humanities scored much the same as students in the physical sciences and mathematics, and the median scores for the next three arts—social sciences and history, engineering, and biological sciences and medicine—are within two points. Only the samples studying agriculture, education, and "other" have fewer than 75 percent of the students attaining scores of 70 or higher, and even in these areas the average score was 72 or higher. In each of the 10 groups there were, of course, many students with very high scores and some with low scores.

Scores varied widely by the state or territory in which the student registered with the Selective Service System. The percent of people

tested who scored 70 or higher by geographic areas are:

	Percent
New England (Conn., Mass., Me., N.H., R.I., Vt.)	9
Middle Atlantic (N.J., N.Y., Pa.)	9
East North Central (Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.)	8
Pacific (Calif., Ore., Wash.)	8
West North Central (Ia., Kan., Minn., Mo., N.D., Neb., S.D.)	8
South Atlantic (D.C., Del., Fla., Ga., Md., N.C., S.C., Va., W. Va.)	7
Mountain (Ariz., Col., Ida., Mont., Nev., N.M., Utah, Wyo.)	7
Non-Contiguous (Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, P.R., V.I.)	7
West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., Tex.)	6
East South Central (Ala., Ky., Miss., Tenn.)	5

The first SSCQT was held in March 1951 at some 1,000 testing centers. Four subsequent tests were given during that year. Between 60 and 65 percent of the students taking the examination in 1951 received marks of 70 or better.

The logistics of testing three quarters of a million students were staggering. As examples, it is noted that six railroad boxcars of paper, which would stretch 1220.8 miles or about half the length of the Mississippi River, were needed for the 1.7 million test booklets while a quarter ton of ink was required to fill the presses. More than 13 million pieces of material had to be ordered and shipped over 3 months in the process of registering the students, administering the test and scoring, processing, and reporting the results.

Scoring in Selected Score Intervals In May and June of 1966

SSCQT Scores	Number of Students	Percentage
1-69	143,499	18.69
70-74	195,413	25.45
75-79	259,971	33.85
80-89	169,052	22.01
90-99	624,436	81.31

Appeal Board Member Heads Commanders Club

Massachusetts Commissioner of Veterans Services, Charles N. Colatos, on August 30, 1966, was unanimously elected National President of the Past Department Commanders Club of the American Legion at the annual meeting held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

Colatos, who was appointed by President Johnson to the National Selective Service Appeal Board, is a former State Commander of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion and served 4 years as a member of the National Executive Committee.

The membership of the Past Department Commanders Club consists of over 600 former State Commanders of the American Legion throughout the United States and its possessions.

Youth Encouraged To Stay in School By CSC Chairman

The Civil Service Commission has called on Federal agencies to support the President's "Stay-in-School" Campaign by counseling summer workers to continue their education and, where possible, by providing the youngsters with part-time employment.

CSC Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., has told Federal managers: "We have had some indication that some of these youths, who for the first time in their lives experienced the satisfaction of meaningful employment and a steady income this summer, want to continue working at the expense of their education."

He said that any action on the part of Federal agencies which could be construed as encouraging youth to leave school would be unwise and should be "carefully avoided."

However, the Commission said agencies should consider using part-time employment to meet the objectives of the Stay-in-School Campaign to ease problems related to current labor shortages, and to enhance the Government's long-range recruiting program.

Chairman Macy commended Federal employers for exceeding the national goal of hiring one extra youth for each 100 employees of the rolls this summer.

A survey showed that as of June 30, 47,917 disadvantaged youths had been hired by Federal agencies for full-time work this summer, in addition to the students who obtained summer jobs through competitive examination. Selective Service total enrollment of this group was 195.

Greetings From Uncle Sam

Col. Robert P. Knight, State Director Minnesota, Selective Service System, forwarded the following news article to this Headquarters which he thought would be of interest to the readers of Selective Service.

The article was written by Roy Conradi, staff reporter for the Duluth News-Tribune, Duluth, Minn.

"No—it can't be, you say to yourself as you nervously finger the fat, white envelope. Just venturing a guess makes your hair stand on end. But what else could it be? You knew it would come eventually. Every day you had been afraid to stick your hand in the mailbox.

I've finished school. I've just taken a good job. Surely they wouldn't pull a trick like that. Yes, THEY would. But you've convinced yourself it can only happen to your friends.

Quick—run out and get married. Won't work. They just drafted a friend who's been married more than a year. What can you do?

As your heart flutters furiously you slowly open the envelope. You're profiting to look at the first page, so without peeking, you turn to the second. It says, "bring six handkerchiefs, we no longer issue them."

Your Adam's apple feels like a frog. Little beads of sweat gather on your brow. You just can't take the suspense any longer. You turn to the front page.

Yes . . . it is. A personal note directed to you from the President of the United States. It really does say GREETING.

You can no longer run to your friendly recruiter and enlist, you no longer can join the reserves or the guard. You can't even burn the letter—they've got you. So read on.

It says: "GREETING, You are hereby ordered for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States, and will report at . . . on . . . for forwarding to an Armed Forces Induction Station."

Your friends at work pat you on the back and say—too bad, sorry to see you go. We'll miss you the next 2 years. Tears well up in your eyes. You try to make excuses. I really wanted to serve. It's my duty. I will profit from the experience. I'll be a better man when I return.

All those other nasty thoughts (like I wanted to serve—but not just now) you keep to yourself. You cry a little. You pack your bag and gather with the other 'called' men. In 2 years you will return to your job—a little older, a little wiser, but still wondering—why me.

This is not fiction. Just ask me. My letter came last week.

Classification Picture September 1, 1966

Class	Number
Total	32,942,344
I-A and I-A-O	1,328,243
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	62,796
Not examined	104,685
Induction or examination postponed	10,659
Ordered for induction or examination	248,566
Pending reclassification	140,772
Personal appearance and appeals in process	25,072
Delinquents	12,294
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	75,933
Not examined	16,169
Induction or examination postponed	1,049
Ordered for induction or examination	18,683
Pending reclassification	13,474
Personal appearances and appeals in process	2,421
Delinquents	875
26 years and older with liability extended	69,933
Under 19 years of age	524,862
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,408,000
I-C (Inducted)	461,218
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	1,940,989
I-O Not examined	4,668
I-O Examined and qualified	3,306
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,603
I-W (At work)	4,712
I-W (Released)	6,013
I-D Members of reserve component	1,209,946
I-S Statutory (College)	11,351
I-S Statutory (High School)	393,182
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	219,565
II-A Apprentice	28,477
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,549
II-S Occupational deferment (student)	1,582,307
III-A Dependency deferment	3,617,592
IV-A Completed Service; Sole surviving son	2,431,116
IV-B Officials	59
IV-C Aliens	12,780
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	96,497
IV-F Not qualified	2,498,791
V-A Over age liability	14,340,615

Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

89 Years Young

Henry H. Wells, an 89-year-old Yale graduate, and one of the Selective Service System's oldest Local Board members, recently announced he would retire on December 31, 1966, as chairman of Local Board No. 14, Brewster, New York, after serving the System for more than 25 years.

Mr. Wells is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, was the Mayor of the Village of Brewster for 12 years, and missed only two occasions, as men were leaving for induction, to see to it that the American Flag was in view at the point of departure.

A Tall Story

Benjamin Owen, son of Martha T. Owen, Clerk, Local Board No. 65, Virginia, recently registered for Selective Service and was found unacceptable for military service . . . he's 6 feet 7½ inches tall . . . 1½ inches over the maximum acceptable height.

Services Reward

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

Florida—Navy: Pauline J. Nobles, Local Board No. 13.

Ohio—Army: Mrs. Virginia Paulus, Clerk of Local Board No. 96.

Pennsylvania—Air Force: Mrs. Anna M. Jones, Local Board No. 43.

Completes SSS Courses

Mrs. Juanita R. Sheegog, Clerk of Local Board No. 81, Hazard, Kentucky, is the first compensated person in System to complete the entire series of Selective Service correspondence courses.

Mrs. Sheegog enrolled for Course No. 1 on January 1, 1963, and completed the series on March 15, 1966. She has been employed by the System since 1942.



Juanita R. Sheegog

State Headquarters—Ordered to Active Duty

Florida—CW4 Leslie Anderson, ARNGUS, effective September 1, 1966. New York State Headquarters—LTC Henry D. McAvoy, SS-USAR, effective September 1, 1966. South Dakota State Headquarters—LTC Conrad O. Benson, ARNGUS, effective September 1, 1966. Wisconsin State Headquarters—Major Edward W. Lane, ARNGUS, effective September 1, 1966.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Mary S. Amaral, Local Board No. 4, New Bedford, Mass.; Lt. Col. J. C. McMillan, USAR, Dallas Reserve Unit; Lt. Col. Henry J. Fleischacker, Iowa State Headquarters; Mr. Jules Borcsik and Donald Dixon, New Jersey Headquarters; Mrs. Mary Lou Hudkins, Local Board No. 17, Jasper, Ind.; Maj. Richard J. Thomas and his two sons, Mike and Rick, Ohio State Headquarters; Mr. Leo Waybright, Local Board No. 8, Hamlin, W. Va.; Maj. Roy R. Bartlett, Kansas State Headquarters; Mr. Samuel I. Sacks, Local Board No. 135, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. George J. A. Murray, Sr., Local Board No. 26, Bronx, N.Y.; Mr. Charles V. Gilbert, Local Board No. 24, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. Mary Santilli, Local Board No. 22, Union City, N.J.; Mr. Samuel J. Lober, Local Board No. 138, Watseka, Ill.; Mr. George W. Anderson, American Legionnaire, Illinois; Mr. E. B. Currigan, Local Board No. 49, Oakland, Calif.; Lt. Col. E. Wieland, Selective Service Reserve Unit, Indianapolis, Ind.

Armed Forces Inductions
November 1948 July 31, 1966

Army	3,469,754	96.3%
Navy	30,041	.8
Air Force	474	—
Marine Corps	103,343	2.9
Coast Guard	57	—
Total	3,603,669	100.0%

Final Installment on Relief Act Covers Taxes, Insurance, Registration, And Residence Versus Domicile

This explanation of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act is designed only to give general information concerning the nature of benefits available under the Act. Each particular case must be studied in the light of the Act itself. It is essential that a civilian attorney or legal assistance officer be consulted in connection with the facts of any particular case.

Insurance

The Civil Relief Act provides that the Veterans Administration, upon request by the serviceman, may guarantee payment of premiums of commercial life insurance policies up to an amount not exceeding \$10,000.

(Of course, the serviceman should continue to take care of premiums if able to do so.)

Upon separation from military service, the veteran has 2 years in which to pay all premiums and interest due. At the end of 2 years, any remaining indebtedness is treated as a policy loan, unless the indebtedness exceeds the cash value. In the latter event, the policy is terminated and the Government pays the insurance company the difference between the indebtedness and the cash value. The amount paid by the Government then becomes the veteran's debt to the United States.

Only the Section providing for the guaranty of premiums on commercial life insurance policies is administered by the Veterans Administration.

Personal Property Taxes

The Act exempts service pay, and Public Law 87-771, approved October 9, 1962, amends Section 514(1) of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, to provide that where personal property taxes may be imposed upon property of a serviceman located in a State, such taxes may not be imposed upon such property when the serviceman is absent from his residence or domicile by reason of compliance with military order.

Real Property Taxes

Real property is subject to local taxes. The Act gives no exception from this tax.

Income Taxes

As previously stated, the Act exempts military pay from all State income taxes except those imposed by the State of domicile while absent therefrom in compliance with military order. Military pay cannot be taxed by the State where stationed, even though the State law provides otherwise.

The Act does not exempt nonmilitary income derived by the serviceman within a State where stationed, nor does it exempt any civilian member of serviceman's household from taxes by a State in which he is temporarily residing.

Any tax on income (Federal, State, or local) may be deferred for a period extending not more than 6 months after separation from active service, without interest or penalty, if ability to pay the income tax is materially impaired by reason of such service. The serviceman should make written request for deferment, and he is not excused from filing a return unless his home State law makes specific exemption.

Additional tax exemptions and other benefits are being made available to those already in service in a combat area designated by the President.

Residence vs. Domicile

Residence is generally defined as a "factual place of abode" at a particular time. Domicile may be defined in legal terms as "that place where a man has his true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment and to which, whenever he is absent therefrom, he has the intention of returning."

Under the Act, the sole right to tax military pay and personal property of a serviceman remains with the State of domicile.

The State of domicile is usually that one in which an individual registers to vote, votes, licenses motor vehicle, and pays income and property taxes. Registering to vote or voting in any election in another State indicates a change in State of domicile. Domicile not only exerts influence in determining liability for income and personal property taxes, but in other very important areas as well, such as: liability for State inheritance taxes; probate of a will; who may act as executor thereof and guardian of minor children; the right to vote; bonuses for wartime service; the right to hold public office; the right to homestead, veterans' claims, or tax exemption; attendance at a State college without paying a higher fee required of nondomiciliary residents; where to obtain a divorce.

Motor Vehicle Registration

The Act allows the serviceman to retain his home State registration on a motor vehicle (title of which is in his name) as long as he has paid the license fee or excise required by his home State. (Chapter 249 of the Act carries complete details.)

NBC Spotlights Local Board in "Small Town, USA"

Millions of American television viewers had a close look at a selective service local board in "Small Town, USA." This was portrayed by a filmed feature presented Friday, September 30 on the "Today" show over NBC Television Network.

Paul Cunningham, "Today" reporter and veteran newsman with NBC News, gave viewers an inside look at Local Board No. 34, Cuero, Texas (pop. 5992). This is a five-man board like many others in the nation where young men of military service age frequently do not enjoy the anonymity of their big city brothers.

"What I want to find out," said Cunningham, "is what it's like to be on this kind of draft board where everybody knows everyone else."

"When the idea of doing a film on a small town board was conceived in New York, and I was given the assignment, I went to the National Selective Service offices in Washington," he said. "They suggested five mid-western states including Texas as possible locations. Col. Morris Schwartz, head of the Texas Selective Service recommended Cuero because it has both agriculture and some industry. Most of all it represents a cross section of Americans from the standpoint of race, economics, and urban and rural living."

The news was announced to the townspeople in the daily Cuero Record under banner headlines which read, "NBC To Film GI Drafting In Area For 'Today' Show," "Millions To See How Arms Call Works In De Witt," "Cuero Picked As Small Town, USA."

The members of Local Board 34 are Byron Hoff, a farmer, rancher, and businessman; E. T. Summers, Jr., president of a bottling company; H. F. Albrecht, a retired oil company distributor; Joe Reuss, a drug store proprietor; and W. A. Schorre, a retired district manager for the telephone company. Mrs. Bette Hennecke is the board's clerk and secretary.

Summers, who has been on the draft board for 5 years, says "You have to remain impersonal. Of course, you can't divorce your personal feelings entirely, we just follow the guidelines of the Selective Service . . . I consider serving on the board a tour of duty."

The NBC crew shot film for approximately 32 hours and spent 3

South Pole Site Named in Honor Of State Director

The National Science Foundation recently informed Captain Charles L. Kessler, USNR, Virginia State Director of Selective Service, that the United States Board on Geographic Names had named in his honor a geographical feature located at 83° 37' S. latitude, 167° 50' E. longitude in the Queen Alexandra Range Antarctica, to be known as Kessler Peak.

Captain Kessler while in the Marine Corps 1922-1928, went with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on the North Pole Expedition of 1926.

He then accompanied Admiral Byrd on his first South Pole Expedition of 1928-30 when "Little America" was founded. He returned to Antarctica during the fall of 1962 and revisited the South Pole in February 1965.

Indian War Veterans Reduced to Five

The list of surviving Indian Wars veterans has been reduced to five, the Veterans Administration announced today. The death of Harry E. Brockman, 92, of Tanneville, Mo., on June 29, 1966, narrowed the band of survivors to the revised VA tabulation.

The last five are: Reginald A. Bradley, 99, 2122 Lakeshore Avenue, Oakland, Calif. Fredrak W. Fraskie, 94, 1346 N. Spalding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles G. Jones, 93, 911 28th Street SE., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

William Sutphin, 93, RFD No. 1, Box 542, South Boston, Va.

Griffith C. Williams, 89, Coon Rapids, Minn.

Brockman, a member of K Troop, often recalled how he joined the blue-clad, yellow-kerchiefed troopers back "around Christmastime," 1892.

He said he was attending a frontier dance and was filled with patriotism when a recruiting sergeant signed him up.

Indian Fighter Brockman died at the State of Missouri Old Soldiers Home and was buried July 6.

days conducting interviews with parents, sons, and members of the local board. The show was then edited to 14 minutes and televised, coast-to-coast, from New York. Hugh Downs, who is familiar to millions of viewers, hosted the program along with Mr. Cunningham who provided the commentary.

Separation Totals Exceed Inductions

A call from the Department of Defense for 28,500 men was levied upon Selective Service for the month of July, 1966.

A total of 29,954 inductions were reported during the month, of which 3 percent were volunteers. The average age of the total inductees was 20 years, 2 months.

Also during the same month, 24,372 registrants enlisted, all of whom had been previously found qualified at Armed Forces Examining Stations. The total voluntary enlistments for all services numbered 56,138 during the month of June.

According to the Department of Defense, the total strength of the armed forces as of June 30, 1966, was 3,093,356. Separations from all of the armed forces from January 1966 through July 1966 was approximately 367,000 which exceeded by some 23,000 the total Selective Service registrants inducted during the entire fiscal year 1965-66.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVI

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1966

Number 11

December Call Set at 12,100; Nov. Reduced

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces examining and Induction Stations with 12,100 inductees in the period from December 1 through December 16, 1966. No inductions are requested during the remainder of December in order to avoid enhancement of inductees into active duty during the holiday season and Army training schedules have been modified accordingly.

Selective Service also has been requested to reduce the November inductee requirement by 6,100 which is possible by a greater than expected number of enlistments and reenlistments in recent months. The original draft call for November was 43,700. This number now will be reduced to 37,600.

All inductees in both the November and December calls will be assigned to the Army.

Based on these latest draft calls, the Department of Defense has requested an average of 33,500 inductees per month during the past months. Although exact estimates cannot be made at this time, it is expected that the January 1967, call will continue at approximately this average level.

INDUCTION CALLS JULY '65-DEC. '66

1965:	Draft Call
July.....	17,100
August.....	16,500
September.....	27,400
October.....	31,600
November.....	38,350
December.....	40,200
6-Month Average, July-Dec. 1965.....	(28,500)

1966:	
January.....	37,280
February.....	25,400
March.....	22,400
April.....	19,200
May.....	40,600
June.....	18,500
6-Month Average, Jan.-June 1966.....	(27,200)

July.....	28,500
August.....	36,600
September.....	37,300
October.....	49,200
November.....	37,600
December.....	12,100
6-Month Average, July-Dec. 1966.....	(33,500)

A Day to Remember

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

This is the month of Veteran's Day. To a fast disappearing number, it will always be Armistice Day. It is unfortunate that Armistice better describes what the world has had since 1918.

It is not easy to repicture World War I, with unprepared America moving onto the world stage to develop and exert the latent power that training for war alone could develop. It is impossible now to explain to those who never experienced it, that great numbers of our young men went forth with a belief that they were going to destroy once and for all the dragon, whose name was "war," and whose symbol was the Kaiser. No cynic gained either an audience or followers who suggested that there never had been a war to end all wars. The ultimate in all wars heretofore had been the ending of the current war. But this was to be different, this was the last crusade. It was a demonstration of a belief by masses. How else can the fervor be explained? Perhaps explaining is a process that cannot be used when dealing with emotion.

The end of a war to end all wars, even if the day was called an armistice, can be to those who experienced it a day beyond all days. To them in their state of idealism it was the ultimate of accomplishment. A war that had ended all wars with the Kaiser-symbol toppled and in exile. It is not strange that the leftover from that age resent the absolute right of those who control today to call yesterday what they choose.

Of far more significance is the fact that they named it better than they knew, for it was an armistice, and only an armistice. It was not a successful war to end all wars unless perhaps it is considered one of the causes of the changes in the methods and guidelines for waging war, and particularly in deciding what kind of killing can be called a war.

Regardless of what we of yesterday feel about Armistice Day, we must accept what it is now named. How should it be observed? First, it must remain a day of remembrance. It is a day to remember how many have fought, suffered, and died in all of our wars, before World War I and since, that this Nation may remain, whatever its shortcomings, the best Nation on earth, by bringing the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens.

(Continued on page 2)



General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, discusses the background of Selective Service and some of its principles with Colonel Dam, Director of Mobilization of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and Lt. Col. De, Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Vietnamese Air Force. A group of visiting Vietnamese officers were given a tour of National Headquarters on October 5, 1966.

DOCUMENTS

DEC 21 1966

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Pres. Johnson Names Panel On Manpower

President Johnson has named a special consulting committee on manpower problems, consisting of seven State and local leaders including two Governors.

The committee will advise the President's Committee on Manpower, the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service and the National Advisory Committee on Health Manpower.

The President said that the panel will seek better cooperation among city, State, and Federal Governments to develop manpower programs and provide guidance in assuring qualified personnel for all levels of government.

Members of the Special committee include:

Gov. William L. Guy of North Dakota, Chairman of the Governors Conference.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, Chairman of the Governors Committee on Human Resources.

Edward Connor, Wayne County, Mich., supervisor, President of National Association of Counties.

Ed Munro, County Commissioner of King County, Seattle, Wash., Vice President of the National Association of Counties.

Mayor Jerome B. Cavanagh, Detroit, President of the Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities.

Mayor Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the Conference of Mayors.

Mayor Harold M. Tollefson of Tacoma, Vice President of the National League of Cities.

RFO MEETINGS

The Semiannual Regional Field Officers Meeting, held twice each year at the National Headquarters in Washington, D.C., is scheduled for November 14-18, 1966.

All Field Officers will meet with General Hershey, on Monday morning, November 14, and report important happenings regarding Selective Service in their respective regions. Additionally, the status of the Selective Service Reserve Officer Training program will be reported at that time.

During the remainder of the week members of the Headquarters Staff will meet with the field Officers and brief them on current policies and future operations of the System.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

A Day to Remember

(Continued from page 1)

Secondly, our experiences in World War I should caution us in allowing our emotions and ideals to lead us in actions which can lead only to frustrations at best and national disaster at worst. History cannot be ignored. To change, to improve, is a most necessary and praiseworthy objective, but these are truths that we dare not lose sight of while riding high on waves of emotion.

Finally, it is a day to rededicate ourselves to the relationships that make a cooperative society possible. One common heritage came from the deeds and sacrifices of the past. Our wisdom must be gained by evaluation of the frustrations that follow ideals without awareness of their limitations.

Our well-being as a nation depends to so large a degree on our unity, unity based on things we hold in common. Our past, its contributions and its lessons; our present, with its satisfactions, even luxuries; and our hopes.

As we laboriously climb the ladder of national existence, we remove both feet simultaneously at our peril. Believing that World War I would end all wars did not make it so. For an even better future, our dedication must include basic love of country and all that country means. It must include a respect for others and an appreciation that we must always give more than we take from the common store. If patriotism and flag-flying are suspended, today is the time to resume. Individualism is only possible when protected by the group. Privilege is possible only when obligation has been accepted.

10 Million Take Military Test; Results Show an Amazing Pattern

The basic test in the Armed Forces is the AFQT. All inductees and enlistees are required to take it before entering any branch of military service. It is an examination administered on a uniform basis throughout the country.

More than 10 million young men ages 18 to 26 have taken the AFQT in the last 10 years. The Armed Forces use it for personnel assignment as well as a basis for military acceptance. It is the largest group of standardized test scores that has ever been available for State and regional comparison.

Test results have until recently been classified. They are now made available through the October issue of "American Education," published by the U.S. Office of Education.

Results of a study June 1964-December 1965 are as shown below:

Armed Forces mental test failures, 18-year-olds: June 1964-December 1965 study (by percent)

Total	Total
United States average..... 25.3	United States Average..... 25.3
District of Columbia..... 55.3	Illinois..... 17.8
South Carolina..... 54.6	Massachusetts..... 17.0
Mississippi..... 53.8	New Hampshire..... 16.1
North Carolina..... 53.0	Vermont..... 15.1
Tennessee..... 49.0	Nevada..... 14.9
Louisiana..... 46.0	New Jersey..... 14.4
Virginia..... 45.3	Indiana..... 14.2
Alabama..... 44.5	North Dakota..... 14.1
Georgia..... 43.2	Ohio..... 13.9
Kentucky..... 39.1	Connecticut..... 13.8
Texas..... 38.6	Pennsylvania..... 13.7
West Virginia..... 35.5	Kansas..... 13.5
Arkansas..... 33.7	Alaska..... 13.1
Florida..... 32.9	South Dakota..... 12.6
New Mexico..... 29.4	Rhode Island..... 12.4
Hawaii..... 28.3	Nebraska..... 12.1
Maryland..... 27.8	Idaho..... 11.4
Arizona..... 25.9	Wisconsin..... 9.4
New York..... 24.9	Montana..... 8.3
Oklahoma..... 23.3	Utah..... 8.2
Missouri..... 21.6	Iowa..... 7.7
Colorado..... 21.2	Wyoming..... 7.5
Maine..... 20.9	Oregon..... 7.4
Delaware..... 20.8	Minnesota..... 6.9
California..... 19.5	Washington..... 5.8
Michigan..... 18.2	

Source: Office Surgeon General, Army.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

September 20, 1966—Packet No. 83 dated July 20, 1966, of the Selective Service Manual contain the following:

1. A new Part 1600 of the Selective Service Regulations as prescribed by Executive Order No. 11222, dated May 8, 1965, Maintenance of High Ethical and Moral Standards of Conduct by officers and employees of Selective Service System.

2. Revised pages of Part 1622 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect:

(a) The change in section 1622.30 effected by Executive Order No. 11266, dated January 18, 1966, comprising Amendment No. 99;

(b) The addition of a new section 1622.30a prescribed by the Director of Selective Service pursuant to the authority delegated to him by the President in Executive Order No. 11266 of January 18, 1966, comprising Amendment No. 100 and a portion of Amendment No. 101, dated February 21, 1966; and

(c) The addition of a new section 1622.25a prescribed by the Director of Selective Service pursuant to the authority delegated to him by the President in Executive Order No. 10984, dated January 5, 1962, comprising the balance of Amendment No. 101, dated March 21, 1966.

September 20, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 298; Subject: "Report on Registrants in Class I-D," concerning an up-to-date report on reservists and ROTC personnel who are in Class I-D.

September 28, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 289, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Dentists" concerning the postponing of issuance of induction orders to dentists.

Classification "F-X"

With the vastly increased draft calls, which brought to the induction centers a great conglomeration of possible military men, a certain father was puzzled with the classification given his 18-year-old son when he was returned to his home. Finally, determined to find out the full meaning of the "F-X" classification given his boy, he contacted the commanding officer of the induction center and asked for an explanation. The officer asked for a moment to check the files and finally returned to his telephone. "The F-X classification given your son, sir, means that even if we're invaded by the enemy—don't come," the officer explained.

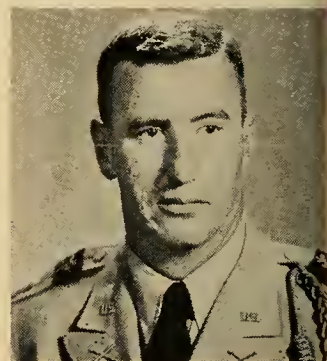
Army Scholarships Aids ROTC Students

About 2,000 students are attending some 247 colleges and universities on Army scholarships under ROTC Vitalization Act of 1964. Additional scholarships are authorized yearly until 5,500 maximum are in effect by school year 1970-71. Student's tuition, text books, and lab fees are paid and they receive \$50 monthly subsistence allowance. During 6-week summer camp they are paid \$151.95 monthly rate.

The Army announced that it will start accepting applications for the scholarships on December 1, 1966. Closing date is January 15, 1967.

Scholarship recipients—many of them sons of military personnel—are required to serve 4 years on active duty with the Army following graduation. Regular ROTC graduates serve 2 years and ROTC Distinguished Military Graduates and Aviation program participants 3 years.

Application forms and information are available from the Commanding General of each of the five ZI Armies. Students applying for the 2-year award do so with the professor of Military Science at their present college or university.



U.S. Army Creates New Liaison Post

The United States Army Recruiting Command, Hampton, Va., has announced the appointment, effective October 10, 1966, of Maj. Carl E. Tice (AUS, Ret) to the newly created position as liaison officer between the USAREC and the Selective Service System.

Major Tice will act as a "trouble-shooter" for the USAREC when local examining stations' problems are brought to their attention through AFES channels or from National Headquarters of Selective Service.

In carrying out his duties, Major Tice will be contacting State Directors as appropriate.

Major Tice, prior to his appointment, served on the staff of the Deputy Chief of Unit Training and Readiness, Reserve Component Division, U.S. Continental Army Command, Ft. Monroe, Va.

He is a native of Lebanon, Pa., and entered military service from that city in 1940. He and his family make their home in Hampton, Va.

Legion Head Gives Views To Commission

Newly elected National Commander John E. Davis has presented to the President's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service The American Legion's position with respect to the Nation's military manpower procurement system. This statement appeared in the October 1966 issue of the Legion's National Legislative Bulletin which is distributed nationally.

Commander Davis called attention to the Legion's concern over the years for the defense of our nation. He referred to the traditional position taken by the Legion that the privilege and duty of serving in the Armed Forces should be shared as widely as possible. He stated that The American Legion has "consistently supported the Selective Service System as providing the best method to raise and maintain the required military manpower strength and the Universal Military Training and Service Act as the best method for training individuals for military service."

The Commander's first recommendation to the Advisory Commission was to extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act in its present form to June 30, 1971. Commander Davis also noted in his statement that the current criticisms of either the methods or administration of selective service but reflect a concern that not all men who could be made available and qualified for service are entering service. He told the Commission that the American Legion endorses "plan similar to the one proposed by Congressman Charles E. Bennett of Florida to accept and train, for military service, men who do not meet current service standards." In this connection the Commander pointed out that the present law provides sufficiently board authority to enable the military services to induct and train virtually every male in the country between the ages of 18½ and 35.

Commander Davis emphasized the Legion's opposition to broadening the opportunities of evading service through more liberal deferments, exemptions, or recognition of any other service as a substitute for military service.

"Of particular concern to The American Legion," the Commander said, "are the several proposals now pending before the Congress relative to changes in the Military Draft Law suggesting that in addition to drafting American men into the military services that the law be extended to include the Peace Corps and Poverty Corps and credit such service toward their military obligation. The American Legion . . . strongly opposes this proposal because it believes it is not in accord with the professed motives of the Peace Corps and Poverty Corps which are not military in nature."

Earlier this year the American

Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

Board Chairman Heads Largest Post Office

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien recently administered the oath of office to Henry W. McGee as Postmaster of Chicago.

Mr. McGee, a career postal employee, and chairman of Local Board 86, Chicago, is the first Negro to head the Nation's largest post office (28,000 employees).

Starting out as a substitute letter carrier in the Chicago post office 37 years ago, Mr. McGee rapidly won promotions through the ranks. While working he earned college degrees in public administration and political science.

In a ceremony in the main lobby of the post office, Mayor Daley, accompanied by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien and Senator Douglas (D. Ill.), set the theme for speeches by praising Mr. McGee as a man who rose to the top through hard work and confidence that the merit system would overcome racial prejudice.

Note of Thanks

Rarely does Selective Service receive any "thank you" notes, but the New Jersey State Headquarters recently received one from the parents of a registrant which read: "Thank you for your kind reply to our letter of September 3, 1966, concerning our son's draft classification. Whatever the ultimate results it is a consolation to know that somewhere in this maze called America there are still a few 'big men' who will take the time to respond to the voice of the 'little people'."

Registers Second Son

Twice in 2 years Mrs. Henry Kuykendall, assistant clerk of Local Board 57, Oklahoma, has registered her son for the draft. First it was Steve, who is now nearly 20, and recently she registered her other son, David, on the day he turned 18.

Sustained Superior Performance

In New Mexico, the State Incentive Awards Committee recommended and the State Director approved a Sustained Superior Performance Award together with a Cash Award for Mrs. Florence C. Hamilton, Clerk of dual Local Boards Nos. 5 and 6, of Clovis, N. Mex.

Mrs. Hamilton was commended for her outstanding performance during the past fiscal year in carrying out the duties and responsibilities connected with the operation of her dual local boards as well as Local Board No. 21, Roosevelt County. The added responsibility for operating Local Board No. 21 was brought about due to the fact that the clerk of that local board was required to be on extended emergency leave.

Ordered to Active Duty

Pennsylvania State Headquarters—Lt. Col. Donald Mackenzie, Jr., USAR, effective October 1, 1966.

New York City Headquarters—Lt. Col. Louis J. Soscia, USAR, effective September 20, 1966.

Services Reward

Certificates of Application have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

Florida—Army: Florence C. Gahles, Laura D. Hooker, Local Board No. 41.

Iowa—Army: Mary L. Gruwell, Clerk, Wapello County Local Board No. 13-91.

Ohio—Army: Helen Drennen, Maryon R. Duggan, Anne Lennon, Agnes Marks, Virginia May, Bette Renas, Marie Stark, Leona Weisnberger.

Air Force: Hazel Bauer, Ella Blount, Maryon R. Duggan, Margaret Friend, Helen Silver, Eleanor Smith.

Navy: Maryon R. Duggan.

Wyoming—Air Force: Mary Lou Norris, Local Board No. 21.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Mary A. Meyers, Chief Clerk, Local Boards 211 and 212, Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. Mary A. Farrell, Local Board 96, Carlyle, Ill.; Mr. Clifford Schon, Vice Chairman, Local Board 230, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Abner R. Hardin, Local Board 73, Shelbyville, Ind.; Lt. Paul G. Martin, USNR, Maj. Harry G. Smith, AFRes, Maj. Wesley R. Fader, USAR, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Reserve Unit.

Legion's views were made known to the Congress. The President's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, to which Commander Davis addressed himself, was established by President Johnson on July 2.

This year, 1966, marks the 25th or Silver Anniversary of the Savings Bonds Program. The first Series E Bond was purchased by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 1, 1941.

Clerk Writes Son in Navy Why He Serves

The son of Mrs. Laura Hooker, assistant clerk of Local Board 41, Fort Myers, Fla., recently enlisted in the Navy. To boost his morale and to try to counteract anti-Vietnam War publicity, she wrote the following letter to him which appeared in the Fort Myers News Press.

"Dear Skipper"
"You have now been at boot camp a few days and a different sort of life has started for you. There are some things I want to tell you."

"You've been a good boy—it's been a joy to have you around all these years. We are going to miss you. You've had a good life, a united family, a modern home, with all the necessities and enough of the luxuries. No major worries, adequate education, considerable freedom—combined with what we hope was enough restriction to have made you a responsible adult."

"These things which you have had, have made you what you are now—an average American boy—healthy, intelligent, emotionally stable, with a knack for making friends and a zest for living. And, son, you are this now, not solely because of your family life, but mostly because you were lucky enough to be born and reared in a country like the United States. There are few other countries in the world where you could have had so much for so little."

Great Country

"Yours is a great country, son. A real world power now. It is this largely because for the past two hundred years boys like you did what you did—joined the service. All the way back through our history, our boys in the service have given our leaders the back-up strength they needed."

"I'm glad you enlisted. There is no pride in being drafted. It didn't matter which branch you chose—the Navy will do just fine. You have a uniform now, treat it with respect and wear it with pride. When people see you in it, they will not see a boy called Skipper; they will see a young man in the service of his country."

"You owe your country a great deal. All of us do, but you're lucky you're able to give your whole life to it for a few years. Be loyal, even though you don't always understand what's going on. Few of us do, because world relations and politics have become so complicated. The boys in Washington's Army probably didn't understand either why they had to fight their mother country. But it must have been necessary to gain our independence."

"The Civil War must have seemed a senseless war to those in it. But because of it, we are obviously a more closely knit United States. The World Wars were not our wars to begin with, but I think we know why we had to help to get them settled. And I wonder what would

(Continued on page 4)

Clerk Writes Son in Navy Why He Serves

(Continued from page 3)

be happening in the Korea area now of we hadn't helped them?

"Our country can no longer be self-centered—the affairs of the world are our affairs, and right now the trouble spot is Viet Nam. Trust the men in Washington; they know a lot more about what's going on than we do.

"Make lots of friends while you're in the service. Service friends often become lifelong friends. But choose them with same care you choose your friends here at home. Take advantage of all the side trips and sightseeing you can. You may never get another chance to see so much of the world. Most important take advantage of training course, keeping in mind that you will have to make a living when you come out—perhaps for a family, too.

"Remember, son, wherever you go all human being no matter what age, creed or color deserve your respect. Especially girls. Treat them with the same consideration you treat your friends here at home.

"And don't forget God. Talk to him often, not only when you need Him. Go to church whenever you can and take your buddies with you. Any Christian Church of any denomination will do—God is in them all.

Career Sailor

"If, after your hitch is up, you decide to be a career sailor, Dad and I will be very pleased. If not, you'll be a veteran one of the proudest things a man can be. You can throw back your shoulders and stick out your chin, and, like your father and the men of his generation, boast, 'Sure, I was in the service!' And your grandfathers generation—you know how they love to talk about when they were in the war. There will be a lot of benefits. Life Insurance, unequalled for non-veterans; veteran preference on some jobs and no one can refuse to hire you simply because you might get drafted. You'll be able to buy a house at less interest than anybody else. And Uncle Sam will send you to college or trade school if you want.

"Lastly, about death. You've seen the big gray books in my office. In them is recorded the classification story of all our registrants. At the far right is a 'remarks' column for special notations. In this column, opposite some of the names, is written in red, 'Killed in Action', along with the date and place. There are already some for Viet Nam. If, in the future, this legend should be written by your name, Dad and I will be most Proud, because there are still few more glorious ways to die than in the service of your country.

"Come home as often as you can—your room will be there. Bring a friend with you. Write as often as you can.

Love,
Mother"

Rehab Plans Should Lower I-Y Pool

The Department of Defense has developed plans to make satisfactory military men of those who fail Armed Forces Aptitude Tests.

The plan was first announced August 23, 1966 by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, who said 40,000 men, who might have otherwise been classified I-Y, would be accepted this fiscal year and 100,000 each fiscal year thereafter.

At army training centers, special training companies have demonstrated since January, that 1.5 percent "washout" rate could be achieved with the so-called "slow learners." Pentagon officials pointed out.

The Marine Corps and Navy also have similar companies which employ a tutor-like system of as few as five students to one instructor.

Officials believe the same success story can be repeated by adding individually paced extensions to the normal 8-week basic training courses which would range from a few days to 6 weeks, or longer if required.

Mr. McNamara in an earlier description of these men said, "They were not brain-poor at birth; but only privilege-poor, advantage-poor, opportunity-poor."

Insurance Rates To Be Increased

Increased premium rates will be placed in effect January 1 by 30 of the plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program. The increases will be brought about by improved benefits and higher costs of hospitalization and medical care.

Improved benefits for mental health care will be offered by 27 of the participating plans.

An unlimited open season, during which eligible unenrolled employees may enroll in a plan and enrolled employees and annuitants may change plans, options, or type of enrollment, has been scheduled for November 14-30.

Before the open season, employees and annuitants will receive new brochures showing benefits and premiums for the various plans.

The Civil Service Commission has pointed out that some annuitants who have subscribed for high options and who have full Medicare protection for themselves and their spouses may want to consider changing to the less expensive low options which generally will supplement Medicare adequately.

U.S. Armed Forces Now in Vietnam Tops Korean War

According to a spokesman from the Department of Defense, there are more men in the Armed Forces in Vietnam now than at the peak of the Korean Conflict.

The maximum number was reached on April 30, 1952, at which time there were 327,000 men involved in that conflict. Today more than 331,000 American fighting men are in Vietnam. It represents just 4,000 more, but the percentage involved reflects a different picture.

During the height of the Korean affair, there were 3.6 million men in the Armed Forces scattered throughout the entire world, whereas today the total strength is 3.1 million, approximately 500,000 less. Therefore, from a percentage standpoint, a greater number of our Armed Forces are being utilized in our present involvement than during Korea.

However, the overall U.S. forces taking part in Vietnam, which includes out-of-country support elements, is shy about 60,000 of the peak of 472,000 reached overall during Korea.

The U.S. total in Vietnam, and those directly supporting the war effort from nearby areas, number more than 410,000.

The latter figure does not include those U.S. military men in Okinawa and the Philippines playing a supporting role in the Vietnam struggle.

No Change To Be Asked In Employee Leave Law

The Civil Service Commission has decided not to ask for legislative changes in the Federal leave system at this time, but instead will direct its immediate efforts toward improving administration of the present system.

The decision resulted from an intensive study of the entire leave system. In the process of that study the Commission's staff consulted extensively with employee organization leaders, personnel directors, and the executive officers of agencies in Washington.

Through the Federal Executive Boards in a number of other large centers of Federal employment and through hundreds of letters from employees, the Commission also obtained a cross-section of opinion from agencies and employees outside of Washington.

Most prefer the present system, but many different ideas and combinations of ideas for changing the system were advanced.

All of these were carefully weighed by the Commission. No one plan emerged as offering sufficiently clear-cut advantages for both the Government and employees to warrant the Commission's recommending its substitution for the present system at this time.

The Commission expects to review the leave system and its administration periodically.

Classification Picture September 30, 1966

Class	Number
Total	32,758,397
I-A and I-A-O	1,350,371
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	54,698
Not examined	95,563
Induction or examination postponed	10,373
Ordered for induction or examination	284,415
Pending reclassification	157,418
Personal appearance and appeals in process	32,502
Delinquents	12,492
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	59,961
Not examined	14,735
Induction or examination postponed	1,401
Ordered for induction or examination	24,310
Pending reclassification	13,032
Personal appearance and appeals in process	2,412
Delinquents	860
26 years and older with liability extended	68,369
Under 19 years of age	517,830
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,431,191
I-C (Inducted)	487,866
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	1,965,565
I-O Not examined	4,934
I-O Examined and qualified	3,253
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,550
I-W (At work)	4,933
I-W (Released)	6,045
I-D Members of reserve component	1,208,686
I-S Statutory (College)	10,378
I-S Statutory (High School)	380,633
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	227,019
II-A Apprentice	28,677
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,824
II-S Occupational deferment	1,523,839
III-A Dependency deferment	3,638,476
IV-A Completed Service; Sole surviving son	2,440,328
IV-B Officials	56
IV-C Aliens	12,989
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	97,873
IV-F Not qualified	2,498,023
V-A Over age liability	14,412,888

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

Volume XVI JAN 9 - 1967

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1966

Number 12

Army Gives Enlistees More Leeway

A delayed recruiting program, which will permit an individual to enlist with as much as 120 days delay in reporting for active duty, will be initiated by the Army to insure better utilization of processing and training facilities and personnel.

The program provides that in the event the Army has exceeded its enlistment expectations for the month, an individual desiring to enlist in the Regular Army will be offered the option of enlistment in the Reserve with subsequent discharge for the purpose of enlisting in the Regular Army. The program should prove helpful to men who find that their preferred job specialty is filled at the time of enlistment. These men may now wait up to 120 days for openings to occur in their job specialty preference.

The Army emphasized that the program was designed to control the input into the active establishment and has no connection with the Reserve Enlistment Program. Each individual enlisting under this program will serve on active duty for a minimum period of 3 years.

Following are the main provisions of the program:

The individual will be enlisted, with a specified future reporting date, for a regular 3-year period of active duty and a total 6-year obligation including his Reserve obligation.

During the waiting period prior to reporting to active duty, the individual will be held in a reserve status comparable to that of ROTC students. He will, however, be in a non-pay status and will not participate in Reserve Training. The time spent in a delayed enlistment status will be credited toward the man's 6-year obligation, but will not count against his 3-year active duty period. By virtue of his reserve status, Selective Service will classify him 1-D (member of Reserve) so as to relieve him of draft eligibility during the 120-day period of waiting for active duty. Members of this holding pool will not be charged to a Reserve vacancy; nor will they count against Reserve end strengths.

At the time of entry on active duty, the individual will be discharged from his reserve enlistment and enlisted in the Regular Army for a minimum of 3 years.

(Continued on page 4)



Leslie M. Fry, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, congratulates Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey for his work as Director of the Selective Service System.

"Well Done"

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System has lost two State Directors in a 2-week period. Col. Raymond Clouse died on October 23d and Gen. Henry Stanwood on November 3d.

General Stanwood had been the only State Director in Maryland. He built the System in Maryland and operated it in an outstanding manner until his death. There will be other Directors of Maryland but there can never be another one who built the System and then operated it for more than a quarter of a century.

Col. Clouse was a veteran in the Selective Service System, with a wide field of activities. He devoted himself without reservation to the interests of the organization which he served. He held the distinction unmatched of having been a Director in one State, a Deputy Director in two States and a staff officer in National Headquarters.

The achievements of these two State Directors will remain proud heritages of the System and they have set a standard which will remain examples of operations, challenging to all those who served in the Selective Service System.

The Director of Selective Service has had an opportunity to visit our off-shore organizations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The last visit to these islands was 10 years ago. The material changes in the Islands defy description. It was particularly confidence-inspiring that the devotion and dedication of the Selective Service personnel had increased, if that is possible.

In common with their counterparts elsewhere in the System,

(Continued on page 2)

Army Studies Capabilities Of Soldiers

The Army's Directorate of Personnel Studies and Research has launched a study of the capabilities, training needs, and uses of soldiers with low aptitudes.

The program, entitled "Project 100,000," is under the supervision of Irving Greenberg, who heads a DOD Task Force trying to devise new methods of instruction for personnel with questionable aptitudes in the Army whose Armed Forces Qualification Test scores were under 30. It is being undertaken at the direction of Defense Manpower Chief Thomas D. Morris.

The plans come at a time when the military services have lowered the mental standards in order to take large numbers of category IV personnel.

In announcing the study, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel noted that army standards have been increased or decreased at least 13 times since passage of the Selective Service Act in 1940. Since that time the changes have been designed either to bring men into service or to provide more men with minimal qualifications.

Much that is known about marginal personnel has resulted from partial studies conducted by George Washington University's Human Resources Research Office.

Answer Due Soon On Size of Army

A Defense Department spokesman said recently that the Army, which long since has exceeded its planned manpower strength, will continue to expand and "no determination" of its final size has yet been reached.

The ultimate manpower level for the Army, under a big expansion since the Viet Nam buildup started last August, is to be determined in budget preparations now going on.

Prior to the mid-1965 decision for U.S. Forces to go into combat in Viet Nam, the Army was operating on an authorized end strength of 963,100 men for fiscal year 1965. However, it was then given the approval to build up to 1,207,200 by the end of fiscal year 1967.

The planning manpower authorization was lifted last spring and the Army was told in effect that it could expand under an open-end program. Its strength on September 30, was 1,310,144.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

"Well Done"

(Continued from page 1)

they have remained realistic in their realization that the burdens of citizenship for survival cannot be avoided by panaceas that relieve the protesters from their obligations by one of three methods.

One method is to transfer the burden to another; a second method is to give assurance of a certainty not justified by facts which later will result in disillusionment and resentment; and the third method is to relieve citizens of obligations and thereby jeopardize national survival.

This is the twenty-seventh time personnel of the Selective Service System have looked forward to the Holiday Season of the year. The Director cannot say "well done" adequately enough to match the outstanding achievements of the wonderful people who have made the Selective Service System what it is. He does send every best wish to each member of the System for the Holiday Season.

Feb. Induction Call Lowest in 2 Years

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to reduce the call for January 1967 by 12,000, from an original request of 27,600 to 15,600 inductees. This reduction, as announced by Secretary McNamara in his press conference in Texas on November 23, results from the most recent

review of military force levels required for 1967.

On December 2, the call for February 1967 was announced as 10,900. In comparison, it is noted that 25,400 men were requested in February 1966 while 3,000 were called in the same month of 1965.

All the inductees will be assigned to the Army.



Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, ARNGUS Ret., left, received the Distinguished Service Award in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the Nation and the Selective Service System. The presentation was recently made by Idaho Governor Robert E. Smylie, right.

Christmas Dinners To Be Served U.S. Servicemen

U.S. Armed Forces personnel stationed throughout the world will be served traditional roast turkey-with-trimmings dinners on Christmas this year.

Although dinner menus will vary within each Service and Command, Christmas dinner menus for overseas personnel, including those in South Vietnam and other areas of Southeast Asia, will be similar in general to the Joint Army-Air Force Master Menus for servicemen stationed in the continental United States.

37 States 100% In Bond Purchases

The reports on purchases of U.S. Savings Bonds made in accordance with State Director Advice No. 65, show the following percentages of participation as of November 1, 1966:

States	Percent of Employees
1. Guam	100.00
2. Idaho	100.00
3. Puerto Rico	100.00
4. Vermont	100.00
5. Oklahoma	100.00
6. Utah	100.00
7. Wisconsin	100.00
8. Wyoming	100.00
9. Mississippi	100.00
10. Nebraska	100.00
11. Alabama	100.00
12. Virgin Islands	100.00
13. New Mexico	100.00
14. Washington	100.00
15. Kentucky	100.00
16. North Dakota	100.00
17. West Virginia	100.00
18. North Carolina	100.00
19. Delaware	100.00
20. Rhode Island	100.00
21. Maryland	100.00
22. New Jersey	100.00
23. Nevada	100.00
24. Virginia	100.00
25. Missouri	100.00
26. New Hampshire	100.00
27. Hawaii	100.00
28. Texas	100.00
29. Montana	100.00
30. Michigan	100.00
31. Arizona	100.00
32. New York	100.00
33. Indiana	100.00
34. National Headquarters	100.00
35. Florida	100.00
36. Connecticut	100.00
37. Alaska	100.00
38. Louisiana	99.17
39. Kansas	99.05
40. New York City	98.71
41. Ohio	97.99
42. South Dakota	97.61
43. Pennsylvania	97.52
44. Oregon	97.26
45. Tennessee	96.27
46. California	95.61
47. Georgia	95.40
48. Maine	95.12
49. District of Columbia	92.31
50. Iowa	91.52
51. Colorado	91.43
52. South Carolina	91.36
53. Illinois	90.80
54. Massachusetts	84.92
55. Arkansas	83.00
56. Minnesota	82.28

V.F.W. Chief Lauds Selective Service To Commission

Leslie M. Fry, Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, told the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service on October 19 "that all physically and mentally qualified male youths of draft age (should be subject to call for military service and that exemption, and that only temporary, be granted only to young men participating in ROTC training programs committing them to service in the Armed Forces."

The sole purpose of Selective Service, Fry continued, "is to fulfill the military manpower requirements of the United States. All other considerations are secondary."

Excerpts from Fry's statement follow: "From the beginning, it should be recognized and acknowledged that there is no equity in a system designed for the specific and sole purpose of involuntarily delivering certain numbers of our youth into the Armed Forces with the prospect that under combat conditions a certain number of these shall suffer wounds and death."

"Our desire and dedication to peace must not mislead us, as it seems to have, to believe that any other service to the Nation can be equated with military service. Let consideration be given to the Jol Corps, the Peace Corps and other well intentioned programs. These should be pursued. But in a democratic society there is no justification for conscription to serve in these organizations. And, however beneficial their purposes, their mission cannot be compared to that of the military which involves national survival today."

"As to the Selective Service System itself, effort should be continued, as it has, toward improving efficiency at all levels. The System has come under criticism—improperly so in our view. The System is accomplishing its basic task which is to fill the manpower requirements of the Armed Forces. The inequities that exist are inevitable as we have pointed out, and relate not to flaws in administration but to the precept underlying the present draft law which admits that there are a variety of civilian pursuits which justify a waiver of the obligation of every young man to perform military service. Short of total mobilization there are no civilian pursuits that justify exemption from military service."

Accrued interest on Series E United States Savings Bonds, exchanged for Series H Bonds, need not be reported for Federal income tax purposes until the H Bonds are cashed or reach final maturity. Semi-annual interest checks are computed on the face value of the H Bonds which includes the accrued E Bond interest.



Gen. Stanwood Dies Of Heart Attack After Noted Career

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, State Director of Selective Service for Maryland for 26 years, died November 3 at the age of 76 following a heart attack.

Appointed by Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor in 1940, General Stanwood supervised the induction of more than 210,000 Marylanders into the military.

He was born in Evanston, Ill., and came to Baltimore in 1914 after graduation from Cornell University, where he studied mechanical engineering. He enlisted as a private in the 5th Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, and served with that unit on the Mexican border in 1916 during the expedition against Pancho Villa.

After service in France in World War I, he returned to Baltimore and became an insurance broker. He maintained his activity with the National Guard and on September 16, 1940, was the first Guardsman called to active duty in his State. He became Director of Selective Service in Maryland through appointment by President Roosevelt. His death leaves only Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, of Nebraska as the last remaining State Director having continuous service with the system since 1940.

Gen. Stanwood's survivors include two sisters, Miss Ruth Stanwood of New London, Conn., and Miss Elizabeth Stanwood of Tryon, N.C. His wife died in 1959.

Interment was in Druid Ridge Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Tanzania Draft

President Nyerere says Tanzania will introduce compulsory national service under which all young men will have 6 months of basic military training.

Mr. Nyerere said it was necessary that military drill and weapon handling be learned by the young men of his country as part of the nation's defense.

Stateside News--

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

INCENTIVE AWARD PROGRAM

In accordance with the provisions of the Incentive Awards Program as outlined in Administration Bulletin No. 2.80, twelve employees recently received awards from General Hershey.

In recognition of a service performed in the best interest of Selective Service, individual cash awards and Certificates of Appreciation were given to Mrs. Helen A. Doll, Mrs. Mildred D. Worth, and Miss Viola Collier, all of Local Board 6, Valley Stream, N.Y.

The alertness of these employees and their undivided attention to details were responsible for the discovery of fictitious DD Forms 44s which were being sold and distributed. After reporting their suspicions to the appropriate officials, an FBI investigation was initiated. This resulted in the indictment of those persons responsible for use of these fictitious forms.

Cash awards and Certificates of Award for suggestions were given to the following:

Mrs. Mary Lou Puckett, Local Board Clerk, Nezperce, Idaho, for recommending a change in the preparation of the Transcription V used in the 1-percent sample inventory.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Linde, Clerk, Local Board 82, Yates Center, Kans., for a proposed revision in the Military Series, Form 127.

Mrs. Ione B. Benham, Local Board, Midland, Tex., for suggesting a revision to Form 127 with respect to the space provided for the signature of a registrant.

Mrs. Emily C. Simpson, Clerk, Local Board 6, St. Albans, Vt., for recommending a revision in the Educational Series of Form 127.

Certificates of Award for suggestions were also given to:

Mrs. Elva L. Butler, Local Board Clerk, Boise, Idaho, for initiating an improvement in the printing of the list of offices and addresses of State Directors.

Mrs. Harold D. Stenseth, Local Board Clerk, Devils Lake, N. Dak., for proposing an improvement in the designing of Form 116.

Mrs. Luisa Idalia M. de Archilla, Administrative Assistant, Puerto Rico State Headquarters, San Juan, for recommending an additional provision for determining the eligibility of the 20-Year Certificate of Appreciation, and Mrs. Sadie B. Peters, Secretary, National Headquarters, for proposing a change in the training of personnel with respect to the relocation training activities.

Certificates of Appreciation

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

District of Columbia Headquarters—Army: Mrs. Mary E. Robins, Clerk, Group D; Mrs. Beverly N. Frazier, Assistant Clerk, Group A; Mrs. Bertha J. Bryant, Assistant Clerk, Group A.

Florida—Marine Corps: Dorothy F. Albury, Pandita D. English, Marilyn J. Halligan, Carol S. Johnson, Marie F. Ridge, Mildred J. Windsor, Tampa Local Board Group.

Maine—Army: Helen Foster, Local Board 15, Machias, Maine, Ferne Cottle, Local Board 5, Ellsworth, Maine.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information National Headquarters were:

Lt Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Toth, Manpower Officer, Ohio, Selective Service System; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Garfield, Local Board No. 12, Government Appeal Agent, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Barney Frenfield and Mrs. Theodore Rose, guest of Mr. Garfield; Miss Edith I. Ferry, clerk, Local Board 62, Penn; Lt. Col. Charles Gottesman, USAF Res. Flight A-A, Gulfport, Miss.

Ordered to Active Duty

Idaho State Headquarters—Major Winfred P. McDaniel, FC-ARNGUS, effective November 7, 1966.

Illinois State Headquarters—Lt. Col. John T. Seigle, USAF, effective November 15, 1966.

Indiana State Headquarters—Maj. Lewis C. Bower, USAR, effective November 14, 1966.

Ohio State Headquarters—Maj. Waller C. Bloom, SS-USAR, effective November 14, 1966.

Pennsylvania State Headquarters—Maj. Norbert J. Fenerty, ARNGUS, and CW3 Samuel C. Umer, ARNGUS, both effective November 1, 1966.

Washington State Headquarters—CW3 Edgar J. Weinbrecht, effective November 14, 1966.



Funeral Service For Col. Clouse Held in Ohio

Col. Raymond E. Clouse, State Director of Selective Service for Ohio since 1960, died October 23, 1966 at the age of 61.

Former Deputy Director under the late Col. Harold L. Hays, Col. Clouse was named Director in 1960.

He was called to active duty during World War II as a Reserve Infantry Officer and served for a period of time at National Headquarters in the Office of the Deputy Director. Later he was assigned to the Pennsylvania Selective Service State Headquarters where he held various positions, including that of Deputy State Director.

He was a member of the Methodist Church, Phi Delta Theta Law Fraternity, Ohio State Bar Association, Scottish Rite, Military Order of the World Wars, and the National Sojourners. He was a graduate of Ohio State University.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Marie Clouse; two daughters, Jeannie Lou Clouse and Mrs. Carol Anne Wagner, both of Columbus; a son James M. Clouse, of Louisville, Ky., and one granddaughter.

Interment was in Mifflin Township Cemetery, Gahanna, Ohio.

100 percent of the employees of the White House in Washington now are buying Savings Bonds on the Payroll Savings Plan. Many other governmental units, both civilian and military, have exceeded the 90 percent mark.

A Savings Bond registered in co-owner form becomes the sole and absolute property of the surviving co-owner in the event of the death of the other.

Inductees Make Good In Viet Nam

A member of one of the Selective Service Reserve Units was recently sent to Southeast Asia by his newspaper. In the first of three dispatches he reports the reaction of some U.S. Military Officers in Viet Nam on the quality of draftees assigned to that theatre.

SAIGON.—Army and Air Force Officers interviewed in South Viet Nam are happy with the type of men turned out by local Selective Service Boards.

They speak of the universal high quality of the draftees being sent to Viet Nam.

They mention particularly the steady courage and the adaptability of the men they receive. These draftees have courage—a lot of raw courage. They are in excellent physical shape. They react quickly and with ingenuity to new situations. These are the men needed in this kind of war.

Happy With Results

The Officers interviewed don't argue against a change in the draft. But they're happy with the current results.

Some officers, however, express concern over the talk about lowering standards.

Individual officers said specifically they wouldn't relish a major tampering with educational-intellectual-physical standards.

They say a war like the one in Viet Nam takes top quality men—and that a man whose capability doesn't match up endangers the lives of the other men in his unit.

Junior Leaders Needed

In a war such as the Viet Nam War there's an insatiable requirement for highly trained junior leaders and specialists.

In many cases this means college training.

Officers interviewed favor the deferments that give them these trained officers and specialists.

If potential leaders and specialists were drafted, and not deferred to enable them to finish their specialized courses, these officers say, the war would be severely short of high quality young officers and specialists.

Guard Association Favors SS System

A bevy of resolutions closed the National Guard Association of the U.S. general conference October 20, 1966 at Phoenix, Ariz.

At the top of the resolution list was a draft proposal advocating retention of the Selective Service System and increased training for slow-learning soldiers.

The Association decided that drafting of young men should never be subordinate to a plan based solely upon volunteers which would "tend to cripple and retard industry, agriculture, and education."

Classification Picture October 31, 1966

Class	Number
Total	32,925,012
I-A and I-O	1,267,175
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	57,279
Not examined	82,405
Induction or examination postponed	10,525
Ordered for induction or examination	277,976
Pending reclassification	164,389
Personal appearance and appeals in process	37,656
Delinquents	12,861
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	47,483
Not examined	12,218
Induction or examination postponed	1,889
Ordered for induction or examination	22,376
Pending reclassification	13,639
Personal appearance and appeals in process	2,450
Delinquents	797
26 years and older with liability extended	57,816
Under 19 years of age	465,416
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,452,182
I-C (Inducted)	519,898
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	1,992,282
I-O Not examined	4,673
I-O Examined and qualified	3,411
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,470
I-W (At work)	5,148
I-W (Released)	6,063
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,208,442
I-S Statutory (College)	19,614
I-S Statutory (High School)	349,849
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	233,808
II-A Apprentice	28,900
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,778
II-S Student deferment	1,601,489
III-A Dependency deferment	3,664,190
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,451,256
IV-B Officials	58
IV-C Aliens	13,183
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	99,756
IV-F Not qualified	2,497,560
V-A Over age liability	14,481,827

Reservists Must Fulfill Obligation

Selective Service Regulations provide that any registrant enlisted or appointed after October 4, 1961, in the Ready Reserve of any component of the Armed Forces prior to attaining the age of 26 or any registrant enlisted or appointed in the National Guard or Reserves prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months, and prior to September 3, 1963 and deferred, who fails to serve satisfactorily during his obligation period of service shall be ordered to report for induction by the local board regardless of the class in which he is classified and without changing his classification.

As of September 1966, 8,829 reservists had been inducted under these provisions. The Armed Forces reported to Selective Service that on September 15, 1966, 513,076 individuals, including 3,275 women, were members of the Standby Reserve.

UNSATISFACTORY READY RESERVE INDUCTEES UNITED STATES September 30, 1966

Service of Which A Reserve	June 1956-September 1966	July, August, and September 1966
Total	8,829	316
National Guard	7,278	255
Other Reserve	1,551	61
Army	7,711	274
National Guard	6,855	250
Army Reserve	856	24
Navy, Naval Reserve	15	4
Air Force	430	5
Air National Guard	423	5
Air Force Reserve	7	—
Marine Corps Reserve	614	32
Coast Guard Reserve	59	1

M.O.W.W. Cites Gen. Hershey At Convention

Lieutenant General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, received the Distinguished Service Award of The Military Order of the World Wars. The presentation was made to General Hershey at the M.O.W.W. 46th Annual Convention banquet on October 28, 1966, in San Juan, P.R.

He was presented with a framed illuminated citation and a gold plated M.O.W.W. Insignia, with enameling, affixed to a 3-inch, gold plated disc. Robert E. Joseph, Commander-in-Chief, made the presentation.

The citation accompanying the medal read as follows:

"The Military Order of the World Wars presents the Distinguished Service Award to Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, United States Army, Director of Selective Service, for distinguished and exceptional service rendered in important areas of National Defense for the United States of America."

In the closing hours of the convention, two resolutions concerning Selective Service were unanimously passed by the voting delegation. One resolved that immediate action be taken by the Department of Defense to inaugurate a program under which men may be inducted into the service under lower standards of acceptability and given training so as to qualify them for military service. The other resolution recommended the extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act until June 30, 1971.

Enlistees to Have 120 Day Leeway

(Continued from page 1)

Individuals failing to accept enlistment in the Regular Army will be required to serve on active duty for 3 years under their reserve enlistment.

At present, Department of Defense directives require that Selective Service calls be submitted 60 days prior to the first of the month in which personnel are to be inducted. The probable rate of volunteer enlistments has a bearing on the size of the draft call for any one month and makes long range estimates of draft calls unreliable. Hence, the flow of recruits into the training establishment has been difficult to predict, and has often resulted in overloading Army receiving and training facilities. The delayed recruiting program will assist in tighter control of the input of new men into the training centers, providing flexibility to the Army as well as to the individual.

The Navy, Marines, and Air Force have similar programs in effect.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVII

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1967

Number 1

Three Named To Fill Posts As Directors

Two new State Directors and the Director of Selective Service for the Canal Zone have recently been appointed.

Those named are Col. James Les-Hays, III, Maryland; Col. Herber Minton, Ohio; and Harold I. Perantie, Panama Canal Zone.

Colonel Hays, a veteran of World War II, began his military career as an enlisted man in 1933. He was commissioned a second lieutenant after completing Officer Candidate School on February 3, 1941.

A "D-Day" Purple Heart veteran of World War II, he served in the European Theater of Operations as an infantry unit commander, battalion executive officer, and battalion commander. He was separated as a lieutenant colonel, May 1, 1946. From that date until he was appointed State Director he has remained active in the U.S. Army Reserve and the Maryland National Guard.

He is owner-partner of Leather and Web—Belting Supplier, Baltimore Belting Co., Baltimore, Md. He graduated from Saint John's College, Annapolis, Md., is married and the father of two children.

Colonel Minton, entered the Army as a private in 1941, and after completing his basic training at Ft. Riley, Kans., was selected to attend the Armored Force Officer Candidate School, from which he was commissioned a second lieutenant.

He is a twice wounded, and much decorated veteran of the 101st Airborne Division. He participated in our major campaigns, including two airborne invasions (Normandy and Holland).

Following a short tour of duty in the Regular Army, after World War II, he returned to civilian life and joined the Ohio National Guard.

Prior to his appointment as assistant adjutant general, Colonel Minton served as superintendent of all collections with the Ohio Turnpike Commission.

He attended Ohio University and resides in Columbus with his wife, Elaine, son Marc, and daughter Marcia.

Harold I. Perantie is a native of Duluth, Minn.

In addition to his duties with Selective Service, he is chief, Administrative Service Division, Panama Canal Co.

Mr. Perantie replaces F. G. Dunsnoor, who retired September 30, 1966. Prior to his appointment, he served the System as Deputy Director since July 1957.

A Test of Time

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System is beginning a new calendar year. It looks back on more than a quarter of a century of successful operation in 2 wars and the present situation in Viet Nam. If the experience of 1917-18 is included, there have been nearly 3 decades of effective operation by a system in which delegated responsibility has been accepted by citizens in all communities in the procurement of manpower for the Armed Forces.

This has been an unusual experience in American history. General Washington saw the Revolution drag on for years with few British troops but with even fewer continental or state troops that he could be certain would be available for a battle let alone a campaign.

In the War of 1812, a battle won in the morning was lost in the afternoon because some of the troops decided they would defend their country only from their side of the river.

General Scott, in the Mexican War, spent months on the defensive and in great peril because several thousand of his troops decided they would exercise a questionable option of serving only 1 year when their enlistment had been for 1 year or the duration.

Commanders on both sides in the Civil War fought battles under most unfavorable conditions because large numbers of their troops were due for relief from active duty.

The Civil War demonstrated how not to operate a compulsory system. The honesty of the lottery operation was challenged and the building of an armed force by bonus, substitution, and payment of money in lieu of induction was completely discredited.

(Continued on Page 2)

There's No Doubt in Minds of GI's About Importance of Viet Nam War

A member of one of the Selective Service Reserve Units was recently sent to Southeast Asia by his newspaper. In the second of three dispatches he reports the reaction of some U.S. Military Officers in Viet Nam on the quality of draftees assigned to that theatre.

SAIGON—(Special to Selective Service)—One thing for sure. The man in Viet Nam knows what he's fighting for.

Officers and enlisted men this reporter talked to think there would be fewer complaints about the draft in the United States if somehow the young men being drafted could see things first hand in Viet Nam be-

fore they're called up. These Viet Nam hands know this is impossible. But they dream.

There are even some GI's who'd like the job—after their tour here is over—of going around in the United States talking to young men about the war and why the U.S. is fighting. They think this kind of talk (coupled with question answering) would make a difference.

Some of the GI's here in Viet Nam point out that they, themselves, didn't know what the war was all about before they arrived on the spot. Some had pretty strong questions about the importance of

(Continued on Page 3)

DOCUMENTS

FEB 21 1967

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

1967 SS Tests Scheduled For March, April

The Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, has announced that Selective Service College Qualification Tests (SSCQT) similar to those given during 1966, will be administered on Saturday, March 11; Friday, March 31; and Saturday, April 8, 1967 in more than 500 selected test centers in the 50 States, the Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Posters announcing the examination will be on display at colleges, universities, post offices and public buildings.

Application cards and Bulletins of Information concerning the test will be available at Selective Service local boards commencing January 20, 1967.

Any Selective Service registrant who is presently enrolled in college, or is a high school senior or graduate and has not previously taken the test, may apply. All applications must be postmarked no later than February 10, 1967.

The 3-hour test will be prepared and graded by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. It is intended to predict a student's ability to do college work. The test consists of 150 multiple-choice questions equally divided to measure verbal and quantitative abilities. It is designed to determine the student's reading comprehension, the range of his vocabulary and his ability to interpret data in the form of charts, graphs, and tables. The candidate is also asked to solve short numerical problems that require ability to reason with numbers rather than advanced mathematical knowledge.

Scores will be forwarded by Educational Testing Service directly to the registrant's local board. Test results are of advisory nature and are only intended to supplement other information in the registrant's file. The local board may apply this optional criterion in determining eligibility of a registrant for occupational deferment as a student.

Some 138,000 registrants applied for the most recent series of the tests, given on November 18 and 19, 1966. Of this number, approximately 110,000 reported for the examinations as scheduled. Results of the tests have been forwarded to registrant's local boards.

"Any registrant wishing to know his score must contact his own local board for this information," General Hershey said.

House Committee Makes Own Study Of SS Operation

House Armed Services Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, William H. Bates, recently confirmed the establishment by the Committee of a Civilian Advisory Panel on Military Personnel Procurement.

Mr. Rivers said that the Panel, which has been functioning since November 1st, has as its primary mission the evaluation of the equity and effectiveness of existing laws and Executive Branch policies and regulations relating to the availability and procurement of military manpower for both the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

Mr. Rivers also said that the Panel is giving particular attention to possible changes in the laws relating to the statutory obligation of the young men of America to perform a prescribed period of active and related reserve service.

Under existing law, inductees not only are required to serve 24 months on active duty but also acquire a concurrent Reserve obligation of 6 years.

Gen. Mark Clark, U.S. Army, Retired, and former President of The Citadel, has agreed to act as Chairman of this advisory panel. Other members of the Panel include:

Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, President, Purdue University

Dr. Jerome Holland, President, Hampton Institute

Vice Adm. Maurice S. Sheehy, USNR, Retired, former Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Navy

Mr. Robert D. Murphy, former Under Secretary of State and presently Chairman of the Board, Corning Glass International

Mr. Earl H. Blaik, former Football Coach, U.S. Military Academy, and presently Chairman of the Executive Committee, Avco Corporation, and

Mr. W. Sterling Cole, former Member of Congress and former Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and presently a Washington attorney.

It is expected that the Panel will include in its review the recommendations which are scheduled to be made by the President's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service shortly after January 1, 1967.

Mr. Rivers added that the Committee's Panel has been requested to complete its studies and make its report not later than March 1, 1967, so as to enable the Committee on Armed Services to consider the Panel's recommendations during forthcoming hearings on the draft law.

Although a firm date has not been established for the beginning of Congressional hearings on extension of the draft law, since the induction provisions of the Selective Service Law are scheduled to expire on July 1, 1967, it is anticipated that these hearings will begin on or about March 1, 1967.

A Test of Time

(Continued from page 1)

one charged the Selective Service System with failure to make the calls? Has there been a claim that recruiting has not been supported? Waiting lists for enlistments deny this. Has our economy been endangered by induction of critical workers in essential industries? Has there been an interference by the Selective Service System in utilization of scientific, professional, and technological personnel and the training of this type of personnel? The outcry against student deferments indicates Selective Service has done the job too well. These are the reasons for which Congress created the Selective Service System.

You have understood that it was the noisy few who knew all the shortcomings of the Selective Service System in detail but had no conception of what the Selective Service System did, and suggested only proven failures or untried visionary methods for its replacement.

Yet with all your understanding, your know-how, your devotion to duty, and dedication to country, you cannot be blamed for wondering why, you, a member of the Selective Service System, must be attacked by citizens who have the privilege of dissent and attack because you give your time to provide men for our Armed Forces.

Men are serving all over the world, often with great sacrifice, even of life, that America may survive and that all citizens, including the critics, may enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Much has been said of the volunteer system as a substitute for the present Selective Service System. There is an implied assumption that the volunteer system is fair. How well I know that the volunteers, themselves, have no illusions that it

is, the volunteer system depends on the poor and the willing. Far greater numbers from other classes enter the Armed Forces under Selective Service. In 30 years in the Army, I never saw a college student and few high school students except during a war and compulsion.

So as we begin the New Year, let us believe in ourselves and the System we have served so long and so well. Let us believe that our citizens are better than they sound or appear at times. Let us believe that our needs do not yet require the mobilization of every youth, male and female.

Let us remember that any less than all means selection, which is always difficult, but, under our system, practical and effective. Our knowledge exceeds blind chance.

Finally, we have a system that procures men without which there can be no Armed Forces, and ultimately no survival, national or individual. Fortunately, it is a system that by its decentralization and by delegation permits our people in the communities to be a part of the process of their Government. What is required comes from the national level but, with certain limitations, they may use their knowledge and their judgment as to how the requirement can be best solved in their communities.

The fact that it works, is a far better barometer of its acceptance by the majority of our citizens, than any possible poll or study.

It is one of the keystones of our democratic form of Government because it provides the basic means of our survival. We cannot, dare not, lose this capacity for we are dealing with national survival.

Veterans of WWI Support the SSS

The National Commander of The Veterans of World War I of the USA, Inc., Herbert M. Houston, in a recent letter to President Johnson, stated in part:

"We endorse the plan of the Secretary of Defense to accept and train for military use, those who do not meet the present standards of the Armed Forces because it will mean training and service for young men not now receiving it."

"During World War II and since the 1948 Act became effective, many World War I veterans have served, and are still serving, the Selective Service System as local and appeal board members and in other unpaid capacities. We fully support the principle that Selective Service should continue to be operated by the communities."

"From our experience in the operations of Selective Service at local levels in all States and communities, we are convinced that no lottery system nor mechanization of Selective Service procedures can be substituted for judgment."

President Urges Destruction of Unneeded Records

In a memorandum dated September 22, 1966, President Johnson advised heads of departments and agencies that the Federal Government has about 13 million cubic feet of records in office-type space a 34 billion pieces of paper in 2 million file cabinets.

The Selective Service System has 300,000 cubic feet of paper records approximately 20,000 cubic feet from the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and approximately 280,000 cubic feet created under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Approximately 15,000 cubic feet are added each year, while only about 4,000 feet are destroyed.

The President's Memorandum directs that such department and agency initiate a program which, before September 1967, result in reducing record holdings in office-type space approximately 10 percent by (1) the destruction of unneeded records, and (2) the transfer of inactive records to Record Centers. The President had previously, on January 9, 1966, declared a moratorium on the purchase of file cabinets which have proved effective in the recovery of much needed space and the more efficient utilization of filing equipment. Additionally it has served as an incentive to the disposal of records. This moratorium will continue into the indefinite future.

Each Selective Service Office is expected to contribute to the President's program by critically examining its records with a view toward the disposal of every piece of paper which is not needed in the conduct of its normal business.

During the first 3 months of the current fiscal year, National Headquarters has set an example by destroying about 300 cubic feet of records no longer needed. It estimated the State Headquarters can dispose of about 2,000 cubic feet of records, utilizing the existing authority found in Administrative Bulletin No. 140. Many local boards also have at least one file drawer of useless records, the disposal of which can result in the recovery of a substantial number of file cabinets, capable of housing the records of approximately a million new registrants.

Armed Forces Intake To Level Off in '67

Defense Secretary McNamara recently announced that the intake of the Armed Forces, including draftees and volunteers, would be reduced from approximately 900,000 in 1966 to around 600,000 in 1967.

Since the large total of men drafted or recruited in 1966 will be serving 2 or more years, this is expected to be accomplished with no decrease and probably some increase in the present 3,228,000 (Sept.) strength of the Forces.

Cost-Cutting Ideas By Federal Employees Hits All-Time High

Cost-cutting suggestions by Federal employees rose to an all-time high during fiscal year 1966 and produced economies in Government operations valued at more than \$123 million, the Civil Service Commission announced recently.

John W. Macy, Jr., Commission Chairman, reported to President Johnson that the following new records were set:

- Adopted employee suggestions totaled 140,779—a 5.5% increase over fiscal year 1965.
- Measurable benefits from adopted suggestions amounted to \$123,395,573—a 28.7% increase.
- Awards to employees for adopted suggestions totaled \$4.2 million—a 6.8% increase.

The value of Series E and H Savings Bonds owned by Americans has passed the \$49 billion mark and continues to rise.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Classification Picture November 30, 1966

Class	Number
Total	33,090,328
I-A and I-A-O	1,189,817
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	88,004
Not examined	86,212
Induction or examination postponed	10,632
Ordered for induction or examination	238,524
Pending reclassification	142,583
Personal appearance and appeals in process	38,020
Delinquents	12,979
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	45,820
Not examined	11,307
Induction or examination postponed	1,890
Ordered for induction or examination	12,446
Pending reclassification	11,419
Personal appearance and appeals in process	2,332
Delinquents	854
26 years and older with liability extended	53,282
Under 19 years of age	433,513
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,478,086
I-C (Inducted)	556,612
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,016,367
I-O Not examined	4,487
I-O Examined and qualified	3,448
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,440
I-W (At work)	5,379
I-W (Released)	6,072
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,171,676
I-S Statutory (College)	34,268
I-S Statutory (High School)	335,786
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	236,590
II-A Apprentice	29,176
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,681
II-S Student deferment	1,663,454
III-A Dependency deferment	3,690,348
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,479,285
IV-B Officials	61
IV-C Aliens	13,377
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	101,069
IV-F Not qualified	2,498,707
V-A Over age liability	14,552,142

Reduced Calls Aid Army Reserve Training Program

The Army plans to provide active duty training for approximately 150,000 Reserve Enlistment Program (REP) enlistees from units of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve during the period January through June 1967.

The plan, which will place approximately 37,000 REP enlistees in active Army training centers during January, is expected to reduce by the end of next June the number of REP personnel awaiting training to about 15,000 to 20,000 as compared to 133,000 in June, 1966. The backlog of untrained REP personnel currently totals about 120,000.

In addition to reducing the backlog, the plan provides for training Reservists who enlist between now and June of next year. The projected figure of 15,000 to 20,000 REP enlistees who will be awaiting training as of next June is less than the norm which has prevailed in past years.

The acceleration of the REP training program is permitted by the lowering of induction calls and the attendant reduction in active Army training requirements during the last half of fiscal year 1967.

GI's Know The Reason For War In Viet Nam

(Continued from page 1)

the war and the need for the draft.

"But," says one GI, "it doesn't take a long time here to wise up."

The depth of understanding these men have is evidenced by several facts:

Considerable numbers of officers and men volunteer for a second stretch in Viet Nam. Many get involved with official or unofficial projects for helping the local people.

GI's help build schools, first-aid stations, playgrounds, wells. They help teach in school, run athletic contests, give informal help to the local welfare people. They arrange for medicines and special care for orphans and handicapped children. They build friendships with local farmers and villagers.

One way and another the soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines fighting here get an understanding of the importance of this war in preserving the freedom of the people of South Viet Nam and Southeast Asia. They get a feel of the war's importance in preserving our own freedoms.

Some of the servicemen are interested in the conscientious objector news. They point out that there are a good many essential dangerous jobs for conscientious objectors here. There are medical, educational and farm projects in disputed areas. These tasks require men of courage. There is work in the mountain areas with the Montenyards along the Viet Cong infiltration routes and in the Delta area near Viet Cong strongholds.

Guam, Puerto Rico Top Bond List

Guam and Puerto Rico top the percent list of gross pay invested by Selective Service employees in U.S. Saving Bonds purchases.

States	No. of employees on payroll	Percent of gross payroll invested
1. Guam	7	21.36
2. Puerto Rico	161	16.10
3. Idaho	71	15.22
4. Vermont	23	10.73
5. Oklahoma	136	9.31
6. Utah	52	9.07
7. Wisconsin	185	8.23
8. Mississippi	118	7.61
9. Nebraska	83	7.51
10. Wyoming	32	7.47
11. Alabama	144	7.45
12. Virgin Islands	3	7.15
13. West Virginia	85	7.11
14. New Mexico	54	7.03
15. Kentucky	184	6.99
16. Washington	133	6.86
17. North Dakota	73	6.76
18. North Carolina	224	6.37
19. Delaware	16	6.15
20. Rhode Island	33	5.85
21. Nevada	28	5.60
22. Maryland	98	5.57
23. Missouri	171	5.40
24. Virginia	171	5.36
25. New Jersey	198	5.34
26. Hawaii	38	5.31
27. Texas	364	5.26
28. New Hampshire	30	4.87
29. Montana	53	4.86
30. Arizona	53	4.74
31. Indiana	204	4.59
32. New York State	381	4.58
33. Michigan	323	4.51
34. National Headquarters	168	4.44
35. Florida	170	4.35
36. Connecticut	73	3.74
37. Alaska	10	2.93
38. Georgia	171	5.24
39. Louisiana	122	5.08
40. Kansas	106	5.73
41. New York City	313	4.92
42. Ohio	299	4.69
43. South Dakota	42	5.56
44. Pennsylvania	411	4.31
45. Oregon	74	3.57
46. Tennessee	161	6.19
47. California	482	3.45
48. Maine	40	3.77
49. Colorado	71	4.93
50. Iowa	122	5.15
51. Illinois	346	4.65
52. South Carolina	82	4.06
53. District of Columbia	27	3.78
54. Massachusetts	48	4.24
55. Minnesota	160	4.27
56. Arkansas	101	5.17

Physical Standards For Volunteers Lowered Feb. 1

Beginning February 1 the Defense Department will accept for military service volunteers who have certain physical defects that previously would have rejected them.

The new program will permit entry into service of men who previously could not meet the weight standards—either too fat or too thin—or who suffer from certain other minor defects, provided these can be corrected within 6 weeks' time.

Pentagon manpower experts estimated the program would produce an additional 15,000 volunteers—the equivalent of an Army combat division during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Board Members Tour Fort Dix To Observe GI's

Maj. Gen. J. M. Hightower, Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Ft. Dix, N.J., recently invited 51 local board members of New Jersey, the State Director, and Deputy to spend a day observing the facilities of that installation.

All were conducted on a tour of the reception station, had lunch in a typical enlisted man's mess hall and observed the training an inductee must take during his 8 weeks of basic combat training.

The local board members were very pleased with the visit and unanimously agreed they are much better qualified to discuss with registrants the numerous schools and opportunities available to men in the service.

Another such visit is planned again in the spring for those members who were unable to attend this time.

Troubles

Be thankful for the troubles of your job. They provide about half of your income. If it were not for the things that go wrong, the difficult people you have to deal with, and the problems and unpleasantness of your working day, someone could be found to handle your job for half of what you are being paid.

It takes intelligence, resourcefulness, patience, tact, and courage to meet the troubles of any job. That is why you hold your present job. And it may be the reason you aren't holding down an even bigger one.

If all of us would start to look for more troubles, and learn to handle them cheerfully and with good judgment, as opportunities rather than irritations, we would find ourselves getting ahead at a surprising rate. For it is a fact that there are plenty of big jobs waiting for men and women who aren't afraid of the troubles connected with them.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



Have you—a most careful person who has never had an accident either on or off the job—ever wondered why so much time and effort is devoted to the subject of safety? You probably say to yourself, "Why isn't everyone as careful as I am?" The answer is—mostly they are, or try to be. We have some 9,000 compensated personnel on the rolls of the System. Of that number, only about 1 percent of our agency employees have had accidents each year for the past few years.

But what about that 1 percent? Why does that accident happen? The explanation is reasonably simple. One is often prone to relax within what is presumed to be a safe area—in home or office—and while off-guard, meets some lurking hazard, which triggers the accident and injury results. So—to keep everyone keenly conscious of always staying alert to dangers and potential hazards, and to instill an "accident-safe attitude" as well—a safety program is most necessary.

The President has inaugurated just such a program for the Federal Government, calling it Mission SAFETY-70. The purpose of this program, set forth at the time of its introduction in 1965, is to reduce accidents in the Federal Government some 30% by 1970. All echelons of the Executive Branch are driving to cut the costs in dollars and prevent the waste of human resources and property, which the toll of accidents levies each year.

The Selective Service System unveiled its new safety program in April 1966. At that time the Director approved a revised Admin. Bulletin No. 1.80 and a brand new "Handbook of the Safety Program." These are the basic units of our current program. Each State Headquarters has been supplied with copies for use by the safety organization personnel.

The basic elements of our program provide for effective and prompt administrative action whenever an accident does occur. From the moment of injury—to the closing of the case—the responsible administrator is guided by the established procedures. Accident causation analysis and remedial steps are also required by this very program, for every effort must be made to insure that a similar accident does not happen. All rights, to which the employee is entitled under provision of the Compensation Act of 1916, as amended, are also safeguarded herewith.

Functionally, our program, through the people who operate it, "keeps tab" on all reported accidents; converts these to statistical data; evaluates the results; and, provides sound criteria for the selection of the safety education program goals.

This, then, is why we have a safety program. Effectively operated it serves as an umbrella of protection during working days—those 2,080 hours of time each year which employees spend on the job.

MENTAL STANDARDS LOWERED AGAIN

Aptitude test standards for induction into the Armed Forces were revised effective December 1, 1966, as a second step in the program to qualify 40,000 men for military service in the 12 months ending September 30, 1967, who would otherwise be classified as Class I-Y.

The Selective Service System has been requested to reprocess and reclassify registrants who are presently in I-Y category and who meet the new mental standards. Sufficient I-Y registrants must be reclassified so that approximately 20,000 can be inducted during the period February 1, 1967 through September 30, 1967. Additional information will be provided at a later date for the period June–September 1967.

Those registrants who are classified in Class I-Y and who have the designation YXX and whose records are complete to show that they qualify under the new mental standards will not be forwarded for new examination but their examination records will be forwarded to AFEEs for reevaluation and the issuance of a new DD Form 62. Those registrants who are classified in Class I-Y, designation YXX who are non-high-school graduates and who have not been administered the AQB shall

be forwarded to AFEEs for reexamination and determination of acceptability under the new lower mental standards.

The new revision in standards will qualify the following additional categories of individuals:

1. Individuals receiving percentile scores of 16–30, inclusive, on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT), who are not high school graduates and who receive a minimum passing score (90 or higher) on any one out of seven areas of the Army Qualification Battery (AQB). (Currently such individuals are required to receive passing scores on at least two areas of this test.)

2. Individuals receiving AFQT percentile scores of 10–15, inclusive, who are high school graduates. (Currently all individuals receiving such AFQT scores, high school graduates as well as non-high-school graduates, are required to pass two areas of the Army Qualification Battery. This requirement now has been waived for the high school graduates; it still is applicable to those who have not graduated from high school.)

Following is a tabular comparison of the former and new standards effective on December 1, 1966.

AFQT PERCENTILE SCORE	SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENT	
	FORMER STANDARD	NEW STANDARD
31 or higher	No additional requirement.	No additional requirement.
16–30	H.S. graduate or 2 scores of 90 on A.Q.B. test.	H.S. graduate or 1 score of 90 on A.Q.B. test.
10–15	2 scores of 90 on A.Q.B. test.	H.S. graduate or 2 scores of 90 on A.Q.B. test.

United Nations? No, Selective Service

There's a small United Nations at work every day at the office in the Riverside Office Center, Front and Maclay Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Should you need to call there some bright morning, you might hear any one of three distinctly clear voices at the other end answering:

"Good morning, this is Mrs. Irish."

"Good morning, this is Mrs. English."

"Good morning, this is Mrs. Welsh."

Don't hang up—you don't have the wrong number. Although it's mighty confusing, you didn't hear incorrectly and it's not just the hour of the day. It really is the Pennsylvania State Headquarters for Selective Service and each of the individuals is an employee of the System.

It all started when Mrs. Robert E. English came to work there 23 years ago. Then the others began to enter the picture.

Retired Employees To Get 3.9 Percent Increase in Pension

A cost-of-living increase of 3.9 percent in annuities will go into effect January 1, 1967, for the more than 750,000 retired Federal employees and survivors now on the civil service retirement rolls, the Civil Service Commission announced recently.

The increase resulted from the Consumer Price Index being 3 percent or more above the base CPI of July 1965 (110.2) during the months of August (113.6), September (114.1), and October (114.5). The amount of increase is based on the highest percentage increase over the base CPI during the 3-month period.

Federal employees who retired on or before December 30 received the 3.9 percent cost-of-living increase plus a 1-percent increase stemming from a 1962 law which increased annuities on a sliding scale from 1 percent for those retiring in 1962 to 1 percent for those retiring in 1966. The Commission emphasized that to receive the increases the retiring employee must not be in a pay status after December 30, 1966.

Getting Drafted Isn't So Bad, Inductee Advises

Mrs. Mary N. Selzer, Clerk of Missouri Local Board 55, received the following letter from a registrant who is now serving in Viet Nam.

"Dear Mary:

"Well here I am in Viet Nam. Do you remember the day you were at the bus station and you told me to write, well I took a while but here I am.

"Viet Nam isn't so bad over here. At least not as bad as I thought. It seems like only yesterday that I left Warrensburg for Kansas City and then to basic to Lenoord Wood and then after I got out of basic I went back to Fort Wood for AIT. I went to a carpenter's school down there and when I finished there I went home for 2 weeks and then over here.

"I really can't explain how fast the time has gone. I have been here for 18 days and I was sitting here getting ready for bed and I thought of the day I told you I would write.

"The next time you are up to the bus station say hello to Mrs. Brown for me. Better close for now. If you could drop me a line to tell me how you are getting along and tell all those guys that are getting drafted now that it isn't as bad as they think it is going to be. So better close. Just another drafty."

New Postage Stamp Honors Servicemen and Bond Program

A new postage stamp commemorating 25 years of the U.S. Savings Bonds program and honoring the bravery of our servicemen can now be obtained at post offices throughout the Nation. The double-message Servicemen's Savings Bonds stamp indicates there is no better way to support our fighting men than to buy Savings Bonds. President Johnson remarked at the unveiling ceremony at the White House that the stamp will go on all White House mail for the duration of the issue. He said, "... We are very proud of these servicemen who daily risk their lives at freedom's gate. And we want every single one of them to know that we support them in the magnificent job they are doing throughout the world."

A Series E Savings Bond purchased for \$18.75 in May 1941, is today worth more than \$39 and is continuing to earn interest, now at a higher rate than before.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 2

Special Call For Doctors Is Announced

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 2,118 doctors of medicine and 111 doctors of osteopathy for active duty in the Army and Navy beginning in July of this year.

The call is necessary in order to provide the health services required by our Armed Forces.

The call also results from the fact that the number of qualified physicians who have volunteered for active duty in the Army and Navy has not been sufficient to replace the doctors who began serving their 2 years of obligated service in the summer of 1965 and who will be returning to civilian life this summer.

This year for the first time in several years, the Air Force has received enough doctors through other procurement sources to meet its requirements. As a result, it is not participating in this summer's special requisition.

This is the first call placed with Selective Service for doctors of osteopathy. The authority for the drafting of osteopaths is contained in Executive Order No. 11266 signed by the President on January 18, 1966. Last April, Secretary McNamara instructed the Service Secretaries to change their regulations dealing with medical officer commissions so that qualified doctors of osteopathy who volunteered for military service could be accepted. This action resulted from his decision that the professional skills of osteopaths could be effectively used in the military medical services and that a law passed by Congress in 1956 authorizing the commissioning of osteopaths should be implemented. To date, however, less than a dozen osteopaths have volunteered for commissions and active duty.

Of the doctors who will be affected by this call, 1,537 are for the Army and 692 for the Navy.

The last special call Selective Service received from the Department of Defense was for 1,713 physicians and 100 optometrists. Those called entered active duty in July, August, and September of 1966. The optometrists were all assigned to the Army, while the physicians were assigned as follows: 958 to the Army, 405 to the Navy, and 350 to the Air Force.

One of the chief safety features of U.S. Savings Bonds is that they may be redeemed only by their registered owners.

Individuality vs. Uniformity

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System, since 1917, has been an operation in which the Nation, the State, and the community, each played its part. It has been the basic philosophy of the System that it is oriented toward the community. This has been the source of its strength because the community participated in a significant fashion in the operation of the System in its relationship to the registrants in that particular community.

The result has been that the operation has been successful in its primary duty imposed by the Congress that it build and maintain the Armed Forces of the United States.

Since 1917, no commander of American forces has been forced to fail to plan, or if he planned, to have his plans fail because the men requested were not procured. This had not been done prior to 1917. Colonial wars, Washington in the Revolution, Commanders on the Niagara frontier, and at Bladensburg in the 1812 War had met defeat because there was no assurance that needed men would be forthcoming. In the Mexican War, Scott was left stranded for months en route to Mexico City by faulty personnel procurement. The Civil War was a succession of frustrations and ruined plans on both sides because the supply of men was never certain. Battles were fought and battles were lost because men must be used because their enlistments were soon to expire.

During the past 18 months there have been many criticisms of the draft. But who has heard the charge that the Selective Service System has not done its job? It could well be that it has been its effectiveness that has been the basis for the criticisms. It should be noted that most of the criticism has been negative in character, and it has been the exception when a positive recommendation has been made.

Lack of uniformity between the many local board decisions has been the easiest to charge, impossible to prove, and not easy to deny when based on hearsay and cases that were never presented completely. There can be a belief that there is an effort being made to weaken a most successful procurement system by using well-meaning citizens to destroy confidence in the local boards by means of attacking their lack of uniformity.

It takes but a moment of thinking to reach a conclusion that the demanded uniformity exists nowhere else in government, education, or business. Our judicial system is composed of individuals with individual approaches to the laws, their application, and what is fact and how it applies. No two colleges or universities are uniform in admission requirements, graduation requirements, or for dismissal requirements. Even in educational institutions there is variation between the several departments. In business, management reflects individualism, not uniformity.

One cure recommended for lack of uniformity, and hence greater equity, is so-called national standards. What is meant by this term, national standards, has never been defined. It seems to be reached by the Director of Selective Service prescribing detailed rules which will enable a local board to classify by merely reading the rules. This would, of course, prevent individual classification and a return to the scandals that plagued the shipyards in 1918.

There always remains a problem of education of the regis-

(Continued on page 2)

Study of Men In Class I-Y Nearly Ready

Selective Service is currently conducting a Class I-Y Study in connection with the Department of Defense program for utilization of registrants in that classification. Included in this effort are the I-Y's in all local boards who represent one-half of the 1 percent sample of men so classified.

The study should give some indication as to the number of registrants under 26 in this class who might qualify for consideration in the program.

Returns have now been received from approximately 98 percent of the local boards included in the review. Information thus obtained is put on punchcards and tabulated indicating reasons for the I-Y classification.

A preliminary analysis of the returns from five States reveals the following in regard to education: 44.9 percent of those classified I-Y attended elementary school only, while 42.3 percent attended high school, but did not graduate. Another 6.4 percent graduated from high school and 2.6 percent attended college, but did not receive a degree. Information as to whether another 2.5 percent graduated or not is unknown. 1.3 percent did not report educational background.

A tabulation of scores made on the Armed Forces Qualification Tests indicates that 34.6 percent scored between 16-30, 51.3 percent made between 10-15, 2.6 percent scored over 30, 3.8 percent scored under 10, and scores were not reported for 7.7 percent of the men.

Public Prefers the Present SS System, A CBS Poll Shows

Key responses to questions asked the American public by CBS News in their latest survey disclosed the following opinions by 946 respondents representing a cross section of the U.S. population 18 years and older: 46 percent favor the present Selective Service System, 43 percent would rather have Universal Military Training and Service, while proposals for a lottery to determine the sequence of selection for military service was picked by only 5 percent. Six percent held no opinion; 63 percent favor things as they stand versus 27 percent who support UMT and 4 percent favor a lottery.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Individuality vs. Uniformity

(Continued from page 1)

trant in his obligations, his rights as to appeals, and particularly the necessary timing in the exercise of the rights.

The philosophy of the 1917 Act and all subsequent acts, has placed this obligation on the registrant. Is it the business of the high school to teach each male student what his obligations are and how to use his rights intelligently? Should the Selective Service System be responsible that its 33 million registrants be reminded frequently of their obligations and rights? There are several thousand local board clerks, day in, day out, who, in addition to other pressing duties, advise registrants. There are advisory board members available to registrants, there is at each local board a Government appeal agent, who is a lawyer, available to give advice, without charge. None can inform if not asked.

There have been discussions of the manner of appointment of local board members, especially as to the recommending authority. Probably these questions come from those unfamiliar with what a local board is. It is easy to confuse them with the judicial system with which they have no relation. These are a part of the Executive Branch of Government, delegated the authority by Congress to decide when obligated registrants are available for service. In fact, in the Civil War and in World War I, the local board inducted the registrant into the service and he was subject to trial as a deserter if he failed to obey.

Until World War I, troops were raised under the direction of the Governor in wartime in the individual State. There are historical, operational, and political reasons why the Governor should be the head of Selective Service in his State. The period since 1940 has demonstrated the many advantages of having the Governor as a participant in the System. A brief study of the parts played by the Governors on both sides in the Civil War in the procurement of men and a similar study of the Governors' part in the procurement of manpower in World War I, II, Korea, and Vietnam leaves no doubt of the superiority of the present system.

The President, in his State of the Union Message, emphasized the essential relationship that must be developed between Nation, State, and community in the solution of our problem.

The Selective Service System has provided this relationship most successfully since 1917.

Savings Bond Campaign Standings Reported

The Honor Roll of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Campaign for the quarter ending September 30, 1966, shows Selective Service in 3d place.

Rank	Percent of Participation	Rank	Percent of Participation
1. The White House	100.0	21. Post Office Department	83.6
2. Tennessee Valley Authority	98.7	22. Federal Aviation Agency	83.4
3. Selective Service System	97.5	23. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	82.4
4. Treasury—Coast Guard (Military)	96.1	24. Defense Supply Agency (Civilian)	81.5
5. National Aeronautics and Space Council	95.2	25. Agency for International Development	80.5
6. Treasury (Civilian)	93.4	26. Office of Economic Opportunity	80.1
7. Office of Science and Technology	93.9	27. Export-Import Bank of Washington	79.8
8. Farm Credit Administration	92.7	28. The Renegotiation Board	79.8
9. Federal Home Loan Bank Board	91.6	29. Defense Atomic Support Agency (Civilian)	78.9
10. Indian Claims Commission	90.0	30. National Science Foundation	78.7
11. Defense Contract Audit Agency	89.8	31. Office of Special Representatives for Trade Negotiation	78.6
12. National Security Council	89.5	32. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	78.5
13. General Services Administration	89.1	33. Federal Maritime Commission	77.9
14. Office of Emergency Planning	89.0	34. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	77.4
15. Department of Housing and Urban Development	87.7	35. St. Lawrence Seaway Development Commission	77.1
16. Bureau of the Budget	86.8	36. Department of State	77.1
17. National Security Agency	86.1		
18. Railroad Retirement Board	85.8		
19. Small Business Administration	85.0		
20. Department of the Army (Military)	84.0		

Col. Millard New Director For Nevada

Col. Addison A. Millard has been appointed State Director of Selective Service and The Adjutant General of Nevada, effective January 3, 1967. He succeeds Maj. Gen. James May.

Colonel Millard was introduced to the military through reserve officers training at the University of Nevada in 1942.

He was an honor student in the Army Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Georgia, and was a rifle platoon leader in Europe during World War II. He commanded an infantry heavy weapons company in Germany as part of the United States Occupational Forces after the war.

Colonel Millard was assigned to Nevada State Headquarters of Selective Service in 1948 shortly after it was reactivated. He has been Deputy Director since that time.

He and his wife Kathleen have three daughters and reside in Carson City.

KEEPING BUSY

From the Berlin buildup to the Cuban crisis and now Vietnam, Selective Service has been kept very busy. Starting in August 1953, and ending August 31, 1966, the System has had requisitions from Department of Defense for 1,998,188 men. Total inducted during this same period, was 2,054,090. Enlistments numbered 4,425,339. So, for the 13-year period, some 6.5 million youths of this Nation have entered the Armed Forces.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

December 27, 1966—Operations Bulletin No. 299, Subject: "Merchant Marine Officers," concerning Naval Reserve status as not being relevant when considering registrants who are Merchant Marine Officers for classification in Class II-A.

January 4, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 300, Subject: "Reclassification of Physicians," concerning reclassification of physician interns who are in Class II-A and whose internship will terminate in 1967.

Viet Cong Is Troubled By Own Draftees

A member of one of the Selective Service Reserve Units was recently sent to Southeast Asia by his newspaper. In the third dispatch, he reports on the Viet Cong draft problems.

SAIGON—The Viet Cong are having troubles with their draft. At one time, the Viet Cong could count on enough volunteers to keep going—and to expand. Many young men wanted to stay in their hamlets, not be sent away to fight.

The Viet Cong promised that young men who joined them would stay in the neighborhood—be allowed to come home frequently to be with their families.

Therefore, many young men joined the Viet Cong to evade the government draft—which would have taken them away from their families.

But in recent months the Viet Cong forces have been short of men. The Communists therefore have been levying forced drafts on hamlets they control. They're also taking the men they do get away from their villages and pressing them into action elsewhere.

The village Communist Party Secretary is required to produce a quota of young men for the guerrillas.

Party Secretaries complain, however, that a good many of these young men desert, come back to their hamlets. Then the Party higher-ups order the village Party Secretary to round up the young men again—so they can be sent back into the fighting areas.

Village Secretaries dutifully find the young men and again have them shipped off. But then the draftees desert again. They're smarter this go-round. They do not return to their native hamlets.

Then the Party Secretary is in real trouble. Higher headquarters wants a new levy to replace the men who have deserted. But there aren't enough young men in his village. Those young men who are available shy away from joining up—even under pressure.

This means the Party Secretary must "educate" and "retrain" the eligible young men and their parents. They are taken away to "retraining centers" for several weeks at a time until they "see the light." It is becoming more and more difficult to "reeducate" these young men and make it stick.

Then higher headquarters puts on more pressure. The Party Secretary sometimes deserts in fear of what will happen to him.

This story is repeating itself more and more here and there in the Viet Cong controlled areas of South Vietnam.

The Army leads all branches of the Armed Forces in the number of personnel, military and civilian, buying U.S. Savings Bonds on a regular purchase plan. The number of military personnel signed up exceeds 70 percent.

Applications for '67 SSCQT Are at Boards

The Director of Selective Service announced recently that applications for the forthcoming Selective Service College Qualification Tests are now available at all local boards.

The test will be administered on Saturday, March 11; Friday, March 31; and Saturday, April 8, 1967, in more than 500 selected test centers in 50 States, the Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Any Selective Service registrant who is presently enrolled in college, or is a high school senior or graduate, and has not previously taken the test, may apply.

Applications for the test must be postmarked no later than Friday, February 10, 1967. Applications postmarked after that date will not be processed.

Posters announcing the 1967 test series are on display at colleges, universities, post offices, and public buildings.



The Selective Service System, Wyoming State Headquarters, was recently awarded a special U.S. Treasury Citation for 100 percent participation in the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds through the payroll savings plan. The 100 percent participation has been maintained for the past several years. The award was presented to State Director, Col. Jack P. Bruhaker, left, by Mrs. U.S. Savings Bonds (Mrs. Joan Berry), Lusk, Wyo.

Participating in the presentation ceremony was Laramie County Volunteer Chairman, B. R. Weher, Vice President and Trust Officer of First National Bank & Trust Co., Cheyenne.

Sole Surviving Son Policy Explained

On July 1, 1966, the Department of Defense authorized the Military Departments to grant a discharge to those members who become qualified as sole surviving sons after they were inducted or enlisted into the Armed Forces. Under this new policy, qualified sole surviving sons can apply for discharge.

This action, to a degree, brings the Department of Defense policy in line with procedures of the Selective Service System which, under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, defers the sole surviving son of a family of which the father or one or more sons or daughters were killed in action or died in line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces or subsequently died as a result of injuries received or disease incurred during service.

There is one big difference between the Department of Defense policy and Selective Service Regulations. The Department of Defense Directive provides that the son can also qualify if the father, brother, or sister is 100 percent mentally or physically disabled because of such service, as determined by the Veterans Administration or one of the military services, is hospitalized on a continuing basis, is not gainfully employed by virtue of such disability, and this condition occurs after enlistment or induction.

These Department of Defense provisions are not applicable during the period of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or where the individual qualifies as a sole surviving son on the basis of a captured or missing-in-action status of a father, brother, or sister. Military personnel in these categories are entitled to apply for noncombat assignment.

In this regard, the Department of Defense has had a long standing policy under which a sole surviving son, upon his own application or that of a parent, will not be assigned to duties involving actual combat with the enemy. Where the parent applies for this special assignment consideration, it may be waived by the serviceman concerned. It does not bar a sole surviving son from being assigned to other overseas commands where combat conditions are nonexistent.

Numerous inquiries are received from parents requesting special consideration because there is only one son in the family. Status as an only son does not qualify an individual for a discharge or special assignment consideration unless he meets the definition of sole surviving. An only son is expected to fulfill his military obligations on the same basis as other male citizens of our country and after entry upon active duty in the Armed Forces is eligible for all assignments for which he is trained and qualified, including assignments to combat.

Classification Picture December 31, 1966

Class	Number
Total	33,242,716
I-A and I-A-O	1,165,358
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	118,570
Not examined	81,227
Induction or examination postponed	8,483
Ordered for induction or examination	212,103
Pending reclassification	138,367
Personal appearance and appeals in process	38,144
Delinquents	13,308
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	45,547
Not examined	10,543
Induction or examination postponed	1,241
Ordered for induction or examination	8,297
Pending reclassification	9,615
Personal appearance and appeals in process	1,990
Delinquents	812
26 years and older with liability extended	53,441
Under 19 years of age	423,670
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,487,180
I-C (Inducted)	575,641
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,036,259
I-O Not examined	4,398
I-O Examined and qualified	3,581
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,366
I-W (At work)	5,547
I-W (Released)	6,071
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,115,340
I-S Statutory (College)	42,118
I-S Statutory (High School)	355,524
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	238,143
II-A Apprentice	29,382
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,748
II-S Student deferment	1,685,903
III-A Dependency deferment	3,715,632
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,514,678
IV-B Officials	69
IV-C Aliens	13,616
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	101,559
IV-F Not qualified	2,500,446
V-A Over the age of liability	14,621,157

A STARTLING SITE

You can imagine the furor that was created recently when a young man of unmistakable draft age was seen entering the Selective Service Office in a small town with an axe in his hand. However, all is well that ends well! It seems as though the clerk of Local Board No. 61 in Taylor, Nebr., had hired the young man to trim a tree and he had entered the office to ask for directions in locating the tree.

Dollars invested in U.S. Savings Bonds remain outstanding about 7 years. Americans own over \$50 million worth of E and H Bonds.

Book Honors Outstanding Board Clerk

Mrs. Gwen Thomas, Clerk of Local Board No. 6, Nevada, has been selected to appear in the annual biographical compilation "Outstanding Young Women of America" in which 6,000 leading women in the United States between ages 21 and 35 are listed. These ladies have distinguished themselves in civic and professional activities.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, who serves as honorary chairman of the board of advisory editors for the publication, has said the book is especially meaningful to her because the achievements and abilities of women is a subject close to her heart.

Selections for "Outstanding Young Women of America" are made by the board of advisory editors. Mrs. Dexter Otis Arnold, honorary president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is chairman.

Miss Eva Adams, director of the United States mint, says the women included in the 1966 edition "are marked for recognition because they shunned mediocrity."

"We are indeed proud to have Mrs. Thomas as a member of the Nevada Selective Service family and know full well that you will agree this is quite an accomplishment for our State," said Col. Addison A. Millard, State Director, Nevada Selective Service System.

The interest rate on U.S. Savings Bonds has been increased to 4.15 percent. The maturity period of Series E Bonds under the new terms is now only 7 years.



Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make Up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

SERVICES REWARD

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

New Hampshire—Marine Corps: Miss Margaret E. Karvelas, Local Board No. 1, Belknap County.

North Carolina—Air Force: Mrs. Betty J. Jones, Mrs. Rosemary G. Karam, Local Board No. 25, Craven County.

Texas—Army: Mrs. Jewel A. Allen, Mrs. Theo A. Prince, Local Board No. 94, Nacogdoches.

West Virginia—Air Force: Mrs. Buena O. Owens, Local Board No. 5; Miss Virginia Enicks, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Miss Shirely Chester, Local Board No. 6; Mrs. Jessie I. Morris, Mrs. Mavis Gold, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Forrest, Local Board No. 7; Mrs. Margaret I. Dent, Local Board Group 6-7; Leo Waybright, Local Board No. 8; Mrs. Deanna J. Cook, Miss Sandra C. Belcher, Local Board No. 11; Mrs. Myrtle R. Reagan, Mrs. Lavelle P. Max, Local Board No. 12; Mrs. Margaret H. Wellman, Local Board No. 13; Mrs. Nellie V. Gall, Mrs. Judith C. Myers, Local Board No. 14; Miss Roseangela Byrne, Miss Dolores Anast, Local Board No. 15; Mrs. Jean F. Watters, Local Board No. 21; Mrs. Bess Boley Moore, Local Board No. 24; Mrs. Anna C. Cutlip, Local Board No. 32; Miss Evelyn Robbins, Local Board No. 34.

Army: Mrs. Buena O. Owens, Local Board No. 5; Leo Waybright, Local Board No. 8; Mrs. Deanna J. Cook, Local Board No. 11; Miss Sandra C. Belcher, Local Board No. 11; Mrs. Myrtle R. Reagan, Mrs. Lavelle P. Max, Local Board No. 12; Mrs. Nellie V. Gall, Local Board No. 14; Mrs. Velma R. Rutherford, Local Board No. 19; Mrs. Jean F. Watters, Local Board No. 21; Mrs. Bess Boley Moore, Local Board No. 24; Mrs. Rosa Belle Gainer, Local Boards 30 and 48; Mrs. Anna C. Cutlip, Local Board No. 32; Mrs. Ruby D. Humphreys, Local Board No. 37.

Marine Corps: Mrs. Deanna J. Cook, Local Board No. 11; Mrs. Myrtle R. Reagan, Mrs. Lavelle P. Max, Local Board No. 12; Mrs. Jean F. Watters, Local Board No. 21; Mrs. Anna C. Cutlip, Local Board No. 32; Mrs. Maxine A. Roberts, Local Board No. 39.

Navy: Mrs. Buena O. Owens, Local Board No. 5; Mrs. Deanna J. Cook, Miss Sandra C. Belcher, Local Board No. 11; Mrs. Myrtle R. Reagan, Mrs. Lavelle P. Max, Local Board No. 12; Mrs. Margaret H. Wellman, Local Board No. 13; Mrs. Fredica T. Byrer, Local Board No. 28; Mrs. Anna C. Cutlip, Local Board No. 32; Miss Evelyn Robbins, Local Board No. 34; Mrs. Ruby D. Humphreys, Local Board No. 37; Mrs. Annette L. Largent, Local Board No. 46; Miss Josie P. Ross, Local Board No. 51.

Certificates of Commendation—Air Force: Col. Othal V. Knipp, Chief of Manpower Division; Harold E. Brown, Chief of Field Division, West Virginia State Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS VISITORS

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Shalhoup, Local Board No. 16, Kennebunk, Maine; Mr. Frank B. Mullin, Local Board No. 134, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt. Col. Neil Adamson, Iowa National Guard SS Section.

Clerk Registers Son

Mrs. Margaret Brown is a clerk-typist for Local Board No. 34, North Carolina.

Part of her job is to register young men for selective service as they become 18 years of age.

Earlier in her service she had registered her own nephew. Now, standing before her desk was someone familiar—her son Robert.

It was his 18th birthday and he celebrated by reporting to his Local Board to register.

As to whether it gave her a strange feeling to be registering her own son, Mrs. Brown said, "I tried to keep my mind on my job just like I always do. I guess you might say it was rather routine."

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

Arkansas State Headquarters—Col. Willard A. Hawkins, USAF, effective January 11, 1967.

Missouri State Headquarters—CW4 John N. Schneider, ARNGUS, effective January 3, 1967.

National Headquarters—CPT Richard S. Buck, IV, JAGC, effective January 16, 1967.

New Jersey State Headquarters—Lt. Col. Cajetan A. Tocco, AGC, effective December 12, 1966.

New Director Appointed in Arkansas

Col. Willard A. Hawkins was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Arkansas, effective January 11, 1967. Colonel Croom whom he replaced as Director, will remain as Deputy.

Colonel Hawkins is an Air Force Reservist and the first Air Force Officer to hold the post in Arkansas.

He is president of the Arkansas Department of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, and a past president of the David D. Terry Chapter of the Air Force Association.

During his 26 years of reserve and active military duty, Colonel Hawkins has completed special courses at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Air War College, and the National War College.

In World War II, he served extensively in the Middle East, India, and the Western Pacific.

Upon returning to civilian life after the war, he entered the public relations and advertising business.

Colonel Hawkins, his wife, and three children reside in Little Rock.

Inductions Compared For 26 Years

Current inductions into the Armed Forces are compared in the table below with inductions in World War II, Korea, and in the post-Korean period.

These figures are for total inductions in the United States by years.

Year	Total
1940.....	18,633
1941.....	923,842
1942.....	3,033,361
1943.....	3,323,970
1944.....	1,591,942
1945.....	945,862
1946.....	183,669
1947.....
1948.....	20,348
1949.....	9,781
1950.....	219,765
1951.....	551,770
1952.....	438,479
1953.....	471,806
1954.....	253,230
1955.....	152,777
1956.....	152,450
1957.....	138,504
1958.....	142,246
1959.....	96,153
1960.....	86,602
1961.....	118,586
1962.....	82,060
1963.....	119,265
1964.....	112,386
1965.....	230,991
1966.....	382,010

At the end of July 1966 the total amount of U.S. Savings Bonds outstanding exceeded \$49,798 million.

This month we shall take a brief look at the safety organization of the Selective Service System.

Each echelon of the System: National Headquarters, State Headquarters, and Local Boards are represented herein.

National Headquarters.—At National Headquarters we have a Program Administrator, a Selective Service System Safety Committee and a Safety Director for the System.

The Administrator is responsible to the Director of Selective Service for the overall administration and supervision of the program.

The Safety Committee (seven members) functions as both an executive and an operating committee for the conduct of the Safety Program for the entire System.

The Safety Director for the System is the Executive Director of the Safety Program and the day-by-day operations chief.

State Headquarters.—Each State Director has been designated as the Safety Director, with administrative and operating responsibilities for the State Headquarters and local board offices under his jurisdiction.

As his assistant he appoints a Safety Officer, who sees to the administration of the program.

Local Boards.—Each local board supervisor is responsible to the State Director for the administration of the program which is assigned to this echelon.

Policy of Operations.—The broad policies and guidelines are drafted at National Headquarters, together with certain operations criteria, to promote general uniformity in the administration of the program throughout the System.

Authority.—Administrative Bulletin No. 1.80 provides for the establishment of the program and the "Handbook of the Safety Program" is the vehicle for implementing it.

Flexibility of Organization.—The System has a two-way flow process. For example, the reporting of an accident to a local board clerk is an illustration of flow from local boards upward. Whenever such an accident occurs a report is prepared on the required forms (see Chapter III of the Safety Handbook) by the proper agency employees and forwarded to the Safety Director having jurisdiction. In turn, after taking action, the forms are sent to the Bureau of Employee Compensation and/or other responsible agencies, with copies to National Headquarters, for further processing.

An illustration of the reverse flow process is the dissemination of safety materials approved for distribution by the Selective Service System Safety Committee. Such mailing may reach down to each local board clerk.

NEXT MONTH.—A look at the Safety Awards Program!

—YE OLE SAFETY MAN

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 3

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Courtesy and Understanding

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

One of my enduring prides has been the image of the members of the Selective Service System and, especially, the local board clerks in their relationship with the registrants, their families, and the public, in general. I am certain that this most favorable image will remain, but it is unfortunate that there are exceptions to this general rule of great understanding, sympathetic treatment, and the utmost in courtesy in dealing with registrants and the public.

100 Reserve Doctors Are To Be Called

The Department of Defense has authorized the Army, Navy, and Air Force to call to active duty this summer approximately 100 draft-age physicians who hold Reserve commissions. The call will be made under authority, voted by Congress in 1957, which applies only to physicians and certain other medical personnel.

The law provides that Reserve physicians who are under 35 years of age may be ordered to active duty for periods up to 24 months.

Although the special authority permits the callup of physicians with as much as 11 months of prior active duty service, the Army, Navy, and Air Force will call only those without any prior active duty service. In addition, those physicians who have served at any time on active duty for training status will have their 24 months' service reduced by an amount equal to their training time.

Since the young physicians are not assigned to organized Reserve units, their calls as individuals will not lessen overall Reserve effectiveness. At the same time, the action will carry out Congressional intent of providing equitable treatment for all draft-age physicians.

The Department of Defense announced on January 30 that the Selective Service System has been requested to provide 2,118 doctors of medicine for active duty in the Army and Navy beginning in July.

Reserve physicians ordered to active duty under this special authority who claim personal hardship or essentiality to their communities will have their cases considered on an individual basis. In evaluating such cases, military authorities will ask the assistance of appropriate Selective Service officials.



I am aware that the past year and a half have been difficult times for all members of the Selective Service System. Work has increased materially in volume and greatly in intensity. Emotions of registrants and their

families have tended to be greatly disturbed and because of this their conduct has been, on occasion, unreasonable. Often, explanation of the facts has been most helpful to the registrants. Patience and a sympathetic approach have aided them in reducing their emotional disturbance. Certainly a situation such as this can only be made worse by unkindness or by arrogance.

These registrants, employers, or families are our fellow citizens. We are also servants of our common Nation. They are upset and worried, and asserting anything smacking of arbitrariness is unworthy of a representative of the Selective Service System.

This is not to indicate that registrants are to be relieved of their responsibilities because they find these responsibilities distasteful. What they are expected to do they must do. What is being said is that great distinction must be made always between the "What" and the "How." The registrant and his family must understand exactly what he is expected to do. The basis of human relations lies in how this is done. The local board clerk may well be asked questions she cannot answer. Many of these questions lie completely in an area in which she has no responsibility and no knowledge.

Yet, in these circumstances the questioner is entitled to courtesy, to frankness, and any possible direction to the source of the information requested. This is in the best traditions of helpfulness in the personnel of the Selective Service System. The Selective Service System makes no laws, and its classification

(Continued on page 2)

Col. Davidson New Director For Kentucky

Col. Taylor L. Davidson, ANGUS, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Kentucky, effective February 15. He succeeds Col. Everette S. Stephenson in this post.

Colonel Davidson was born in Oneida, Ky., and received his early elementary education in the Clay County Public Schools. At age 15 he entered Berea Academy, Berea, Ky., and remained there until he enrolled at the University of Kentucky.

He entered military service in February 1942, and later joined the 90th Bombardment Group in the Southwest Pacific Theater. He served overseas for 3 years, participating in 10 campaigns, and was discharged as a First Sergeant in October 1945. He returned to the University of Kentucky and graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1947.

In June 1947 he was appointed Administrative Assistant to the Adjutant General of Kentucky and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry, Kentucky National Guard. In 1952, he transferred to the Air National Guard and was appointed an administrative officer—State Air Technician. Colonel Davidson remained in this position until becoming State Director for Selective Service.

He and his wife, Roberta Neal, reside with their four children in Frankfort, Ky.

U.S. Supreme Court Refuses to Review Card Burning Case

The Supreme Court, on February 13, refused to review the first test case challenging the constitutionality of the 1965 law that forbids the burning of draft cards.

The refusal to review the appeal does not necessarily mean the Justices consider the law to be constitutional. It does, however, virtually remove any doubt that persons burning their draft cards can be legally punished.

The 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York had ruled on October 13, 1966, that Congress had acted within its legitimate power to raise and maintain armies when it passed the law. Those wishing to protest the war must do so in ways other than the burning of draft cards, the court held.

Unsatisfactory Reservists May Face Callup

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara recently announced plans for implementing Congressional authority contained in the DOD Appropriation Act of 1967 which provides that certain individual reservists who are not satisfactorily fulfilling their obligation will be eligible for up to 24 months of active duty service.

The new procedures are effective as of February 15, 1967. However, it is expected that the first individuals affected will not be called to active duty sooner than 5 months from that date.

The Defense Department action follows the signing of an Executive Order which delegates to the Secretary of Defense or, if designated by him, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the authority vested in the President by Title I of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1967 to order to active duty any member of the Ready Reserve who—

(1) is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, a unit in the Ready Reserves, and

(2) has not fulfilled his statutory reserve obligations, and

(3) has not served on active duty or active duty for training for a total of 24 months.

The implementing regulations of the Department of Defense will provide that, except in cases of extreme hardship, critical occupation, or elimination of the individual's unit by choice of the Government, reservists who are unable or unwilling to serve the full period of their enlistment in units will be ordered to active duty for a period of 2 years less any period of active duty or active duty for training they may have already served.

The law establishing the Reserve Enlistment Program was intended to provide a source of personnel for Reserve units by permitting eligible young men to satisfy their military obligations by serving for 6 years in National Guard or Reserve units. The great majority of those who enlist in the reserves under this law serve the full period of their obligation as members of units. The Defense regulations are intended to encourage an even greater number to do so. This should result in lower turnover in unit personnel thus enhancing unit readiness and decreasing training requirements.

The new rules do not apply to reservists who have already served 2 years on active duty or have completed their obligated term of service in the reserves. They do apply to all other reservists who hereafter

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Courtesy and Understanding

(Continued from page 1)

regulations are issued by the President after consultation with many departments of the Government. It is the task of the personnel of the Selective Service System and, particularly, the local board clerks to inform and explain these laws and these regulations to the registrants. Of course, most of the registrants should be able to read, but the personnel of the Selective Service System cannot and dare not assume that registrants know or understand many of the facts that they should be completely familiar with. Why they will not, or do not, understand their obligations and their rights one can only imagine, but evidence indicates that they do not.

The past year and a half has been a time when the Armed Forces have been materially increased. The Selective Service System has furnished more inductees than has been requested. The support by the Selective Service System for the recruiting programs of all services has been constant and most effective, as the numbers enlisted from the examined and accepted will demonstrate.

The quality of the men furnished, as demonstrated by the attitudes and the morale of the servicemen in Vietnam, has never been surpassed in American history. There is evidence that the Armed Forces have succeeded in identifying the individual serviceman with his unit to a degree lacking in many phases of our American life. The serviceman understands and believes he is a part of an organization with an essential and challenging part to play in the objectives of the unit. It is absence of a feeling of this relationship and identification with group objectives that is responsible for much of the bewilderment of many of our young people.

There is a need to know on the part of registrants, their employers, their teachers, and their families. It is a need that will only be met when schools, communities, churches, and the parents of registrants make a sustained effort to teach our young men their obligations, their rights, and the actions they must take to meet their obligations and exercise their rights.

Director's Report Distributed Throughout System

The Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service to the Congress of the United States for fiscal year 1966 has been published and limitedly distributed to all State Headquarters and local boards.

As provided for in the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, the report covers operations of Selective Service System and includes, by State, the number of persons registered under the Act, the number inducted into the military service, the number of deferments granted, and the basis for such deferments.

The present report is the 16th in the current series to the Congress. Additionally, it describes the highlights of the year and management activities of the System during fiscal year 1966. Appendix 1 provides a chronology of events which are of related interest to the Selective Service System.

"The Selective Service System is ever conscious of the fact that a democratic form of government cannot operate unless there is respect for and observance of the laws of that country.

"Our survival as a nation will depend upon our success in teaching our youth the responsibilities of the citizen in a democracy to participate in the making of the laws which govern him and, in turn, to observe, respect, and obey the laws which he has made for his own government."

LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Lieutenant General, USA

Appreciation Awards Given to SS Personnel By Military Recruiters

Recognition of members of the System for aid to the various military recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Arkansas: Army—Mrs. Luthera W. Danley, Clerk, Local Board 58.

Florida: Air Force—Florence C. Gahles, Clerk, Local Board 41; Laura D. Hooker, Clerk, Local Board 41. Marine Corps—Betty W. Lambrechts, Clerk, Miami Local Board Group.

Montana: Army—Col. Don G. Redpath, Deputy State Director.

New Hampshire: Army—Lt. Col. Phillips R. Hall, Manpower Officer.

South Dakota: Army—Mrs. Lucille B. Kruse, Clerk, Local Board 27.

Texas: Marine Corps and Navy—Mrs. Eula M. Miller, Clerk, Local Board 132.

Executive Order Authorizes Parole For SSS Violators

President Johnson recently signed an Executive Order prescribing new Selective Service regulations which would permit men convicted of violating the Selective Service law to be paroled for active duty in the Armed Forces or assigned to appropriate civilian work. Similar regulations were in effect during World War II.

Under the new procedures, a person convicted of violating the Selective Service law may apply to the Attorney General for parole.

An applicant must consent in writing to induction or assignment to appropriate civilian work. If he consents to induction, he may then be paroled for induction for combat duty or—if his claim as a conscientious objector to combatant duty previously has been sustained—for noncombatant duty.

An applicant who is a conscientious objector opposed on religious grounds to both combatant and noncombatant duty, and who previously had refused to perform civilian work, must consent to assignment to civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest in order to be eligible for parole.

In each case, the Director of Selective Service will recommend to the Attorney General for or against parole and, if parole is recommended, whether it shall be for combatant or noncombatant service in the Armed Forces or for civilian work.

If the Attorney General grants the parole for service in the Armed Forces, but the applicant is rejected because he does not meet physical, mental, or moral standards, he will be returned to a penal or correctional institution to complete the sentence originally imposed.

A parolee under the new order who is discharged from the Armed Forces under other than honorable conditions, or one who fails or refuses to perform civilian service satisfactorily, will be returned to a penal or correctional institution or to parole status to complete the sentence originally imposed.

Reservists Face Call If Unsatisfactory

(Continued from page 1)

leave their units or who are presently assigned to the Ready Reserve Pool.

The military services estimate that 15,000 to 25,000 Army, 3,500 to 4,000 Air Force, 2,000 Marine Corps, and 100 Navy Reserve personnel would be ordered to active duty under the new rules.

Under the new rules, a grace period is permitted during which affected individuals may rejoin units to the extent unit vacancies permit. The number actually ordered to active duty will depend on the extent to which these individuals elect to join Reserve or National Guard units to complete the remainder of their obligation.

SSS Compared With Systems Of Our Allies

The following news item, written by Robert S. Horowitz of the Army Times Publishing Company, is reprinted in part as a matter of interest to readers of Selective Service:

A comparative study available to the House Armed Services Committee shows that of 21 major U.S. allies, all must resort to the draft except Britain, Canada, Pakistan and Iceland (and Iceland has no army).

Twenty is the average age at which allied youths are drafted. The median induction age in the U.S. is slightly over 20 years. Nineteen is the next most common draft age, then 21. By way of comparison, North Vietnam inducts youths at age 17. In South Vietnam, the draft starts at age 20.

The age of American draftees is dropping. In fiscal 1963 the median age was 23.7 years, roughly 3.3 years older than it is now.

In the Philippines, the ages of liability to the draft are 20 to 51. In Israel they are 18 to 49 and in West Germany they are 18 to 45. In the Soviet Union, the ages of liability are 17 to 50.

The U.S. tour is for two years. In the 21 countries studied, nine have shorter tours, eight average the same as the U.S., or longer, and the other four vary tours according to the service. In Communist China, draftees have to serve for 48 months, in Russia the tour is 36 months (the same as it is in both Vietnams).

By way of contrast, Luxembourg requires six months of active duty, the Philippines require five months.

Canada and Britain get their soldiers without resorting to a draft. The British ended their draft in 1960, at the time they decided to reduce their armed forces from 700,000 men to 390,000. The Army and Navy are just about meeting their enlistment quotas, but the Royal Air Force has had so many volunteers that it has had to curtail recruiting. One reason may be because the minimum tour in the Royal Navy is nine years; it is six years in the Army and only five years in the RAF.

Generally, the British army will guarantee a volunteer that he can serve 22 years, and then qualify for a pension.

The Canadians will take 16-year-old youths, permit them to serve for a year as apprentices, and then let them serve as soldiers for five years.

In Britain, starting military pay is calculated at 41.6 percent of factory pay; in Canada it's 32.4 percent, and in Australia, which has recently had to resort to the draft again, it is 78.3 percent.

It is doubtful that the above figures are very meaningful, however, since there are so many complicating factors.

Approximately six percent of the (Continued on page 3)

April Call Is Set at 11,400

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 11,400 inductees in April 1967. All of these men will be assigned to the Army.

This reduced call resulted primarily from three factors: First—the I-Y physical and mental standards were lowered. This broadened the base from which voluntary enlistments could be obtained, thus lowering the number Selective Service would have been required to furnish.

Second—the Army is providing active duty for approximately 150,000 Reserve Enlistment Program (REP) enlistees from units of the National Guard and U.S. Army Reserves during the period of January through June 1967.

Third—Defense Secretary McNamara is reducing the number of men taken into the Armed Forces, including inductees and volunteers—from approximately 900,000 in 1966 to 600,000 in 1967.

Statistics Reveal A Drop in Number of Law Violators

The Department of Justice recently reported that the rate of convictions for violation of the Selective Service Act during the height of World War II was higher than the number who have been convicted today.

During the period from October 6, 1940, to July 1, 1945, U.S. attorneys and the Federal Bureau of Investigation processed approximately 400,000 cases for suspected draft evasion. Of this number, only some 19,000 were actually indicted for violations of the Selective Service Law.

This compares with a total of 7,000 defendants against whom cases were filed in the district courts for violations of the Selective Service Act during World War I.

A comparison of induction figures during 1943, a peak year for failures to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act during World War II, with those of 1966 discloses the following:

In 1943, some 3,323,000 men were inducted into the Armed Forces. During the same year 7,819 were defendants because of this charge.

In 1954, during the Korean Conflict, 253,230 were involuntarily brought into service, however, 432 were at variance with Selective Service Laws.

In 1966, slightly over 380,000 were inducted, whereas only 353 were convicted because they did not meet requirements specified in the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Immediately following the Korean War, the number of violations dropped—as it did following World War II. The figures for years 1955 through 1965 were generally in the 155-250 range.

Classification Picture January 31, 1967

Class	Number
Total	33,437,319
I-A and I-A-O	1,159,933
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	165,461
Not examined	137,507
Induction or examination postponed	8,280
Ordered for induction or examination	114,164
Pending reclassification	124,664
Personal appearance and appeals in process	36,453
Delinquents	13,734
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	45,931
Not examined	11,257
Induction or examination postponed	835
Ordered for induction or examination	3,945
Pending reclassification	6,938
Personal appearance and appeals in process	1,870
Delinquents	688
26 years and older with liability extended	57,976
Under 19 years of age	430,230
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,456,501
I-C (Inducted)	582,192
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,057,702
I-O Not examined	4,441
I-O Examined and qualified	3,601
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,273
I-W (At work)	5,796
I-W (Released)	6,043
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,077,085
I-S Statutory (College)	51,502
I-S Statutory (High School)	403,613
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	236,967
II-A Apprentice	29,850
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,813
II-S Student deferment	1,719,949
III-A Dependency deferment	3,758,060
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,534,327
IV-B Officials	70
IV-C Aliens	13,810
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	101,738
IV-F Not qualified	2,500,350
V-A Over the age of liability	14,709,703

Director's Book, Monograph No. 18, Now Being Printed

A timely announcement is that General Hershey's own book evaluating the Selective Service Program of the Second World War, will shortly be available from the Government Printing Office. This will be Special Monograph No. 18, entitled "Evaluation of the Selective Service Program." The monograph will consist of three medium-sized volumes—one of text and two of appendices.

The published work will encompass a number of special features. The main one is the Director's analysis and assessment of the operation of the System during World War II. Much of this approach will revolve about the relationships of Selective Service to other agencies of the Federal Government throughout the 1940-47 period when the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was in effect. His discussion of these particular relationships contains many valuable lessons for the future in connection with the whole broad field of military manpower procurement as well as Selective Service especially.

Another feature of the book will be inclusion of the local board opinion survey which was conducted throughout the System in 1947. This phase gives extremely wide coverage as to the value uncompensated members of the System placed upon various facets of the World War II program.

The text of the book contains such chapters as the evaluator and the evaluated, preprogram planning, internal and external relationships, right of appeal, right of conscience, and right of reemployment, to name a few. In this text are a number of plates and figures, among the former being pictures of General Oakes who ran the Federal conscription for Illinois during the Civil War and wrote so useful a report on his experiences at its close. Also included are photographs of Generals Raines, Field, and Preston who headed the Confederate conscription operation.

In addition to the local board survey, another part of the appendix volumes should perhaps be mentioned. This is the item headed "Lessons From World War II Operations." These studies cover every phase from registration through assistance for veterans.

Allies Compared to SSS

(Continued from page 2)

American males between the ages of 15 and 49 are on active duty (counting reserves, the figure is 11.8 percent).

In Britain, approximately 3.2 percent of the eligible males are in uniform, with an unemployment rate of 1.8 percent. In Canada, 2.6 percent are in uniform. In Australia, the figure is 1.9 percent (with an unemployment rate below one percent).



Mrs. Marie Prien, Clerk of Local Board No. 41, South Dakota, registers her son after his 18th birthday. He was the first registrant to report to the office for those born in 1949.

"I always figured that this was something routine until that day and there was a little added extra something that I can't quite explain but I guess 'being your own son' does make a difference," Mrs. Prien explained.

When President Johnson announced a new 4.15 percent interest rate on U.S. Savings Bonds, he called them "The most important investment that any American can make."



The Safety Program subscribes to the ancient adage that "recognition" is a key element in the operational phase of . . . programs.

The Safety Program includes an award plan designed to operate at several levels of the organizational structure.

National Award

The National Award of the Selective Service System is presented annually to the State Headquarters with the most outstanding record of performance and accomplishment in occupational injury prevention.

For each calendar year three major awards will be given, one in each of three contest divisions. These divisions are:

- States with less than 80 civilians and military compensated employees.
- States with 80 to 200 civilian and military compensated employees.
- States with over 200 civilian and military compensated employees.

Each State shall automatically qualify as a nominee for the award. The finalists shall be limited to 3 States in each division.

Judgment for selection will include the following standards:

- Percentage improvement in the disabling injury frequency rate.
- Percentage improvement in average days charged per disabling injury.
- Development of a full Safety Program.

The final selection of division winners and runners-up will be made by the Director of Selective Service.

Safe Driving Awards

Each regularly assigned motor vehicle driver shall be eligible for a safe driving award. Completion of 3 years of driving assignments (not necessarily consecutive) without an accident shall be a primary requirement for eligibility to receive this award. The State Headquarters places the nomination and the Director of Selective Service will make the final decision.

When all assigned civilian drivers within a State Headquarters have been awarded the individual award, a group award may be made to the State Headquarters.

Individual Awards

When an individual distinguishes himself in the field of safety operations for the agency, he may be nominated for an individual merit award by a Safety Director. Final decision on this will be made by the Director of Selective Service.

Summary

Safety is everyone's business: management, supervisors, and employees. The Awards System is designed to recognize those individuals and units who make significant contributions, above and beyond the normal participation standards.

NEXT MONTH

We will present details of our campaign on "Falls of Persons."
—YE OLE SAFETY MAN

Future Calls For Manpower to Level Off DOD Chief Says

Following his recent testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee and Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara told newsmen that U.S. forces will level off in 1967 and that lower draft calls are in prospect. Mr. McNamara said Communist forces in Vietnam—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—have remained approximately the same size for about the last 6 months. Consequently, he said, there will be a "reduction in the rate of increase" for U.S. forces and "because we are leveling off, we can anticipate draft calls will be lower."

In that connection the Secretary stressed that the United States built its armed services worldwide, from about 2.6 million in 1965 to a point where there will be "a stabilization at about 3.5 million. There will be further increases of forces in Viet Nam," he said, "but at a much lesser rate."

100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of February 2, 1967.

Relative standing of the 56 Units showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

States	Percent of employees	No. not Buying Bonds
1. Guam	100.00	
2. Puerto Rico	100.00	
3. Idaho	100.00	
4. Vermont	100.00	
5. Oklahoma	100.00	
6. Utah	100.00	
7. Mississippi	100.00	
8. Alabama	100.00	
9. Wisconsin	100.00	
10. Nebraska	100.00	
11. Kentucky	100.00	
12. Virgin Islands	100.00	
13. Wyoming	100.00	
14. Washington	100.00	
15. West Virginia	100.00	
16. North Dakota	100.00	
17. New Mexico	100.00	
18. Delaware	100.00	
19. Rhode Island	100.00	
20. South Dakota	100.00	
21. Nevada	100.00	
22. Missouri	100.00	
23. Virginia	100.00	
24. New Jersey	100.00	
25. Texas	100.00	
26. Maryland	100.00	
27. Hawaii	100.00	
28. Montana	100.00	
29. New Hampshire	100.00	
30. Indiana	100.00	
31. Arizona	100.00	
32. New York	100.00	
33. National Hdqrs	100.00	
34. Michigan	100.00	
35. Florida	100.00	
36. Connecticut	100.00	
37. Alaska	100.00	
38. Georgia	99.42	1
39. Ohio	99.36	2
40. Louisiana	99.19	1
41. New York City	99.07	1
42. Oregon	98.72	3
43. North Carolina	98.58	3
44. Kansas	98.11	2
45. Colorado	97.19	2
46. Pennsylvania	97.12	12
47. Tennessee	96.39	6
48. California	95.10	24
49. South Carolina	93.90	5
50. District of Columbia	92.85	2
51. Maine	92.31	3
52. Iowa	91.80	10
53. Illinois	91.21	32
54. Massachusetts	84.24	29
55. Minnesota	83.95	26
56. Arkansas	83.00	17

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

January 26, 1967—Transmittal Memorandum No. 129, conveying Local Board Memorandums as follows:

- Local Board Memorandum No. 81, as amended September 20, 1966, Subject: "Examination of Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians, Optometrists, and Male Nurses," concerning the forwarding of such registrants, as a continuing procedure, after they have completed their professional schooling.
- Local Board Memorandum No. 74, as amended October 11, 1966, Subject: "Giving Priority to Review of Classifications of Certain Registrants," concerning the priority to be given Classes I-A, I-A-O and I-O registrants when local boards periodically review the cases of their classified registrants.
- Local Board Memorandum No. 67, as amended September 20, 1966, Subject: "Induction of Registrants After Their Attainment of the Age of 26 Years," concerning the registrants who may be inducted after they attain age 26 years.

February 3, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 301, Subject: "Amendment of Section 1622.30a of the Selective Service Regulations," concerning the amendment of the section to include doctors of osteopathy.

February 6, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 302, Subject: "New Selective Service Regulations—Part 1643, 'Parole,'" conveying new regulations promulgated to provide for the parole of Selective-Service-law violators, such regulations to be used in the form conveyed until they can be printed in the usual form and distributed.

Civilian vs. Military Ratio Cut Since WW II

A report from the Department of Defense discloses that during World War II, when the U.S. Armed Forces were the largest in history, the ratio of civilian employees to military personnel in those forces, was approximately 1 to 6. In other words, for each 6 men in uniform there was one not in uniform.

Today, the ratio is somewhat changed—it is now about 1 civilian for each 3 military.

Local Board Destroyed By Midnight Fire

In the early hours of the morning on January 23, 1967, fire broke out in a business establishment below Local Board No. 2, Lovell, Wyo. Before it was brought under control, other business houses in the block were also destroyed. No casualties were reported.

File cabinets housing cover sheets and registration cards for some 3,000 registrants fell through the floor to the street level where they were later salvaged by local board personnel. It was initially estimated that approximately 50 percent of the records might be salvaged, and that all cover sheets could be reconstructed from material recovered.

Tight storage of the documents, especially the registration cards, accounted for their nondestruction. "While new cards and cover sheets will, undoubtedly, have to be made," Col. Jack P. Brubaker, State Director of Selective Service System for Wyoming stated, "it appears that vital information was not burned. Fortunately, approximately one-third of the board's 3,000 cover sheets are preserved at State Headquarters in Class V-A, over age 35, reducing the volume of work by one-third."

"We have preserved at this Headquarters," Colonel Brubaker continued, "all classification actions since the Act of 1948, making reconstitution within each individual file possible in this respect."

The local board has been established in new quarters arranged by GSA.

Provision Is Made For Recognition Of Economy Champion

As part of the President's announced goal of holding down Government expenditures, a special Economy Champions Program has been established by the Civil Service Commission.

An Economy Champion is a Government employee whose achievement or adopted suggestion during fiscal year 1967 has shown first-year measurable benefits of \$10,000 or more. The Commission started the program, in which all Government agencies are participating, in support of the President's cost-reduction effort.

In order to give additional distinction and prestige to the employee or agency, and to encourage widespread efforts to find new ways of participating in the program, a monthly honor roll for recipients of the award will be maintained and displayed by the CSC in Washington, D.C. Additionally, nationwide publicity will be given to this procedure.

All Selective Service employees are urged to participate in this opportunity as part of the Incentive Awards Program.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVII

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 1967

Number 4

Gen. Hershey inaugurates New Program

On March 6, The Director released the following statement:

I am pleased to have the President say that the Selective Service System has done a good job for America. I am especially pleased to have him pay tribute to the thousands of outstanding, unselfish, and patriotic citizens serving on Selective Service boards to perform a thankless task without any compensation except the satisfaction of a difficult job well done. In performing their service, they have as the President said, provided the Nation with an inspiring study of patriotic citizens volunteering their time and devotion to demanding tasks vitally affecting the national welfare. The present System, as the President pointed out, has been flexible and responsive, meeting the widely varying calls for manpower placed on it over the past 20 years.

President Understands

I am sure that our board members will be pleased to know that the President understands their problems and takes pride in their performance, as reflected in his statement that the Selective Service System is a part of America, a part of the process of our democracy, a part of our commitment to a full regard for the rights of the individual in our society, and that the draft board concept is built on a uniquely American belief—that local citizens can perform a valuable service to the Government and at the same time personalize the Government's procedures to a young man fulfilling one of his earliest and most serious obligations of citizenship. I agree with, and strongly support, the President's position that we cannot lightly discard an institution with so valuable a record of effectiveness and integrity.

In order to strengthen the System, the President has instructed me to take action in areas where immediate improvement can and should be put into effect. In response to this instruction, I have made several determinations.

I have today submitted to the Bureau of the Budget a proposed Executive Order which will extend from 10 to 30 days the period within which a registrant may appeal from a classification given him by his local board, and within which he may request a personal appearance before the board to discuss his case.

I have issued a Local Board Memorandum which will require that when a registrant is placed in

(Continued on page 2)

Democracy in Action

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

April has been a most meaningful month in the history of the development and the maintenance of democracy in the United States. In April of 1775, at Lexington and at Concord, the militiamen from the colony, which preceded the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, testified by their blood and by their lives for the rights which they held sacred. Undoubtedly, they like we, had their dissenters and those who insisted on vetoing individually the rule of the majority. History has dealt kindly by permitting oblivion to hide those who shared the privileges and declined the obligations.

The spring of 1861 saw the beginning of another struggle, bloody, long, and marked by the sufferings of a nation which, unfortunately, found itself divided on its differences rather than united by the many ideals that were held dear by all.

In 1917, in April, the United States began to follow a course that extended worldwide the responsibilities of our Nation. We began to realize that transportation and communication had changed the world in which the United States grew to a two-ocean concept and a growing understanding it must play a part even ever-increasing in width that would reach to the limits of the globe.

Once more April is here. Once more the role of the United States has widened even to crowding into space beyond our terrestrial globe. Our growth, our influence, and our power in the world all testify to the success of our accomplishments. The freedom enjoyed by the average individual citizen outstrips anything heretofore experienced anywhere, anytime, by as many people. The exercise of the privilege of dissent and of vetoing actions of the Government have been exercised to a greater degree than at any other comparable time of history. Whether these privileges have been exercised with responsibility time alone will tell.

(Continued on page 2)



Dedication of Cornerstone, Minute Man Memorial Building, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, on 23 February 1967 in New Senate Office Building.

Left to right: Maj. Gen. Horace B. Hanson, Jr., National President of ROA; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service and Chairman of ROA building fund drive, who made dedicatory remarks; Speaker John W. McCormack of the House of Representatives, and Senator Carl Hayden, President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

The Minute Man Memorial Building, which also will serve as a new national headquarters for the Association, is being erected at 1 Constitution Avenue, corner of First Street and Constitution Avenue NE., in the Nation's Capital. It will face the Capitol Building and be directly across the street from the Senate office buildings.

White House Asks Changes In SS System

Following is President Johnson's March 6 message to Congress on the Selective Service System:

The knowledge that military service must sometimes be borne by—and imposed on—free men so their freedom may be preserved is woven deeply into the fabric of the American experience.

Americans have been obliged to take up arms in the cause of liberty since our earliest days on these shores. From the militiaman who shouldered his musket to protect his community in the wilderness, to the young recruit of today who serves the common defense and then returns to civilian life, we have known the price of freedom as well as its glory.

In 1940, the mounting threat of Axis aggression was poised against us. The 76th Congress responded by making compulsory military service a legal obligation in peacetime as well as war. Although this was the first peacetime draft in our history, it was an action consistent with our evolving traditions and responsibilities. As President Roosevelt said on that occasion:

America has adopted Selective Service in time of peace, and, in doing so, has broadened and enriched our basic concepts of citizenship. Beside the clear democratic ideals of equal rights, equal privileges and equal opportunities, we have set forth the underlying other duties, obligations, and responsibilities of equal service.

Citizenship

Americans ever since then have come to know well those "broadened concepts of citizenship" of which Franklin Roosevelt spoke. Little more than a year later, war began. The Selective Service System established by that foresighted 76th Congress mustered the greatest military force in the history of the world.

After the end of World War II, in the face of new hostile threats, the 80th Congress met its obligation by enacting new Selective Service legislation. Six times since then, succeeding Congresses—the 81st, the 82d, the 84th, the 86th, and the 88th—have kept it alive as an indispensable part of our defense against an aggression which has taken different shapes but has never disappeared. Twice—in Korea, and today in Vietnam—we have borne arms in the field of battle to counter that aggression.

(Continued on page 4)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Democracy in Action

(Continued from page 1)

The debate has produced on the one hand adherents for a complete volunteer force. On the other hand, there has been support for universal service in which each citizen would have the right to participate in any of the Government's activities that he chose, and presumably would not have his so-called liberties imposed upon by compelling him to do anything that he found inconvenient or violating his academic freedom or any of his individual rights.

It is fair to observe that of those who supported the strictly volunteer system and who were counted in some of the sampling, there was a relatively small percent of the supporters of volunteers who had any desire or expectation of volunteering themselves.

It is also a fairly well substantiated observation that those who believe in universal service were opposed first of all to compelling this service, and secondly there was the lack of enthusiasm and interest in the kind of service particularly geared to insure the survival of this Nation, namely, service in the Armed Forces.

It could well be that those who have been most active in finding flaws in the Selective Service System are not those who are most indicative of democracy in action.

The President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, had this to say of the Selective Service System:

"The Selective Service System has done a good job for America. For a quarter of a century those who have been responsible for its operations have provided the Nation with an inspiring study of patriotic citizens volunteering their time and devotion to demanding tasks, vitally affecting the national welfare. Moreover, as I have already observed, the System itself has been flexible and responsive,

meeting the widely varying calls for manpower placed on it over the past 20 years. And beyond these considerations are others more difficult to measure, but deeply important nonetheless. The Selective Service System is a part of America, a part of the process of our democracy, a part of our commitment to a full regard for the rights of the individual in our society."

One of the main reasons for the success of this type of activity has been the outstanding example of what the President now terms "The new Federal idea." The idea that the strength of our great Nation and its ability to maintain democracy lie in the cooperative actions on the part of the Federal Government, the State government, and the local governments.

The Selective Service System is the best example in America of democracy in action. It is a Federal agency which, while engaged in doing a job that is strictly national in character, has been able to carry on cooperation of the highest character not only with the States but with the thousands of communities within these States. This cooperative effort engaged in by the Federal Government, the Governors of the States, and the citizens of our communities has performed one of the most difficult of tasks to insure the survival of this Nation.

The record of the Selective Service System in illustrating democracy in action is not based on projection of theory, it is not based on the creation of organizations heretofore unheard of and without any experience with success. It is based upon the participation of thousands of people, thousands of citizens, most of them unpaid, who have given their time, their effort, and their support to the measures which must be taken by the Federal Government to insure its continued survival.

SS State Directors Conference May 1-5

Fifty-six State Directors and 12 Regional Field Officers will attend the Annual State Directors Conference, May 1-5, 1967, at National Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Regional Field Officers will remain for an additional 3 days of meetings with the Director and members of his staff.

Easier Said Than Done

The House Armed Services Committee recently received a suggestion on how to improve the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The letter writer said there is no need to have a draft, since it is un-American and unnecessary. Instead, each American youth should voluntarily serve his country. And if he doesn't do it voluntarily, he should be forced to do it.

Difficult to figure out; isn't it?

New Program

(Continued from page 1)

Class I-A, I-A-O, or I-O he must be notified of the name of the board's Government Appeal Agent, and informed that the appeal agent is available to advise him on matters relating to his legal rights, including his right of appeal. If he desires to consult the appeal agent, the local board clerk will arrange a time and place for such meeting.

I have issued a letter to all State Directors, notifying them of this Local Board Memorandum, suggesting that the System would benefit from a greater utilization of Government Appeal Agents, and encouraging the appointment of legally trained Advisors to Registrants to assist the Government Appeal Agents.

I have established a series of releases titled "Memorandum to Government Appeal Agents" in which I will inform them of current legal trends in Selective Service law, their relationship to Agency policies, and the impact of particular decisions on the administration of the Selective Service law, as well as urging continued but more vigorous assistance to registrants.

Information

I have instructed my Public Information Officer to make special effort, through cooperation with the press and civic organizations, to help the public generally to better understand the System's operations, and I have directed the preparation of a pamphlet to be furnished each registrant at the time of registration, which will inform him of his duties, rights, and responsibilities under the law. This subject is covered both in the President's instruction to me and in the report of General Clark's Panel to the Armed Services Committee of the House. The implementation, of course, will be dependent in some measure upon availability of funds.

I am continuing to work with the Governors of the States to assure that all local boards will become representative of the communities they serve.

I shall request funds to make possible examination by the military establishment of all 18-year-olds to determine their acceptability, physically and mentally, for service in the Armed Forces.

Executive Order

For the past year men who have been inducted were for the most part, 19 or 20 years old, with the average age of induction slightly over 20. However, I have prepared, and am holding for use by the President at such time as he deems it appropriate, an Executive Order which would authorize the calling of men by age groups. Authority for this is contained in the present law. This will permit the Secretary of Defense to place a call for men beginning at age 19.

A comprehensive study has been under way for some time to determine how best State Directors can be kept abreast of current policies and future possible changes in policy and how to assist them in conveying this information to local

DOD Requisitions 18,000 Inductees For May Delivery

The Department of Defense has requisitioned 18,000 men for May, the highest monthly quota levied in 1967.

The call was an increase of 6,600 over the 11,400-man figure in April. The highest quota in 1967 was 15,600 in January, with February at 10,900, and March at 11,900.

The May induction call is still only slightly more than one-third of the peak of approximately 50,000 inductions reached last October. The level is held down during the first half of this year to permit the training of National Guardsmen and Army Reservists.

All the May inductees will be assigned to the Army. The Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps will continue as they have in the past to rely on volunteers.

boards, appeal boards, and to the public in a timely and uniform fashion. This includes meetings of local board members and clerks, as recommended by General Clark's Panel in its report to the House Armed Services Committee. Here again, however, additional funds would be required.

Included in this study are the continued use and possible expansion of committees of experts in their fields at National and State Headquarters to advise the National and State Directors of the current and future requirements for manpower in their respective fields.

All classifications used in the System are being reviewed and studied in depth to identify those areas in which possible lack of uniformity might exist and to recommend corrective action where needed.

Rights

In the area of administration, it has already been determined that additional information concerning the registrants' rights and privileges could be included on some of the Selective Service System forms. They are being revised to include such information.

Included also is the need for additional local board clerks so that registrants can have more personal attention and counseling. A more effective job in this area also involves substantial additional funds.

Although the initiative and the responsibility to expand the program of education rests with the Selective Service System, it cannot succeed without the full cooperation of, and participation by, civic, private, and professional organizations, churches, junior and senior high schools, universities, employers, other governmental agencies, and the public in general.

I expect to distribute to all State Headquarters, appeal boards, and local boards, copies of the Commission's recommendations, the President's message to the Congress and the report of the Panel headed by General Clark, to the House Armed Services Committee.

S Changes Asked

(Continued from page 4)

But in spite of all we can and will in this regard, we cannot realistically expect to meet our present commitments or our future requirements with a military force relying exclusively on volunteers.

We know that vulnerability to the draft is a strong motivating factor in the decision of many young men to enlist. Studies have shown that in the relatively normal years before the buildup in Vietnam, two out of every five enlistees are so motivated. Since then, the proportion has been considerably higher.

Research has also disclosed that volunteers alone could be expected to man a force of little more than a million.

Our military needs have been substantially greater than that ever since we first committed troops to combat in Korea in the summer of 1950. The average strength of our Armed Forces in the years between the end of hostilities in Korea and the buildup in Vietnam was 2.7 million. Today, we have 3.3 million men under arms, and this force will increase still further by June 1968 if the conflict is not concluded by then.

The question, whether we could increase incentives sufficiently to attract an exclusively volunteer force larger than any such force we have had in the past, has been subjected to intensive study.

That study concluded that the costs would be difficult to determine precisely, but clearly they would be very high.

Far more important is the position of weakness to which an exclusively volunteer force—with no provision for Selective Service—could expose us. The sudden need for more men than a volunteer force could supply would find the Nation without machinery to respond.

That lack of flexibility, that absence of power to expand in quick response to sudden challenge, would be totally incompatible with an effective national defense. In short, it would force us to gamble with the Nation's security.

We look to, and work for, the day when fighting will end in Vietnam. We hope—it is the most profound hope of this Administration as it is of this generation of Americans—that the years beyond that day will be years of diminishing tension in the world, of silent guns and smaller armies. The total efforts of this Government will be constantly directed toward reaching that time.

But although we are hopeful, we are realists too, with a realism bred into us through long and lasting experience. Any responsible appraisal of world conditions leads inevitably to this conclusion: We must maintain the capability for flexible response which we have today.

The draft is one of the essential and crucial instruments which assures us of that flexibility.

I recommend legislation to extend for 4 years the authority, which

expires on June 30, 1967, to induct men into the Armed Forces.

The general procedure today for the selection of draft-eligible men is in the order of "oldest first"—from 26 downward.

In the period prior to the Vietnam buildup, when draft calls were small, the average age for involuntary induction was between 22 and 24 years.

All three of the recent studies of the draft reveal that the current order of call is undesirable from the point of view of everyone involved—and is actually the reverse of what it should be:

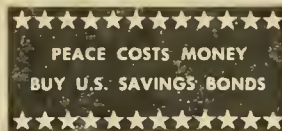
- For the young men themselves, it increases the period of uncertainty and interferes with the planning of lives and careers.

- For employers, it causes hardships when employees are lost to the draft who have been trained, acquired skills, and settled in their jobs.

- For the Selective Service System, it proliferates the number of deferment applications and appeals. Claims for dependency and occupational deferments are much more frequent for men over the age of 20.

- For the Armed Forces, it creates problems. The Services have found that older recruits are generally less adaptable than are younger ones to the rigors of military training.

The time has clearly come to correct these conditions and remove the uncertainties which the present order of call promotes.



I will issue an Executive Order directing that in the future, as other measures I am proposing are put into effect, men be drafted beginning at age 19.

Deferment Inequities

Almost 2 million young men—and soon many more—reach age 19 each year. The foreseeable requirement is to draft only 100,000 to 300,000 of them annually. We must ask: How shall those relatively few be selected? As the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service phrased it, "Who serves when not all serve?"

Past procedures have, in effect, reduced the size of the available manpower pool by deferring men out of it.

This has resulted in inequities.

Two separate groups of men have been selected out of consideration for military service:

1. Rejectees.

In the past, many thousands of men were rejected—and put into deferred categories—who could have performed satisfactorily, sharing the burdens as well as the benefits of service. Most of these were disadvantaged youths with limited educational backgrounds or in some cases, curable physical defects.

We are taking action to correct this inequity. I referred earlier to

Project 100,000 established in 1964. The Secretary of Defense, in a public hearing, said that this was a different problem for consideration.

The Services are taking in men who would previously have been disqualified because of educational deficiencies or minor medical ailments.

With intensive instructions, practical on-the-job training and corrective medical measures, these young men can become good soldiers. Moreover, the remedial training they receive can enable them to live fuller and more productive lives. It is estimated that about half the men who enter the Armed Forces under this program will come as volunteers, the other half as draftees.

This will be a continuing program. The Nation can never again afford to deny to men who can effectively serve their country, the obligation—and the right—to share in a basic responsibility of citizenship.

2. College Students.

The National Advisory Commission on Selective Service found the issue of college student deferments to be the most difficult problem for its consideration. The Commission could not reach unanimity. This is not surprising, for it was sufficiently representative of the Nation itself to reflect the healthy diversity of opinion which centers on this subject.

Student deferments have resulted in inequities because many of those deferments have pyramided into exemptions from military service.

Deferred for undergraduate work, deferred further to pursue graduate study and then deferred even beyond that for fatherhood or occupational reasons, some young men have managed to pile deferment on deferment until they passed the normal cut-off point for induction.

In this regard, a recent survey revealed that only 27 percent of one age group of graduate school students past the age of 26 had served in the Armed Forces—contrasted with approximately 70 percent of men of the same ages with educational backgrounds varying from college degrees to some high school training.

There is one group of postgraduate students to whom this condition does not apply—men who are studying to be doctors and dentists. About half of them later serve as medical officers in the Armed Forces.

Their service is vital. Because their studies are essential to military manpower needs, students engaged in such programs must continue to be deferred until their education is completed.

Graduate Students

I have concluded, however, that there is no justification for granting further deferments to other graduate school students.

To correct the inequities on the deferments of postgraduate students, I shall issue an Executive Order specifying that no deferments for postgraduate study be granted in the future, except for those men pursuing medical and dental courses.

Undergraduate students present

Many citizens—including a majority of the members of the National Advisory Commission—hold that student deferments are of themselves inequitable because they grant to one group of men a special privilege not generally available to all. Their concern was heightened by the belief that a student deferment in a time of conflict might be an even greater privilege.

They contend that such deferments cannot properly be justified as being in the national interest. Moreover, it is their conviction that the elimination of a student deferment policy would have no harmful effect on the educational process in this country. Indeed, they believe that the Nation's experience with the returning veterans of other wars indicates that interruption of college studies for military service actually results for many men in a more mature approach and a greater capacity for study.

Others—including a substantial minority of the Commission—believe just as strongly that college deferments from service are not unfair—however manifestly unfair are the conditions of life which permit some to go to college while others cannot.

They agree that the unpredictability of world conditions could conceivably work to the advantage of students who were able to defer their service. But they point out that the same unpredictability could work just as easily to opposite effect, that men who were deferred as college freshmen in 1963 would be graduating this spring into a world in which they could face the hazards of combat. Finally, this point of view calls attention to the fact that the elimination of student deferments would unduly complicate the officer procurement problems of the Armed Forces, for almost four out of five officers who come into the Services each year come from the Nation's colleges.

An issue so deeply important, with so many compelling factors on both sides, cannot be decided until its every aspect has been thoroughly explored.

I hope and expect that the Congress will debate the questions this issue poses for the Nation's youth and the Nation's future.

I will welcome the public discussion which the Commission report will surely stimulate.

I shall await the benefits of these discussions which will themselves be a great educational process for the Nation.

I will then take that Presidential action which, I believe, will best serve the national interest.

A Fair and Impartial Random (FAIR) System of Selection

The paramount problem remains to determine who shall be selected for induction out of the many who are available.

Assuming that all the men available are equally qualified and eligible, how can that selection be made most fairly?

No question has received more thoughtful attention or more careful analysis.

There is no perfect solution. For the unavoidable truth is that

(Continued on page 6)

Changes in System

(Continued from page 5)

complete equity can never be achieved when only some must be selected and only some must serve.

But a decision cannot be avoided. It is due. The question will become more urgent with the passing months and years.

I have concluded that the only method which approaches complete fairness is to establish a Fair and Impartial Random (FAIR) system of selection which will determine the order of call for all equally eligible men.

That FAIR system would operate generally as follows:

- At age 18, all men would be examined to determine their physical and mental eligibility.
- All eligible men reaching age 19 before a designated date would be placed in a selection pool.
- The FAIR system would then determine their order of call.
- They would be selected in that order of call, for induction at age 19, to fill draft calls placed by the Department of Defense.
- Those not reached during this period would drop to a less vulnerable position on the list with the entry of the next year's group of eligible men into the selection pool.
- All men would retain their vulnerability to the draft, in diminishing order by age group up to 26, in the event of a national emergency. Those who had received deferments would continue liable, as at present, until their 35th birthday.

This system, giving young men a clear indication of a likelihood of being drafted, in conjunction with the "youngest first" order of call, will further reduce uncertainty in the planning of futures and careers.

I am instructing the Director of Selective Service, working in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, to develop a Fair and Impartial Random (FAIR) system of selection to become fully operational before January 1, 1969. This system will determine the order of call for induction of qualified and available 19-year-olds and older men as their deferments expire.

The proposals I am presenting in this message have one common objective: Insofar as it is possible to do so, to make certain that men who must be called to serve their country, and fight and die for it if necessary, will be chosen equitably and justly.

The governing concept I propose for selection is one of equal and uniform treatment for all men in like circumstances.

The National Advisory Commission has reported that in order to achieve that objective in all its dimensions, the Selective Service System itself should be restructured.

The Commission presented its conviction that the System's decentralized operation, with more than 4,000 neighborhood boards, 56 State headquarters, and 95 appeal boards—all functioning under general and sometimes inconsistent guidelines—is not responsive to the requirements of our Nation today.

It believed that uniformity of treatment would be difficult to achieve through that System.

The Commission recommended that the Selective Service System be consolidated. It suggested a coordinated structure of eight regions, embracing from 300 to 500 area offices located in major population centers and staffed with full-time Government employees. It proposed a System modernized by means of new management techniques, communications technology, and data processing equipment.

I believe these recommendations should be exposed to further searching analysis and study by management experts building on the work the Commission has done.

SSS Job Well Done

The Selective Service System has done a good job for America. For a quarter of a century those who have been responsible for its operation have provided the Nation with an inspiring study of patriotic citizens volunteering their time and devotion to demanding tasks vitally affecting the national welfare.

Moreover, as I have already observed, the System itself has been flexible and responsive, meeting the widely varying calls for manpower placed on it over the past 20 years.

And beyond these considerations are others more difficult to measure, but deeply important nonetheless.

The Selective Service System is a part of America, a part of the process of our democracy, a part of our commitment to a full regard for the rights of the individual in our society. Because of the large number of registrants they must classify, many local draft boards in large cities cannot fulfill completely the function intended for them. But nonetheless the draft board concept is built on a uniquely American belief—that local citizens can perform a valuable service to the Government and at the same time personalize the Government's procedures to a young man fulfilling one of his earliest and most serious obligations of citizenship.

We cannot lightly discard an institution with so valuable a record of effectiveness and integrity.

Neither can we afford to preserve it, if we find that in practice it cannot adapt to the new controlling concept of equal and uniform treatment.

Task Force

These counter-balancing considerations highlights the need to subject the System's organization to intensive study by experts skilled in management techniques and methods on the basis of the Commission's work.

I am instructing the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Selective Service System, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget jointly to establish a Task Force to review the recommendations for a restructured Selective Service System made by the National Advisory Commission. This review will determine the cost, the method of implementation, and the effectiveness of the System the Commission recommends, in view of the changes in the System I am proposing in this message.

In the meantime we can make

certain changes to strengthen the System.

The Commission study brought into focus areas where immediate improvement can and should be put into effect.

I am instructing the Director of the Selective Service System to:

- Assure that advisors and appeal agents are readily available to all registrants.
- Examine the System's appeals procedures to insure that the rights of the individual are fully protected.
- Improve the System's information policies so that all registrants and the public generally will better understand the System's operations.
- In conjunction with Gov. Farris Bryant, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, work with the Governors to assure that all local boards are truly representative of the communities they serve and to submit periodic reports on the progress in this area.

Reserve Policies

The National Advisory Commission focused attention on the administration of enlistments into Reserve and National Guard units. The Commission expressed concern over the inequities it saw in the enlistment procedures of these units.

The Reserve forces are essential to our military posture and are an integral part of it. My first concern is that these forces be maintained at their authorized strengths, and in a state of readiness for deployment, if and when they are needed.

I also believe that the Reserve components should, like the active forces, be manned primarily by volunteers.

Two steps have recently been taken by the Secretary of Defense to assure greater equity in the enlistment policies of the Reserve components.

- Men who meet qualification standards must be accepted into Reserve units in the order of their application.
- Reservists who are not satisfactorily fulfilling their obligation will be ordered to active duty for up to 24 months.

Authority to order such reservists to duty is provided in the Department of Defense 1967 Appropriations Act. I recommend that such authority be incorporated in permanent legislation.

I have concluded that two additional actions should now be taken:

First, I am directing the Secretary of Defense to give priority to Reserve enlistees who are under draft age (those young men 17-18½ years of age) to encourage a maximum number of volunteers who are not immediately draft liable. Reserve deferments for men who are draft liable will be authorized only to the extent required to fill specific vacancies in reserve components.

Second, I recommend that the Congress enact standby authority to allow the Department of Defense to draft men into Reserve and Na-

tional Guard units whenever the authorized strength of these units cannot otherwise be maintained.

The National Advisory Commission on Selective Service

The work of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service represents the most comprehensive study of this system since it began 20 years ago. Any citizen, who reads the report of the Commission and I urge all citizens to do so—will recognize that the distinguished members have provided the most penetrating analysis of Selective Service in our history.

To provide the American people with a continuing review of a system which touches every American family and to assure the diligent pursuit of the actions I have discussed and approved in this message, as well as other suggestions in the Commission report, I am extending the life of the National Advisory Commission for an additional year.

Conclusion

Service performed by the youth of our Nation honors us all.

Americans have good reason to respect the long tradition of service which is manifested in every flight line and outpost where we commit our bravest men to the guardianship of freedom.

We have witnessed in our day the building of another tradition—by men and women in the Peace Corps, in VISTA, and in other such programs which have touched, and perhaps even changed, the life of our country and our world.

This spirit is as characteristic of modern America as our advanced technology, or our scientific achievements.

I have wondered if we could establish, through these programs and others like them, a practical system of nonmilitary alternatives to the draft without harming our security.

Both the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service and the group reporting to the Congress posed this question for study.

Both found the answer to be that we cannot.

But the spirit of volunteer service in socially useful enterprises will, we hope, continue to grow until that good day when all service will be voluntary, when all young people can and will choose the kind of service best fitted to their own needs and their Nation's.

We will hasten it as we can. But until it comes, because of the conditions of the world we live in now, we must continue to ask one form of service—military duty—of our young men. We would be an irresponsible Nation if we did not—and perhaps even an extinct one.

The Nation's requirement that men must serve, however, imposes this obligation: that in this land of equals, men are selected as equals to serve.

A just Nation must have the fairest system that can be devised for making that selection.

I believe the proposals I am making today will help give us that system.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON
THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 1967.

Classification Picture February 28, 1967

Class	Number
Total	33,609,202
I-A and I-A-O	1,160,257
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	183,892
Not examined	183,641
Induction or examination postponed	6,643
Ordered for induction or examination	72,299
Pending reclassification	107,764
Personal appearance and appeals in process	33,040
Delinquents	13,835
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	45,404
Not examined	11,845
Induction or examination postponed	692
Ordered for induction or examination	2,245
Pending reclassification	5,597
Personal appearance and appeals in process	1,726
Delinquents	620
26 years and older with liability extended	60,743
Under 19 years of age	430,271
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,443,849
I-C (Inducted)	589,040
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,079,258
I-O Not examined	4,633
I-O Examined and qualified	3,542
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,244
I-W (At work)	5,990
I-W (Released)	6,052
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,053,136
I-S Statutory (College)	54,048
I-S Statutory (High School)	457,708
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	236,938
II-A Apprentice	29,885
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,449
II-S Student deferment	1,728,344
III-A Dependency deferment	3,783,114
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,544,603
IV-B Officials	66
IV-C Aliens	14,089
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	101,502
IV-F Not qualified	2,493,631
V-A Over age liability	14,795,824

Rejection Percents For Category IV Remain the Same

Aptitude test standards for induction into the Armed Forces were revised, effective October 1, 1966. This new program was designed to qualify an additional 40,000 men for active duty this fiscal year.

Despite the induction of thousands of previously unacceptable low-aptitude men into the service, the Department of Defense officials have found no appreciable change in Category IV basic training flunk-out rates, an official of Defense said recently.

Pentagon officials said the overall Category IV basic training attrition rates have remained at 2.9 percent. Of this figure, more than 60 percent were discharged from the armed services, because of medical reasons.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

February 28, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 303, Subject: "Forging and Machine Tool Industries," concerning the capability of these industries to meet Southeast Asia mobilization requirements under current skilled manpower conditions.

'FREEDOM SHARE' NEW SAVINGS BOND AVAILABLE MAY 1

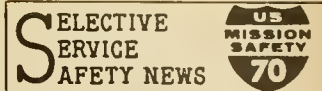
A new type of Savings Bond called Freedom Shares will be offered after May 1, President Johnson has announced.

The new bonds, which will be available only to those who participate in the payroll savings plan for purchase of Series E Bonds, will be issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$75, and \$100. Purchase prices will be \$20.25, \$40.50, \$60.75, and \$81.00 respectively.

Freedom Shares have a maturity of 4½ years, earning 4.74 percent interest when held to maturity. They are not redeemable until held 1 year.

One Freedom Share may be purchased along with each Series E Bond of an equal value. Maximum face value of Freedom Shares purchased is limited to \$1,350 annually for each individual.

The new bonds will be available for 2 years or for the duration of the Vietnam War, whichever is the longer.



Meeting a challenge can be the difference between success and failure!

Every person and every organization aspires to be successful in all undertakings. Success gladdens us and lifts us to even greater heights of accomplishment. There isn't anything attractive or appealing about failure. It is our nature to abhor it and to try to steer clear of it.

We in Selective Service are faced with a very real challenge to make our Safety Program effective and successful. With a dedicated attitude and team effort, we can mold it into one of the best in Government.

Our most immediate problem should motivate each of us to WATCH OUR STEP, as falls of persons account for more than 50 percent of our accidents.

As of February 1, 1967, there were 62 cases involving falls of persons last year. Of this number, 25 were classified as disabling accidents—those in which employees lost time from work beginning the day following the injury.

The majority of the falls during 1966 were on level surfaces inside buildings. Among the 13 cases reported, there were accidents as a result of (1) stumbling over cords, (2) slipping on waxed surfaces, and (3) stumbling over projections, such as file cabinet drawers. There were nine falls on stairways and steps in which persons lost their balance, caught their heels in carpeting, and stumbled. One of the contributing factors to these falls of persons was poor lighting in these areas.

The other three falls in the disabling category were in the following classes: (1) sidewalks and curbs, (2) chairs and stools, and (3) all others.

These statistics make our mission clear. We must meet the challenge to do our utmost to reduce the number of falls—better still, to eliminate them! Let's make our Safety Program a successful one.

We can prevent falls of persons by maintaining safe conditions and by controlling unsafe acts of individuals. Employees can be delegated the responsibility for correcting or reporting slipping-stumbling hazards, and they can be instructed to step over or around obstructions—not on them. Slip-resistant waxes and polishes only should be used on floors; and where uncontrollable or temporary slipping hazards exist, signs or barriers should be provided. And, above all, each of us should exercise caution when it is necessary to walk on slippery surfaces.

Your Safety Committee in National Headquarters is endeavoring to emphasize the importance of watching your step by distributing to the field 5,000 copies of a poster on the subject of "FALLS." Also being distributed are copies of a reprint of Chapter VI, "Office and Warehouse Safety," from the Safety Handbook.

Do your part by WATCHING YOUR STEP!

Say It With Flowers

Theo N. McElvaney, chief clerk of LB's 160-161 in Bloomington, Ill., advises that the following really happened:

"Mrs. Linda Lemen who is employed at this local board office, received a dozen pink roses on her second wedding anniversary on 7 November. These roses were received at the local board office from her husband who was stationed on Guam. Also, the latter part of November, she received a telegram from her husband stating that he would leave Guam on 2 December 1966, for the States and a discharge.

"When Airman Lemen went into the Western Union office on Guam, to send the telegram to his wife at the Selective Service office, the girl who waited on him turned to another and said, 'Isn't this something? This man is sending his Draft Board a telegram telling them when he's coming home.' The other said, 'That's nothing, last month he sent the Draft Board a dozen pink roses.'"

During the War of 1812, the volunteer army Congress had authorized could not be recruited, despite the offer of liberal bounties, and the military reluctantly turned to the State militias.

Executive Secretary Of Advisory Committee Dies of Heart Attack

Dr. Paul C. Barton, Executive Secretary of the National Advisory Committee, died March 6, following a heart attack in his home at Shrewsbury, Mass.

Dr. Barton, in 1950, was named Executive Secretary of the National Advisory Committee of the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Personnel for the Selective Service System.

During World War II, he held a similar position with the War Manpower Commission.

From 1946-67, Dr. Barton was Medical Director of Brewer and Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass. In February 1967, he became associated with the Astra Drug Firm, also of Worcester.

He was a native of Ohio. Surviving him are his wife, Alice, a son, Paul (stationed with the Air Force in England), a daughter, Nancy Pasquale, and six grandchildren.

Dr. Richard Jones, a member of the Committee since 1961, has consented to replace Dr. Barton on an interim basis until July 1, 1967.

In the war with Mexico in 1845, 40,000 troops completed their 1-year enlistment terms when General Scott was at the height of his march on Mexico City.

White House SS Message

(Continued from page 1)

Thus, for more than a quarter of a century, through total war and cold war and limited war, Selective Service has provided the Nation with the ability to respond quickly and appropriately to the varied challenges confronting our democracy.

The Problem Today

The Selective Service Act under which men today are drafted into our Armed Forces is now almost two decades old, about the age of many of the men who stand watch on the frontiers of freedom throughout the world.

That generation, whose lifetime coincides with our draft law, has grown to maturity in a period of sweeping change. We are in many ways a different nation—more urban, more mobile, more populous.

The youth of the country themselves have added most heavily to our growth in numbers. In 1948, when the present Act was passed, less than 1.2 million male Americans were 18 years old. Today that number has increased about 60 percent to almost 1.9 million, and will exceed 2 million in the 1970's.

Because of this population increase, many more men of their generation are available for military duty than are required.

—A decade ago, about 70 percent of the group eligible for duty had to serve with the Armed Forces to meet our military manpower needs.

—Today, the need is for less than 50 percent, and only about a third or less of this number must be involuntarily inducted—even under the conditions of war. When the firing stops, as we all fervently hope it will soon, the requirements will be for fewer still.

Fairness Sought

The danger of inequity is imbedded in these statistics. It arises when not every eligible man must be called upon to serve. It is intensified when the numbers of men needed are relatively small in relation to the numbers available.

Fairness has always been one of the goals of the Selective Service System. When the present Act was passed in 1948, one of its underlying assumptions was that the obligation and benefits of military service would be equitably borne.

The changing conditions which have come to our society since that Act was established have prompted concern—in the Executive Branch, in the Congress, in the Nation generally—with whether the System might have drifted from the original concept of equity.

That concern deepened as young men were called to the field of combat.

A Selective Service System, of course, must operate well and fairly in peace as well as in times of conflict. But it is in the glare of conflict that the minds of all of us are focused most urgently on the need

to review the procedures by which some men are selected and some are not.

Last July, by Executive Order, I appointed a National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, composed of 20 citizens, distinguished and diverse in their representation of important elements of our national life.

I asked that Commission, headed by Mr. Burke Marshall, to study these questions, and indeed whether the need for the draft itself was ended or soon might be.

Considerations

I instructed the Commission to consider the past, present, and prospective functioning of Selective Service and other systems of national service in the light of the following factors:

- Fairness to all citizens;
- Military manpower requirements;
- The objective of minimizing uncertainty and interference with individual careers and education;
- Social, economic, and employment conditions and goals;
- Budgetary and administrative considerations; and
- Any other factors the Commission might deem relevant.



**BUY U.S.
SAVINGS
BONDS**

WHERE YOU BANK OR WORK

The Commission undertook this responsibility with seriousness of purpose, and a clear recognition of the abiding importance these issues hold in American life today. It consulted with or sought the opinions of national leaders, Governors, mayors and officials of the Federal Government; educators and students; business groups and labor unions; veterans organizations; religious leaders and others broadly representing every sector of our society. I asked people across the land to send their thoughts to the Commission and many did.

The Commission's work is now concluded. Its report has been made available to the American public. I have studied that report carefully.

I have also had the benefit of two other recent studies relating to the same problems. Another distinguished group of leading citizens reviewed the Selective Service situation for the House Armed Services Committee. Its conclusions have made available to me. Earlier, at my direction, the Secretary of Defense conducted a study of the relationship of the draft military manpower utilization policies. It was completed in June of last year.

These reports have confirmed that continuation of the draft is still essential to our national security. They have also established that inequities do result from present selection policies, that policies designed for an earlier period operate unevenly under today's conditions, creating unfairness in the lives of some, promoting uncertainty in the minds of more.

To provide the military man-

power this Nation needs for its security and to assure that the system of selection operates as equitably as possible, I propose that:

1. The Selective Service law under which men can be inducted into the Armed Forces be extended for a 4-year period, upon its expiration on June 30, 1967.

2. Men be inducted beginning at 19 years of age, reversing the present order of calling the oldest first, so that uncertainties now generated in the lives of young men will be reduced.

3. Policies be tightened governing undergraduates' college deferments so that those deferments can never become exemptions from military service, and providing for no further postgraduate deferments except for those in medical and dental schools.

4. Firm rules be formulated, to be applied uniformly throughout the country, in determining eligibility for all other types of deferments.

5. A fair and impartial random (FAIR) system of selection be established to determine the order of call for all men eligible and available for the draft.

6. Improvements in the Selective Service System be immediately effected to assure better service to the registrant both in counseling and appeals, better information to the public regarding the System's operation and broader representation on local boards of the communities they serve.

7. A study be conducted by the best management experts in the Government of the effectiveness, cost, and feasibility of a proposal made by the National Advisory Commission to restructure the organization of the Selective Service System.

8. The National Commission on Selective Service be continued for another year to provide a continuing review of the system that touches the lives of so many young Americans and their families.

9. Enlistment procedures for our National Guard and Reserve units be strengthened to remove inequities and to ensure a high state of readiness for those units.

Continuation of the Draft Law

The United States must meet its military commitments for the national security, for the preservation of peace, and for the defense of freedom in the world. It must be able to do this under any circumstance, under any condition, under any challenge.

This fundamental necessity is the bedrock of our national policy upon which all other considerations must rest.

To maintain this ability we must continue the draft.

The volunteer tradition is strong in our Armed Forces, as it is in our national heritage. Except for the periods of major war in this century, it has been the chief source of our military manpower since the earliest days of the Republic.

It must remain so. Our Armed Forces will continue to rely mainly on those who volunteer to serve. This is not only consistent with the American tradition. It is also

the best policy for the Services themselves, since it assures a highly motivated and professionally competent career force.

Improving the quality of service life and increasing the rewards for service itself encourage volunteering. We have taken a number of actions toward this end and will initiate still others:

—Four military pay raises in each of the last 4 years averaging a total increase of 33 percent in basic pay. I shall shortly recommend another increase.

—A military "Medicare" program which expands medical care for the dependents of those on active duty, as well as for retired members and their dependents.

—The Cold War GI Bill of Rights, which provides education, training, medical, and home loan benefits to returning servicemen.

—The Vietnam Conflict Servicemen and Veterans Act of 1967, which I proposed last month, to provide additional benefits to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

—I have asked the Secretary of Defense to submit to me this year a comprehensive study of the military compensation and retirement system.

—To attract more physicians, dentists, and other members of the health professions to volunteer for military service, I am directing the Secretary of Defense to develop a broad program of medical scholarships. Students taking advantage of these scholarships would commit themselves to longer terms of obligated service.

Incentives

At the same time that we have been increasing the incentives for volunteer service, we have also taken steps to reduce our requirements for men who must be drafted.

—I have directed that the Services place civilians in jobs previously held by men in uniform wherever this can be done without impairing military effectiveness. During fiscal 1967, 74,000 former military jobs will be filled by civilian. During, the next fiscal year, an additional 40,000 such jobs will be so filled. If these measures were not taken, our draft calls would have to be much higher.

—Starting last year, under Project 100,000, the military Services have revised mental and physical standards to admit men who were being rejected—more than half of whom had sought to volunteer. As a result, the Services will accept this year 40,000 men who would have been disqualified under former standards. Next year, the Defense Department's goal is to accept 100,000 such men. —Finally, the Secretary of Defense is taking steps to expand opportunities for women in the Services thus further reducing the number of men who must be called involuntarily for duty.

(Continued on page 5)

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVII WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 1967 JUN -2 1967 Number 5

Army Accepts More Men With Defects

The Department of the Army has issued a change in Army Regulations (AR 40-501) providing that "when an individual who fails to meet the medical standards . . . has demonstrated in the pursuit of his civilian occupation, profession, or avocation that he is likely to be able satisfactorily to perform the duties of a member of the Armed Forces, the medical examiner may recommend to the Surgeon General of the appropriate service that such an individual be accepted on waivers of medical fitness standards. Such cases shall be considered by the Surgeon General before a final decision is made."

This is one more step in making available to the Armed Forces more of the men who had been classified as currently unavailable for military service for minor physical reasons.

A recent change in AR 601-221 made it possible for men with minor correctable physical defects to enlist in the Army as part of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's Project 100,000.

Men will now be accepted with no more than one of the following conditions: hemorrhoids; undescended testicle, unilateral; varicocele; hydrocele; hernia of the abdominal cavity; pilonidal cyst or sinus; obesity or underweight.

Enlistees reportedly can be no more than 15 percent overweight or 10 percent underweight to qualify.

The defect must be sufficiently correctable so that the enlistee will be capable of entering basic combat training within 6 weeks.

To be eligible for the program, enlistees must agree to the medical treatment.

Enlistees whose ailments fail to respond to the medical treatment will be discharged.

June Draft Call

The Department of Defense has announced a draft call of 19,800 for June.

This is the highest call for 1967, but considerably below most of 1966.

During the Civil War, conscription was started by the North, in 1863 after it became evident the volunteer system was far from adequate and that short-term enlistments were the cause of slowing down, or losing, campaign after campaign.



Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, President of the Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas Memorial Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.; Lt. Gen. Pat Maas, USMC, daughter of the late Gen. Maas, and Mr. James F. C. Hyde, President of the Blinded Veterans Association, confer on plans for building the memorial fund. The money is to assist in financing the rehabilitation activities of the Blinded Veterans Association and other organizations serving disabled persons.

By and For the People

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

On May 18, 1967, fifty years will have elapsed since the Act of 1917 became law. It was not the first time in America that Armed Forces had been recruited by the use of compulsion. More than 600 laws have been enacted in the colonies before we became a nation, which compelled service in the militia of the several colonies. As soon as the colonies became States, and as other States were formed and entered the Union, laws were enacted placing the obligations of service on every able-bodied male. Soon these laws substituted age as the means of providing limits of obligation.

Generally, the militia became divided into the active and the inactive, but the obligations to serve were required of both. The active militia has survived as the National Guard. It should be noted that although the militiamen were obligated by colonial and State laws, the Constitution of the United States provided power to the President to call the militia into the service of the United States for specific reasons.

1812 and 1861-65

The law of May 18, 1917, was not the first venture of the United States to place a military obligation upon the individual citizen directly. An unsuccessful attempt to pass a conscription law had failed during the War of 1812.

However, during the 1861-65 war, the general governments on both sides had passed laws obligating men to serve in the Armed Forces. The results were unsatisfactory in both instances.

The three principal causes of failure were: First, a lack of understanding by the average citizen of a military obligation to the general government rather than to his State. Secondly, the State and its governor were ignored in the operation of the compulsion by the use of personnel unknown to the citizens or the Governor. Lastly, the national government was a competitor with the governor of the State for manpower as the officer primarily responsible for the defense of the State.

(Continued on page 3)

Gen. Hershey Gives Views To Committee

Statement by the Director of Selective Service before the Senate Armed Services Committee, April 1967

Mr. Chairman, and Members of your Committee:

The Selective Service System is a service agency established to administer the law which the Congress enacts for the purpose of maintaining the strength of the Armed Forces. The Selective Service System has no independent mission as an agency of Government. The military services and those agencies of Government that have responsibilities for the development and execution of the Nation's overall manpower policy have vital interests in the kind of military manpower program which is provided by the Congress. Needless to say, our military manpower program vitally affects a host of non-Governmental groups and interests—and, directly, virtually every family in the Nation. Finally, the kind of military manpower program which the Congress authorizes is of concern to all of us as a Nation, for we are seeking first of all to insure our survival. The System we provide for insuring survival must be capable of responding promptly to rapidly fluctuating needs for men in the military forces. It must provide qualified manpower when and where they are needed. The System must preserve a strong civilian economy. It must foster the fullest utilization of our scarce skills, and it must not unnecessarily inhibit their development. Our military manpower program must distribute as widely and as impartially as possible the duty and right to serve in national defense.

Principles

These observations are simply a recital of the principles which have always guided the Congress in its consideration of military manpower procurement legislation. These principles, and others, are embodied in the present law. They are preserved in the proposed legislation, S. 1432, now before this Committee.

Military manpower procurement programs are most immediately the concern of the Department of Defense which is charged with the responsibility of insuring an adequate defense for the Nation. Previous witnesses from the Department of Defense have presented fully the need for extension of the induction authority under the Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended, and for other legislation

(Continued on page 4)

Comparison of Major Recommendations

[Page references following the various recommendations identify the location of the specific recommendation in the reports issued by the

SUBJECT MATTER	ITEM	*MARSHALL COMMISSION	**CLARK PANEL	***PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
A. Alternative to the draft. (Items 1 to 3)	1. Eliminate draft and establish an all-volunteer force.	Not feasible. Inflexibility would not provide rapid procurement in time of crisis. (p. 12)	Same and also emphasized moral objection to the concept of defense of Nation by mercenaries. (p. 18)	Same. Recommends extension of induction authority for 4 years to 1 July 1971. (p. 6)
	2. Universal military training.	Not an acceptable solution since basically "there is no military requirement for it." (p. 16)	Same. (p. 17)	No comment, but obviously in agreement.
	3. Alternative or equivalent national service.	Not a substitute for military service. (pp. 61-63)	Same. (p. 18)	No comment, but obviously in agreement.
	4. Undergraduate deferment.	<i>Majority</i> —Recommended terminating at end of sophomore year except for those now in college. Also ROTC students deferred. <i>Minority</i> —Recommended continued student deferments until completion of undergraduate degree with full exposure to induction thereafter. (pp. 7, 41-46)	Essentially same as <i>Minority</i> Marshall plan. Students in good standing deferred until receipt of undergraduate degree or age 24, whichever occurs earlier; both require students to waive subsequent deferment except for extreme hardship. (pp. 11-12)	Defers decision until congressional review and public debate have occurred. (p. 8)
	Officer Training Programs (ROTC, etc. plus physician procurement.	<i>Majority plan.</i> Students in ROTC deferred if committed to serve on active duty upon completion. Dropouts to serve as enlisted men. Use scholarship incentives to provide physicians. If physician requirement not met, draft from graduates passed over at 19 despite double exposure to draft.	No problem since deferments through undergraduate degree provided and graduate student deferment for physicians, dentists, etc. continued.	Defer the problem for study pending resolution of student deferment policy.
	5. Postgraduate deferment.	<i>Majority</i> —No deferments. Use scholarships to obtain physicians and dentists and continue to draft even if this results in double exposure or double service. <i>Minority</i> —Authorize deferments for physicians, dentists and others considered essential. (pp. 7, 41-46)	Provides deferments for those in professions or occupations identified as critical to national security needs. (p. 12(8))	Limited to medical-dental students. (p. 8) Adopts broad program of medical scholarships. (p. 5)
	6. Occupational and agricultural deferments.	Would eliminate entirely; however, existing apprentice training and occupational deferrees would continue such deferments until change in status. Upon termination of deferment "they would be entered into the selection pool." (pp. 46, 51)	Proposes National Manpower Resources Board under National Security Council to establish lists of essential and critical occupations. Would provide more uniform criteria for deferment. (pp. 12, 13)	Same as Marshall plan with final decision apparently linked to the action which may be taken by Congress on undergraduate student deferments. (pp. 8, 9)
	7. Hardship deferments.	Continued. "Must be judged realistically on their individual merits." (pp. 46, 52)	Continued. "As determined by local board." (p. 12)	No comment.
	8. Paternity deferments.	No comment.	No comment.	No comment.
	9. Reserve deferments.	Proposes to limit to men enlisting prior to receiving I-A classification (presumably age 18½). If strength of units cannot be maintained, then eligible registrants to be inducted into the Reserve to discharge their military obligation. (p. 54)	Continue Reserve deferments, but: a. Order some reservists to active duty to distribute more equitably the burden of Vietnam. b. Order obligated reservists not performing satisfactorily to active duty. c. Avoid involuntary assignment of personnel to drill with Reserve units (after completion on 2 years of active duty) by utilizing a Reserve reenlistment bonus. (pp. 15, 16) Provide the President with permanent authority to order Reserve Forces to active duty without declaring new national emergency. (p. 7)	Recommends that Reserve components, like the Active Forces, be maintained primarily by volunteers. Announces that DOD has adopted policy of— a. Accepting enlistments in order of application. b. Requiring acceptance of enlistments from 17- to 18½-year group before others may be enlisted. c. Ordering to active duty reservists not performing satisfactorily. d. Reserve deferments limited to those individuals "required to fill specific vacancies in Reserve components." Recommend enactment of stand-by authority to allow DOD to draft men into Reserve and National Guard units whenever the authorized strength cannot otherwise be maintained. (p. 11)
B. Deferment policy. (Items 4 to 10)	10. Conscientious objectors.	Continue present policy as enunciated by U.S. Supreme Court in the <i>Seeger</i> case (350 U.S. 163). (pp. 48-51)	Amend the law to overcome the broad interpretation of the <i>Seeger</i> case and provide local boards with a comprehensible criteria for recognizing bona fide conscientious objectors. Amend law to establish a 60-day time period for Department of Justice to report on conscientious objector appeals. (p. 23)	No comment.
	11. Order of call.	Youngest men first, beginning at age 19, of registrants classified I-A in lieu of present "oldest first" system. (pp. 6, 37)	Local boards will first "attempt to satisfy" monthly quotas by ordering for induction registrants classified I-A in 19- to 20-year-old age group. Recommends adoption of "modified young age class system." (p. 4)	"I will issue an Executive Order directing that in the future, as other measures I am proposing are put into effect, men be drafted beginning at age 19." (p. 7)
C. Induction priorities. (Items 11 to 12)				

for Changes in Draft Law and Procedures

National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, Civilian Advisory Panel in Military Manpower Procurement; and the President's Message

SUBJECT MATTER	ITEM	MARSHALL COMMISSION	CLARK PANEL	PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
C. Induction priorities. (Items 11 to 12) —Continued	12. Method of selecting from I-A pool.	Recommends national system of random selection; i.e., sequence of induction for all men to be determined on a nationwide basis without State/local quotas. (Would utilize a lottery technique such as a "computer" or a "fishbowl.") (p. 39)	Oppose "lottery" system in any form. (p. 20) Oppose abandonment of State/local quota system. (p. 18) Recommends continuation of use of "date of birth" in determining the order of call and selection from pool of eligibles. (p. 20)	"I am directing the Director of Selective Service, working in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, to develop a fair and impartial random (FAIR) system of selection to become fully operational before January 1, 1969. This system will determine the order of call for induction of qualified and available 19-year-olds and older men as their deferments expire." The President, therefore, presumably recommends adoption of a "lottery" but does not indicate whether it will operate on a national or local level. (p. 9)
D. Miscellaneous. (Items 13 to 16)	13. Organization of Selective Service System.	Consolidate 4,000 local boards into 300/500 area offices. Eliminate all 56 State headquarters and establish 8 regional offices. Establish separate citizen appeal boards at area and regional office level (would replace 95 State Appeal Boards). Use electronic data processing equipment. (pp. 31-33)	Preserve existing organization. However, recommends a "watch-dog" committee of the Armed Services Committees to achieve "optimum uniformity in the implementation of the law." (pp. 10-11) Recommend against centralized system using automatic data processing equipment. (p. 20)	Defer action on Marshall recommendation for study by joint task force (DOD, SSS, BOB). However, improve appeals procedures, board membership and information policies now. (pp. 10-11)
	14. Public information.	Allocate improved information program and use professional counselors in area offices. (pp. 6, 36)	Recommends Deputy Director of Selective Service for Public Affairs to inform public concerning Selective Service operations and investigate complaints against System. (pp. 14-15)	Supports Marshall recommendation. (p. 11)
	15. Lower standards for enlistment and induction.	Advocates expanded special education and training programs for volunteers who do not meet induction standards. (pp. 7, 57-59)	Recommends against any further reduction in standards of acceptance until experience developed as to impact of recently adopted lower standards on military services. (pp. 8-9)	Advises that the Department of Defense has "Project 100,000 under-way" which will enable volunteers to be trained to acceptable level for military purposes. (p. 5)
	16. Aliens.	Four proposals to liberalize application of Draft Law to aliens. (p. 55)	No comment.	Not mentioned.

Chart out of the office of Legislation, and Liaison, Natl. Hdqrs., Selective Service System.

*Report of the Natl. Advisory Commission on Selective Service.

*Civilian Advisory Panel on military Procurement.

**President Johnson's March 6 Message to Congress.

By and For the People

(Continued from page 1)

The significance of the law of May 18, 1917, was the wisdom which had brought the governors of the States into a responsible relationship with the Federal Government. The Selective Service in a State was the Governor's system. He was no longer a competitor but a participant in the national system of manpower procurement. The genius of the legislators of 1917 has been demonstrated by the successful operation of a Selective Service System in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the cold war in the years between World War II and Korea, and the low manpower needs period between Korea and Vietnam.

A review of the causes of failure in 1861-65 gives positive evidence of why the law of May 18, 1917, and similar laws which have succeeded it have been so universally successful.

Acceptance

First, the great majority of the citizens of the United States have come to accept the right of the Federal Government to impose an obligation on the individual citizen when it is necessary to provide for the survival of the Nation. This, in addition to the State's obligation,

and to accept the fact that the obligation of the United States had precedent over the State obligation.

Secondly, the operation of the law was placed in the hands of the local people, operating locally, under a Federal headquarters, identified completely with State and manned by people from the State, all under the governor of the State, acting as a Federal official.

Lastly, the governor and the State ceased to be a competitor with the Federal Government for military manpower and became a co-operative participant in the Federal procurement of military manpower.

Rights of the Group

The debate over the operation has all too frequently been from the viewpoint of an aggrieved individual generally totally ignoring any possible rights the group might have, be it the group, the community, the State, or the Nation. It has been too often forgotten by the noisy than an objective of democratic government has been the greatest good to the greatest number.

I have complete confidence that if one could talk to each of the citizens of the United States, includ-

Executives Listed

In close cooperation with agency advisors, the Civil Service Commission is moving ahead rapidly with the development of the executive inventory, a key feature of the new Executive Assignment System for upper-level positions.

The inventory will include about 25,000 Federal executives at grades GS-15 through GS-18 in the classified service and at equivalent levels under other pay plans.

ing those who work at their job, obey their laws, accept their obligations, and support their government, he would find that the consensus of their opinions on the operation of the Selective Service System, whether for the last year and a half, or the last 27 years, or to include 1917-18, would sound about like this:

The Selective Service System has provided by induction and by supporting recruiting all the men required by the Armed Forces.

This procurement of military manpower has not adversely affected the Nation's economy.

The scientific, professional, technological, and skilled manpower has been permitted to be utilized for the national health, safety, and interest, and positive steps have been continuously taken by the Selective Service System to develop, educate, and train manpower in these categories.

100 Percenters

Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. Savings Bond purchase program as of February 28, 1967, listed in order of percent of gross payroll invested:

Guam	New Mexico
Puerto Rico	South Dakota
Idaho	Nevada
Vermont	Georgia
Oklahoma	Virginia
Utah	New Hampshire
Mississippi	Maryland
Wisconsin	Montana
Alabama	Texas
Kentucky	Hawaii
Nebraska	Indiana
Wyoming	Arizona
Washington	New York
North Dakota	National
West Virginia	Headquarters
Virgin Islands	Michigan
Delaware	Florida
North Carolina	Connecticut
Rhode Island	Alaska

II-S?

How about this request for a postponement of Armed Forces physical examination:

"I have two semester examine on the date of my phical examination and I which a later date for my arrival."

The County Board comments: "In the upper half of his class in college, no doubt!"

—Selective Service Greetings
Oklahoma State Headquarters

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Gen. Hershey Gives Views

(Continued from page 1)

proposed in S. 1432. Nothing I could add would help convince this Committee of the desirability of enacting into law this bill, which I fully support.

Wide Public Interest

In the opening paragraphs of this statement, I dwell on what all of us would agree is the obvious. However, on this occasion as on not more than two other occasions in our recent history, the Nation's military manpower programs are being considered by the Congress against a background of wide and intense public interest and discussion. I have viewed this interest and this discussion with great satisfaction. There have been innumerable, thoughtful and soundly motivated suggestions. There have been three searching and detailed studies. All of these contributions, I am confident, will be as helpful to this Committee and the Congress as they have been, I am sure, to the President and the Secretary of Defense, and certainly to me.

In 1940, and again in 1951, we had nationwide and penetrating discussions and study of the problem of how we should maintain the necessary Armed Forces needed then. That widespread public and official concern over the kind of a program we should have was of great value to those of us charged with the administration of the law as it was to the Congress then engaged in formulating into law the governing principles, philosophies, guidelines and limitations.

Accomplishments

It is particularly appropriate, in view of the wide public interest in selective service, to review briefly what the System has accomplished recently under a law little different from that enacted by the Congress in 1951.

Since this Committee last considered the extension of the induction authority, the System has again faced the need to rapidly change the pace of its operations. The transition, from a time of minimum operations in the early months of 1965, to sharply increased activity beginning in the latter part of that year, did much to stimulate the public interest and discussion which have been reflected here in testimony of the past few days. That transition provided another proof of the wisdom of the flexibility which the Congress has always provided in creating the System.

In the last quarter of calendar year 1965, with the buildup of the Armed Forces ordered by the President well underway, the Selective Service System provided more than 104,486 men to the armed services

by induction. In contrast, inductions during the first quarter of that year were 17,678.

During calendar year 1966, more than 382,000 men were inducted through Selective Service, compared with 112,000 in calendar year 1964.

In the period from the beginning of the buildup through calendar year 1966, not only the Army, but the Navy and the Marine Corps placed calls for men with Selective Service, the first time since World War II that three armed services turned to the System for manpower simultaneously.

The number inducted is only part of the contribution by the local boards to the strength of the Armed Forces. Recruiting provided hundreds of thousands of others to the active and reserve forces, most motivated by the prospect of induction.

Of those enlisting during calendar year 1966, for example, more than 351,000 were men who enlisted after they had been examined and found qualified for service through local board processing. Many of them enlisted in the regular forces after they received induction orders. In view of the President's announced intention in July 1965, to emphasize recruiting, I have followed a policy during 1966 of cancelling induction orders to permit the enlistment of men into the regular forces. Even with the requirement that enlistment into the Reserves and National Guard must be accomplished before receipt of induction orders, those components have had no difficulty in maintaining their strengths.

Local Boards Dedicated

The local boards of the System responded with the dedication we have come to expect to this sudden and heavy increase in their workload.

The drain on the available manpower pool in the early months of the buildup period raised the prospect of a demand which could not be met by those 19-26 under existing deferment policies. In response, the System again made available a nationwide test to students, and undertook to make available to local boards the class standing of students to help the boards determine questions of student deferment. These advisory criteria had not been considered by local boards since 1963. The boards, themselves, quite naturally looked more closely at other deferments, for it was clear that if calls remained high, more men must be available for service.

During the first 12 months of the Southeast Asia buildup, the Armed Services requested a proportionate increase in the numbers of physicians, dentists, and allied specialists. Those calls were for 3,242 physicians, 350 dentists, and 100 veterinarians. During those 12 months, the Secretary of Defense, for the first time, placed calls with

the Selective Service System for optometrists and male nurses. These requisitions were met with the exception of the call for male nurses. Too few liable male nurses were available and qualified to provide the 900 such specialists the Secretary asked for.

At the present time, the System is in the process of meeting a requisition for an additional 2,200 physicians, including 100 osteopaths, the first call for this profession.

Despite the more restrictive deferment policies necessitated by these sharply increased induction calls, we have had no evidence that any essential industrial or agricultural activity has been hampered.

Student Deferments

Even with the steps taken and proposed to restrict student deferment, we have had no evidence nor even warnings that we would endanger the production of trained manpower in highly specialized skills to which deferment policies have contributed so much. In my opinion, this condition reflects a faith in the soundness of the law the Congress has provided, particularly the admonitions of the Congress in section 1 of the law, that a sound civilian economy must be maintained, and the fullest utilization of our critical manpower resources must be fostered.

I have every confidence that the Congress will evaluate all the sug-

gestions and proposals developed over recent months and will provide the Nation, as it has since 1940 with a military manpower procurement program which is administratively practicable, which retain the flexibility necessary to meet changing requirements, which recognize the need for a strong civilian economy, and which will permit the widest and fairest possible sharing of the primary right and duty of citizenship, service in national defense.

Waves Increased

The Chief of Naval Personnel Vice Adm. B. J. Semmes, Jr., USN has approved a 20-percent increase in the number of WAVES to 600 officers and 6,000 enlisted women.

This increase from the previous authorization of 500 officers and 5,000 enlisted women will permit assignment of male officers to the more critical operational areas. More enlisted WAVES are needed primarily to meet expanding medical assignments and logistic support assignments such as aviator support, supply and disbursing.

This action follows closely the President's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service Report which recommended that opportunities be made available for more women to serve in the Armed Forces.

Classification Picture March 31, 1967

Class	Number
Total.....	33,788,688
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,173,761
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	183,716
Not examined.....	235,874
Induction or examination postponed.....	6,115
Ordered for induction or examination.....	57,075
Pending reclassification.....	95,467
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	32,068
Delinquents.....	13,734
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	44,231
Not examined.....	12,838
Induction or examination postponed.....	486
Ordered for induction or examination.....	1,632
Pending reclassification.....	4,807
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	1,547
Delinquents.....	586
26 years and older with liability extended.....	63,633
Under 19 years of age.....	419,952
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,431,713
I-C (Inducted).....	593,538
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	2,094,568
I-O Not examined.....	4,840
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,436
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,212
I-W (At work).....	6,163
I-W (Released).....	6,022
I-D Members of a reserve component.....	1,038,181
I-S Statutory (College).....	54,687
I-S Statutory (High School).....	528,701
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	237,353
II-A Apprentice.....	30,028
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	22,307
II-S Student deferment.....	1,727,571
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,800,700
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,546,151
IV-B Officials.....	69
IV-C Aliens.....	14,224
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	101,332
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,482,476
V-A Over age liability.....	14,889,655

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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Volume XVII

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 1967

Number 6

Uncertainty of the Future

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

Uncertainty about the future has increased for the Selective Service System during the last several months.

It is nearly 2 years ago that the President of the United States notified the Nation that the draft calls would be doubled, and that recruiting would be intensified. This created a problem of acceleration for the Selective Service System. It responded, and its organization, and its regulations were flexible enough to insure that what it was called upon to do was done.

The Nation has been engaged in a war that has been treated differently than our former wars by a minority of our citizens. There are those who believe that the efforts of the dissenters have been aided and abetted by outside influences emanating from the countries of the world with which we are engaged in dispute. To what extent good patriotic people of the United States have been led to assist our enemies by their demonstrations which left an impression of disunity, history alone will be able to say.

There have been studies of the Selective Service System by the Department of Defense, by the Marshall Commission, by General Clark's Panel of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, and by hearings, both before the Armed Services Committee of the House and of the Senate.

As this is written the Senate has completed and passed an extension of the Selective Service Act. The House of Representatives has held its hearings and is now engaged in writing a bill, which it will pass. Eventually there will be a conference between the two Houses and from this conference will come the law under which the Selective Service System will operate.

The President of the United States, in his message to Congress, made some recommendations, particularly as to the graduate student.

It should, however, be understood by all in the Selective Service System that no matter how uncertain the future may be, that until the law is changed or the regulations are changed, the Selective Service System will continue to operate as it has been operating.

It is most necessary that no efforts are made to anticipate what the law will be or what the regulations under the law will be until the law is passed or the regulations are written.

For example, the President has said that there will be very severe restrictions on the graduate student deferment, but until this executive order is issued, as it may well be before this is printed, we do not know when it will be effective, nor do we know whether it will affect individuals who are presently deferred in graduate schools.

This example applies to a wide range of activities and the classification process must not be changed nor changes anticipated until they are published. There will be ample time to convert to whatever new regulations or new laws are passed, when they become known.

There are some indications that measures are being taken to reclassify registrants based on information published in the press or heard on the radio or television. These are not methods by which laws and regulations are promulgated. Until a law is passed or until regulations are issued, we must continue to operate under the law as it is and under the regulations as they are.

July Induction Call

The Department of Defense has issued the July draft call for the induction of 19,900 men. All will be inducted into the Army.



SAFETY AWARD WINNERS—General Hershey and the nine State Selective Service Directors who were recipients of awards won in the System's Safety Award Program. From left to right:

Front row: Mr. Nelson M. Bortz, Chairman, Federal Safety Council; Col. Jack P. Brubaker, Wyoming; Col. Willard A. Hawkins, Arkansas; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director.

Back row: Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Col. Dermont E. Herremann, South Dakota; Col. James F. Ulmer, North Dakota; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Capt. Charles L. Kessler, Virginia; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin.

Appeal Time Extended by The President

The President on May 3 signed an Executive Order extending from 10 to 30 days the time during which a draft registrant may appeal from his classification. The order was announced by the President at a meeting of State Directors of Selective Service.

"In my Selective Service Message to Congress, I stated we would examine the System's appeals procedures to insure that the rights of the individual are fully protected," the President said. "This order is one of the results of that examination."

Under the revised Selective Service regulations, a registrant, after being notified of his classification, will have 30 days during which to request a personal appearance before his local board or give notice of appeal to the State appeal board. The order also extends from 10 to 30 days the time during which an appeal may be taken from classification by the State appeal board to the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

The amendment will eliminate situations in which notice of classification is not received in time to permit appeal. It is designed to give each registrant adequate opportunity to take advantage of procedural rights.

House Group Hears Views Of Director

Statement of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, May 10, 1967.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

I am pleased to return before your committee as you resume hearings into the administration and operation of the Selective Service System in recess since last June.

During the first stage of these hearings, last June, the Department of Defense presented to you a report on the study of military manpower procurement which had been ordered by the President in April of 1964. Since that time, you have had, in addition, the benefit of the study by the Commission headed by Mr. Burke Marshall; the report of the Civilian Panel appointed by this committee under Gen. Mark Clark; and the President's preliminary recommendations, based on those studies. I mention these studies because there have been frequent references recently to three studies of our military manpower procurement policies. I believe that this count should be raised to four for I consider the hearings conducted by this committee last June to have constituted a probing and valuable study in themselves.

I reviewed at some length last June our recent operations. Since that time induction calls have been reduced substantially during the first 6 months of this calendar year.

The changes in the pace of our operations since last June bring me to my first recommendation in these hearings when legislative changes are being considered. That recommendation is that the flexibility which has distinguished the Universal Military Training and Service Act be preserved. Our needs for manpower in the Armed Forces are wholly unpredictable and our needs for trained manpower in the civilian economy are certainly in part so.

My second recommendation is that this committee recommend to Congress enactment of the legislative proposals submitted by the President.

On this point, however, I feel that there is nothing that I could add to the testimony of Secretary Morris in support of those proposals.

The recent studies of military manpower procurement policies—and I have in mind four recent stud-

(Continued on Page 4)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Classification Picture April 30, 1967

Class	Number
Total.....	33,952,616
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,183,559
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	162,798
Not examined.....	254,507
Induction or examination postponed.....	6,534
Ordered for induction or examination.....	85,738
Pending reclassification.....	89,717
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	30,053
Delinquents.....	13,409
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	42,617
Not examined.....	13,063
Induction or examination postponed.....	434
Ordered for induction or examination.....	1,376
Pending reclassification.....	4,427
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	1,392
Delinquents.....	683
26 years and older with liability extended.....	65,961
Under 19 years of age.....	410,850
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,424,341
I-C (Inducted).....	591,182
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	2,105,787
I-O Not examined.....	5,048
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,394
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,155
I-W (At work).....	6,316
I-W (Released).....	6,124
I-D Members of a reserve component.....	1,027,814
I-S Statutory (College).....	57,628
I-S Statutory (High School).....	597,465
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	235,441
II-A Apprentice.....	29,805
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	22,426
II-S Student deferment.....	1,725,551
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,818,255
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,543,389
IV-B Officials.....	69
IV-C Aliens.....	14,342
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	101,136
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,469,379
V-A Overage liability.....	14,983,010

President Johnson 9,501 Reservists Names Osteopathic Inducted by System To Advisor Group

President Johnson recently appointed Dale Dodson, D.O., to serve as an osteopathic member of the National Advisory Committee to the Selective Service System.

Dr. Dodson graduated in 1951 from the College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in Des Moines, Iowa. He has practiced in Northfield, Minn., since that time. He is a visiting lecturer in three of the country's osteopathic colleges; Chairman of the Committee on Colleges of the American Osteopathic Association; Vice Chairman of the Bureau of Professional Education; a member of the National Advisory Council for Education in the Health Professions under the Division of Health Manpower of the USPHS; on the State Board of Medical Examiners and is a member of the staff of Northfield City Hospital.

Dr. Dodson is married and has four children.

By March 31, 1967, Selective Service Local Boards had delivered 9,501 unsatisfactory reservists to the Armed Forces for induction. The action was taken under authority of Part 1631.8 of the regulations which provide for the induction of ready reservists who fail to serve satisfactorily in their reserve capacity. The number of inductees by their respective services are as follows:

Service	June 1966- March 1967
Army.....	8,267
National Guard.....	7,355
Army Reserve.....	912
Navy, Naval Reserve.....	39
Air Force.....	443
Air National Guard.....	436
Air Force Reserve.....	7
Marine Corps Reserve.....	692
Coast Guard Reserve.....	60

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 8, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 304, Subject: "Amendments of the Selective Service Regulations," concerning Executive Order No. 11350, signed May 3, 1967, extending to 30 days the period within which a registrant may request a personal appearance or, along with others eligible to do so, give notice of appeal; providing appeal boards the authority to classify a registrant in Class I-A-O without first referring his case to the Department of Justice for inquiry, hearing, and recommendation, providing the appeal board is convinced of the registrant's sincerity in his claim by the evidence contained in his file; and changing the distribution of Report of Medical Examination (Standard Form 88).

May 10, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 305, Subject: "Amendments to Part 1690 of the Selective Service Regulations," concerning the extension of 30 days appeal rights to the Standby Reserve.

100 Percenters

Selective Service Headquarters having 100-percent participation in the U.S. Savings bond purchase program as of April 27, 1967:

1. Guam.....	100.00
2. Puerto Rico.....	100.00
3. Idaho.....	100.00
4. Vermont.....	100.00
5. Oklahoma.....	100.00
6. Utah.....	100.00
7. Wisconsin.....	100.00
8. Mississippi.....	100.00
9. Alabama.....	100.00
10. North Dakota.....	100.00
11. Kentucky.....	100.00
12. Nebraska.....	100.00
13. West Virginia.....	100.00
14. Washington.....	100.00
15. Wyoming.....	100.00
16. Delaware.....	100.00
17. Virgin Islands.....	100.00
18. North Carolina.....	100.00
19. New Mexico.....	100.00
20. South Dakota.....	100.00
21. Rhode Island.....	100.00
22. Georgia.....	100.00
23. Nevada.....	100.00
24. New Hampshire.....	100.00
25. Virginia.....	100.00
26. Montana.....	100.00
27. Texas.....	100.00
28. Hawaii.....	100.00
29. Arizona.....	100.00
30. New York.....	100.00
31. Michigan.....	100.00
32. Indiana.....	100.00
33. National Hdqs.....	100.00
34. Florida.....	100.00
35. Connecticut.....	100.00
36. Alaska.....	100.00

Selective Service May Have Records To Get Age Benefits

A birth certificate or other proof of age is needed to qualify for State and Federal social security payments and medicare benefits.

But many people do not have birth certificates. State bureaus of vital statistics were not established until well after the turn of the century in many States. Citizens born abroad frequently find it difficult to prove their birth date.

Therefore the law provides that a birth certificate is not required if some other proof of age can be found.

This makes Selective Service records of great importance to many men who have, at one time or another, registered for the draft.

These old records, some dating back to World War I, may be used to obtain a delayed birth certificate when applying for social security payments or medicare.

The Selective Service System prepared Registration Cards on 55 million men born on or after April 28, 1877, and on or before March 31, 1929, under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. These men are now aged 38 to 90.

These Registration Cards are still in existence. A man, needing proof of his age, may obtain, without charge, a copy of his Registration Card by writing to the State Director of Selective Service for the State in which he was registered in World War II.

The State Director of Selective Service is usually located in the State capital. His exact address may be determined from any Selective Service Local Board.

Selective Service also prepared Registration Cards in World War I for about 24 million men born on or after September 12, 1873, and on or before September 12, 1900 (those now between 67 and 94 years of age).

These records are in the custody of the General Services Administration at the Federal Records Center, 1557 St. Joseph Street, East Point, Ga. 30044. A fee is charged for searching these records.

The Census Bureau has established an Age Research Bureau at Pittsburg, Kans., to search census records for proof of birth.

For a fee of \$4.00, the Age Research Bureau will search census records and provide a form which can be used in lieu of an official birth certificate for medicare, social security, and pensions.

Registration Cards for men registered under the current Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, are not available to the general public.

Washington reported from Morristown, N.J., on March 4, 1777, that he had but 1,000 Regulars, and 2,000 militia whose engagement expired that same month, to face over 20,000 British in and around New York.

Nine States Given Awards For Safety

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, recently honored nine State Selective Service Directors by presenting them with awards won in the System's Safety Program. The awards were made during the annual State Directors Conference held May 1-5 in Washington.

First place National Safety Award in Division "A" was accepted by Col. Jack P. Brubaker, State Director for Wyoming. In Division "B," Col. Willard A. Hawkins, State Director for Arkansas, took the award; and in Division "C," first place went to Oklahoma. State Director Col. Herbert T. Hope accepted for that State.

States awarded certificates of honorable mention as runners-up were: Division "A," South Dakota and Maine; Division "B," Colorado and North Dakota; Division "C," Wisconsin and Virginia.

Three first-place awards and six honorable mention certificates are presented annually to States having outstanding accident prevention programs for their Selective Service employees. Winning States are judged on the basis of percentage involvement in accidental injury frequency rate, percentage improvement in average days charged per disabling injury, and their development of a full and comprehensive safety program.

Division "A" States competing were those with less than 80 compensated military and civilian personnel. Division "B" States were those with 80 to 200 employees in the System, and Division "C" comprised those States with over 200 employees.

The Safety Award Program of the Selective Service System is part of President Johnson's "Mission SAFETY-70" program which was introduced in 1965 to reduce accidents among Federal employees some 30 percent by 1970. The System began participation in the program in April 1966, and made its first awards on May 4, 1967.

States reporting no accidents among their Selective Service employees during 1966 were: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Canal Zone, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Guam, Hawaii, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virgin Islands, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Thousands in Military Earn College Degrees

In fiscal year 1966, about 4,500 individuals in the Armed Forces earned bachelor or advanced degrees as a result of full-time on-duty attendance. Another 3,100 earned degrees by attending classes during their off-duty time.

Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

Florida—Marine Corps: Reba K. Duncan, Local Board No. 17; Florence H. Hutson, Local Board No. 17; Mozelle W. Copelan, Local Board No. 17; Bonnie B. Reynolds, Local Board No. 29; Frances A. Spratt, Local Board No. 35; Ardis E. Olsen, Local Board No. 102; Henrietta E. Briggs, Local No. 103.

Idaho—Marine Corps: Mr. Frances A. Rucker, Local Board No. 34.

Iowa—Marine Corps, Army and Air Force: Mary M. Dorszynski, Local Board No. 13-79.

Maine—Army: Mrs. Geraldine M. Frawley, Secretary to Maine State Director of Selective Service.

Mass.—Air Force: Miss Geraldine Gould, and Mrs. Corinne Rosen, Local Board No. 132.

Ohio—Marine Corps: Miss Reba F. Breckler, Local Board No. 34, and Mrs. Janet Johnston, Local Board No. 125.

North Carolina—Navy: Mrs. Margaret C. Yates, North Carolina State Headquarters; Army: Mrs. Grace T. Kale, Local Board No. 56.

Virginia—Navy: Mrs. Page Hartley, Virginia Beach Local Board.

West Virginia—Navy: Mrs. Helen L. Townsend, local Board No. 45, and Mr. Harold E. Brown, West Virginia State Headquarters.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who have recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Imogene Thorpe, Local Board No. 165, Madison County, Ill.; Mrs. Virginia Weaver, Field Supervisor, Indiana State Headquarters; Mrs. Lenora Karstensen, Local Board No. 13-2, Adam County, Corning, Iowa; Comdr. F. J. Evans, United States Coast Guard, Lansing, Mich. Selective Service Unit; Comdr. James W. Bolding, Jr., Norfolk, Va. Selective Service Unit; Maj. A. H. Walker, MDD No. 7, Casper Wyo.; Mrs. Hazel Hurst, Local Board No. 69, Minn.; Miss Mattie Rogge, Local Board No. 85, Minn.; Mrs. Reta Youngblood, Local Board No. 235, Miss.; CWO, Irving B. Selmer, Selective Service Section, Wyoming National Guard; James L. Boyle, Chairman, Maine Appeal Board; Orin Nowlin, Chairman, Local Board No. 34, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth McCann, Local Board No. 8, N.H.; Col. Neil R. Smart, Commanding Officer, Alabama National Guard Section.

The Incentive Awards Program

The Director has recently approved the following awards in recognition of employee contributions as prescribed under Administrative Bulletin 2.80:

Award For Special Acts or Services

Miss C. Grace Williams, Clerk, Local Board No. 76, Indiana, Pa., was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Merit in recognition of her courage and action taken to protect vital Selective Service records during an emergency when a fire occurred on Saturday, January 28, 1967, in the building housing the local board.

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award

In recognition of the adoption of a suggestion relating to the Standby Reserve Locator Card, Mrs. Geraldine M. Frawley, Administrative Clerk, Maine State Headquarters, was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award.

Mrs. Doris J. Irish, Clerk Typist, Pennsylvania State Headquarters, was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award in recognition of the adoption of a proposal to redesign the Form 92-A.

A cash award and a Certificate of Award were granted to Mrs. Ruth G. Key, Local Board Auditor, Tennessee State Headquarters, for the adoption of a contribution relating to the SSS Form 3.

Miss Patricia P. Quamme, Assistant Clerk, Local Board No. 14, Madison, Wis., was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award in recognition of the adoption of a suggestion to design a poster for each local board which would reflect the type of information required during registration.

A Certificate of Award was granted for a group suggestion which recommended a revision in the Form 84-A. This award was forwarded for display in Local Board No. 11, Cheyenne, Wyo. Local Board Clerks who participated in earning this recognition were Mrs. Helen Bates, Mrs. Ruth Duncan, and Mrs. Hazel Merrick.

Mrs. Ella Blount, Local Board Clerk, Cleveland, Ohio, was granted a Certificate of Award in recognition of focusing attention where corrective action was needed, with respect to the SSS Form 50 and Section 1655.6 (b) (4) of the regulations.

Mr. Donald J. Craig, Clerk-Coordinator, Louisville, Ky., was awarded a Certificate of Award in recognition of a suggestion which proposed a revision in the Form 127.

(Continued on page 4)

The Director Cancels Test Set for Fall

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, The Director of Selective Service, announced he has canceled plans for conducting a Selective Service College Qualification Test this fall for high school seniors and college students.

The Director stated this decision was based upon the uncertainty of future college student deferments. Recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, headed by Mr. Burke Marshall, and the Civilian Advisory Panel on Military Manpower Procurement, headed by Gen. Mark Clark, are being considered along with testimony of interested citizens. Until the matter is resolved, the Director said, it has been deemed advisable to defer plans for additional tests.

High school seniors and other students who had planned to take the test this fall, and who may be concerned over the effects the action might have on their classification status, are reminded the tests have never been mandatory. Current provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provide that a student deferment shall not be based solely upon the results of any test. Other criteria are also considered, including a student's class standing as reported by college officials to local draft boards, and a decision as to whether his activity in study is full time, satisfactory, and necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

The College Qualification Tests were recommended by a panel of the Nation's top educational experts merely to provide additional advisory criteria to be used by local and appeal boards in their determination of student deferments.

Appeal Board Member Given Recognition

Judge Henry J. Gwiazda, Chairman of the National Selective Service Appeal Board, was recently given the "Man of the Year" award by the New Britain (Conn.) Press Club.

The award—the 1967 version—was made to Judge Gwiazda in recognition of his outstanding career and accomplishments.

His public service includes two terms as mayor of New Britain, Conn. Additionally, he is currently serving his fourth term as Probate Judge of the Berlin District, and important duties with the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

Judge Gwiazda was born in New Britain and is a veteran of World War II. He received his law degree from the University of Connecticut, and is recognized throughout the State as one of the more prominent Polish-American leaders.



PICTURED ABOVE ARE STATE DIRECTORS AND OTHER STATE PERSONNEL who attended the 1967 State Directors Conference, Washington, D.C., May 1-5, 1967. Left to right:

Row 1: Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; Col. Robert K. Custer, Indiana; Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant Director; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; Brig. Gen. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Mr. Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Oregon; Brig. Gen. Harold C. Wall, Florida.

Row 2: Col. Clifford E. Hall, Delaware; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas; Col. James L. Davis, Mississippi; Mr. Arnold L. Malone, Tennessee; Mr. William H. McCachren, North Carolina; Lt. Col. Henry S. Kelly, Chief Field Section, Rhode Island; Col. Jack W. Blair, Deputy State Director, West Virginia; Col. Donald H. Collins, South Carolina; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Lt. Cmdr. John H. Hammack, Illinois; Col. Taylor L. Davison, Kentucky; Maj. Gen. Erbon W. Wise, Louisiana; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, Deputy Director, Louisiana; Capt. Charles L. Kessler, Virginia.

Row 3: Lt. Col. D. M. Wilson, Deputy Director, Missouri; Col. Robert P. Knight, Minnesota; Lt. Col. John W. Brokaw, Deputy Director, New York State; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Col. Jack P. Brubaker, Wyoming; Mr. Hugh J. Caldwell, Jr., Alabama; Col. Fred A. Campora, Deputy Director, New Mexico; Col. Harry O. Smith, Georgia; Col. Luis Torres-Massa, Puerto Rico; Col. Joseph T. Avella, New Jersey; Mr. H. I. Perante, Canal Zone; Brig. Gen. Norman L. Erb, Arizona; Mr. Oscar N. Grandmaison, New Hampshire; Col. Henry C. Oyasato, Hawaii.

Row 4: Col. Daniel W. Mahoney, Alaska; Col. Heber L. Minton, Ohio; Mr. John C. Carr, Jr., Massachusetts; Col. William J. Burke, Vermont; Lt. Col. Thomas L. Jensen, Manpower and Legal Officer, California; Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; Col. James Leslie Hays III, Maryland; Maj. Gen. George B. Bennett, Idaho; Col. Willard A. Hawkins, Arkansas; Col. Dermont E. Herreman, Chief, Manpower Section, South Dakota; Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Col. John Thomas Martin, District of Columbia; Mr. Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam; Col. Addison A. Millard, Nevada; Maj. Gen. Richard C. Kendall, Montana.

Director Speaks To House Group

(Continued from Page 1)

ies—have called attention to matters some of which ordinarily would not involve legislation, but all of which deserve the most serious scrutiny of this committee and the Congress. I know you are aware of the matters to which I refer and my listing of them here will be a reiteration of information you already have.

There are underway a number of activities and studies largely as a result of these four studies, including this committee's review of last June.

First, we are engaged in Selective Service in developing an improved program of training for our own people and of making more easily available to registrants and the general public, information concerning Selective Service. We intend to continue to press this effort to the extent that funds and personnel available to us permit, to leave no basis for any claim that any aspect of our operation is in any sense a secret, let alone the "best kept secret in America today." We have had difficulty getting people to use information now available to them. However, we have a different climate of curiosity and interest today.

The Human Interest Stories of SSS People

(Continued from Page 3)

In the interest of uniformity of record content, Mrs. Opal B. Crawford, Appeal Board Clerk, Tyler, Tex., was granted a Certificate of Award in recognition of the adoption of a proposal to revise the SSS Form 88.

Mr. John W. Harger, Clerk, Local Board No. 78, Bartlesville, Okla., was awarded a Certificate of Award for an approved suggestion which related to the SSS Form 110.

A Certificate of Award was granted to Mrs. Maxene P. Lee, Local Board Clerk, Rigby, Idaho, in recognition of a suggestion which related to the classification of II-A (apprentice).

In recognition of an adopted suggestions directed toward good public relations, Mrs. Freda M. Vickroy, Communications Specialist, Communications and Records Division, National Headquarters, was granted a Certificate of Award.

In recognition of the adoption of two suggestions which proposed a revision in the Forms 2 and 110, Miss Eunice Schwarze, Clerk, Wisconsin State Headquarters, was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award.

Second, with respect to student deferment policies around which much recent concern is centered, there is in the process of consideration an Executive Order which would restrict graduate student deferments to fields of study related to the health services.

Third, the President is still considering whether and to what extent undergraduate student deferment policies should be altered. He has before him the majority and minority views of the Marshall Commission, the recommendation of General Clark's Advisory Panel, and the hearings of this committee of last June. The President is vitally

interested in further discussion of this question by the public generally and particularly by the Congress. These hearings are contributing greatly to the discussion which eventually will aid the President in his decision.

On this question, I have determined and so announced that the Selective Service College Qualification Test again has been suspended. Since the tests were resumed in May of last year, nearly a million students have taken the examination and the scores they made have become a part of the local board record. However, with the entire question of student deferment in

an open state, I have determined not to offer the tests in the coming fall.

Fourth, as Secretary Morris has informed you, the Director of Selective Service, with the cooperation of the Secretary of Defense, has under study a fair and impartial random selection system which we have been directed to develop for institution prior to January 1, 1969.

Fifth, the Selective Service System with the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, is engaged in a study of the organization of the Selective Service System, now provided for in some detail in law, with a view to determining whether some other system, or some improvements in the present system, would better serve the objectives of military manpower procurement.

Finally, we are prepared in Selective Service to institute a system of selection which will call first a younger age group whenever it is determined that the time is proper for such change.

With this rather sketchy outline of our recent operations and of some of our present problems, I would like to express again my appreciation for your invitation to appear. I will try to answer to the best of my ability whatever questions you may have on these or any other matters.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

Volume XVII

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1967

Number 7

AUG 17 1967

More Negroes Passed Tests Report Shows

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

In a new report recently released by the Army Surgeon General's Office entitled "Health of the Army," the number of Negro youths found acceptable for the draft rose sharply in 1966 as compared to 1965.

With draft calls increasing and qualification standards lower, 42.5 percent of the Negroes given preinduction examinations were found acceptable in contrast to 29.2 percent 2 years ago.

The proportion of whites passing preinduction tests rose moderately from 60.3 percent in 1965 to 64.8 percent in 1966.

During the 1966 period, 172,971 Negroes were examined and of this number 73,488 were found acceptable for the military service. Among the non-Negro group, 1,436,415 took the Armed Forces examinations and 930,699 were approved for military service.

The big difference in both years were in the educational field, with 27.1 percent of the Negroes failing to pass mental tests in 1966, and another 12.1 percent classified as "of limited trainability."

The ratio of whites in these two categories were 4.5 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively.

In 1965, however, 35.3 percent of the Negroes failed mental tests and 18.7 percent were considered to be of limited trainability.

Board Can Furnish Medical Reports Required to Enlist

A Selective Service registrant, who has been found qualified for military service at an Armed Forces examining station, and who desires to enlist in the Regular service or Reserves, may now write to his local board and ask them to furnish the military with copies of his Report of Medical Examination, Report of Medical History, and Armed Forces Security Questionnaire.

Upon receipt of this written request, the local board will furnish the originals of the forms, including X-rays.

This procedure will eliminate, in many cases, the expense of a second examination.

If the registrant does not enlist, and the forms are not returned, the local board may deliver him for induction with only the remaining copy of the Report of Medical Examination.



SERVING THE SYSTEM SINCE 1940.—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey is shown with Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, State Director of Nebraska, the only living State Director who has served the Selective Service System continuously since 1940.

An Informed Public

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Military Selective Service Act of 1967 has emerged. It has followed a rather long period of discussion in Congress, in the press, on television, and on radio, and in educational and religious fields.

The law which has emerged has been changed in some particulars from the former Act. It can be said that the changes are far from revolutionary. The Act has been extended for the usual period of 4 years. There was little opposition to this part of it. The procurement of men for the Armed Forces has been left ultimately in the hands of the Selective Service System without any additional confidence being placed in the providing of a completely volunteer system.

The faith of the Congress in the present organizational pattern of the Selective Service System, including the local boards as now constituted, has been reiterated in a positive manner.

Student deferment, especially undergraduate, has been continued and it is more liberal. In the graduate field, indications are that those in graduate school or entering this autumn will be deferred for the coming year.

Uniformity and equity have been recognized as desirable results in the operation of any selective service system. However, there is a keen realization in Congress that much discussion of uniformity and equity is based on assumptions of similarity of registrants which does not exist. There is a realization that definitions of uniformity and equity are not easily attained and that there are practical limits that cannot

not be passed if a Selective Service System is to succeed in inducting the needed men for the Armed Forces. There will always be conflict so long as each registrant shall be classified on the basis of his individual situation, and yet that there shall be uniformity in the treatment of individual registrants who are not uniform.

There was concern in Congress that there was a chance of permitting work of national importance by registrants not qualifying as opposed to war in any form because of religious training and belief. Congress indicated it favored narrowing rather than widening the definition of a conscientious objector. It also favored more certain and expeditious punishment for violators.

The Congress, at numerous times

(Continued on page 2)

President Signs New Draft Act June 30, 1967

A press briefing was held by Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and the Honorable Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), at National Headquarters of the System immediately following President Johnson's signing of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and an Executive Order implementing the regulations.

Following are some of the major changes in the selective service law:

The President recently signed an Executive Order to implement the new Military Selective Service Act of 1967. The Order includes provisions under which younger registrants as an age group may be called ahead of older men at such time as the future needs of the armed forces require. Additionally, undergraduate student deferments have been liberalized.

The provisions which permit the call of younger registrants as a group ahead of the older men spell out in detail for the first time that the President, through the Secretary of Defense, may designate the prime age group from which men shall be inducted into the Armed Forces. The minimum age at which a youth may be called continues to be 18½ years.

All registrants born within any calendar year constitute an age group.

Student responsibility is a major factor in undergraduate college student deferments under the Executive Order and the new Act's provisions for the deferment of graduate students are defined.

To qualify for a Class II-S student deferment, an undergraduate must request such deferment, a new requirement, and must satisfactorily pursue a full-time course of instruction under the normal timetable of the institution. Such deferment may continue until the student completes requirements for a baccalaureate degree, drops out, or until he reaches the age of 24, whichever occurs first.

Under another new provision, it shall be the registrant's duty to provide his local board each year with evidence that he is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction.

Any registrant who was ever granted a student deferment under the new law would not be eligible for other deferments thereafter except for extreme hardship to dependents, graduate study or occupation necessary to the national interest.

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

An Informed Public

(Continued from page 1)

and in many ways, has emphasized its belief that the Selective Service System has not been able to inform the registrants, their families, their employers, or school authorities of the basic facts of the obligations and the rights of registrants. Included in needed information are the procedures and the time limitations which must be observed in order to insure the registrants their rights.

It is true that the time for appeals has been materially lengthened from 10 days to 30 days, but unless the registrant is conscious of his rights to appeal and has the simple facts necessary to make this appeal, and knowing his rights as to where he may appeal, again the time will be of no consequence.

The Selective Service System cannot afford, either financially or otherwise, to create a structure for the purpose of informing the American citizenry of the provisions of the Selective Service Law, its obligations, and the methods by which these obligations are applied.

Therefore, it becomes necessary that every individual on every level in the Selective Service System become an available source of knowledge concerning the basic, simple, elemental facts concerning the obligations of registrants, rights of registrants, and methods by which these rights are obtained.

This means that we must find more time that local board clerks can devote to the answering of questions and the instruction of registrants. It means that there must be more frequent meetings of local board clerks and local board members to keep each and every one conscious of the current situation and the current approach to the situation.

We must find ways to make local board members available for consultation by registrants, and the Government Appeal Agent is a person who adds legal prestige to the facts that he is called upon to give to the registrant.

State Headquarters will have to increase their strengths in order to find time to support the local board clerks, local board members, and Government Appeal Agents. Members of the State Headquarters, as well as clerks, local and appeal board members, should be available to meet with groups of all kinds, such as luncheon clubs, PTA, assemblies at high schools and colleges, to see that not only students are informed but even more important that the members of the faculties of colleges and of high schools, as well, understand the law, its necessity, and its mode of operation.

The earmarked officers of the Reserves and the members of the National Guard Sections of the States are competent to be of great assistance in disseminating information.

The National Headquarters must take the lead in setting up contacts with all means of communications, such as the press, the radio, the television, and to aid and assist the State authorities to carry out this dissemination of information in their communication facilities that serve the States they operate.

There will be problems of securing from Congress sufficient funds to make all of these things possible. To that end the National Headquarters must proceed with dispatch and much can only be in the area of planning until means for its implementation are secured from the Congress.

Felony Convictions No Longer Restrict Army Enlistments

An absolute ban is no longer effective against the enlistment or reenlistment of men with felony convictions, Department of Defense officials recently announced.

The new policy, according to AR 601-210, permits a waiver to felons for enlistment and reenlistment provided they have "outstanding" citizenship records since conviction.

Requests for waiver must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Army for approval.

The selective service law has always made it possible for felons to be inducted under Selective Service procedures.

Defense Announces August Induction

The Department of Defense has leveled a call upon Selective Service for 29,000 men to be inducted during the month of August. This number exceeds the July call by 9,100.

In August 1966, the call was for 36,000 inductees. The peak month in 1966 was 49,200 men to be delivered in October.

In August 2 years ago, the Army began the buildup for the Vietnam war. Since men are drafted for 2 years, there will be an increase in personnel leaving the Army next August.

The first Selective Service registration during World War I, was conducted with civil election machinery on June 5, 1917.



CONFEREES PRESENT AT 1940-1967 STATE DIRECTORS CONFERENCE.—The eight men shown above hold the distinct honor of having attended every State Directors Conference held annually in Washington D.C., since 1940.

From left to right (front row): Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant to the Director; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, State Director of Nebraska. Second row: Col. Arthur A. Holmes, State Director of Michigan; Col. William P. Averill, Chief of the Field Division; Col. Bentley Courtenay, State Director of Wisconsin; and Col. William S. Ihff, Jr., Assistant to the Director.

President Signs Order

(Continued from page 1)

Graduate students may receive Class II-S student deferments while satisfactorily pursuing a course of graduate study in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy, or optometry, or in such other subjects as may be officially identified as necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

Provisions are made for a transitional period for graduate students pursuing or enrolled for other types of courses as of October 1, 1967.

No registrant who has been deferred as a student in Class II-S and received a baccalaureate degree may be given a Class I-S student deferment, though Class I-S deferments continue to be provided for high school and undergraduate students satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course.

For the first time, the new Act and the Executive Order provide that any registrant who has failed or refused to report for induction shall continue to remain liable for induction and when available shall be immediately inducted, regardless of the age attained.

The Order provides that no member shall serve on a local board or an appeal board for more than 25 years or after attaining the age of 75. Prior requirement that such board members be males is eliminated.

State Directors of Selective Service are given authority to permit Government Appeal Agents to perform their duties for any local board within their State, instead of being limited to service in only one.

The new legislation more nar-

rowly construed the basis for the classification of registrants as conscientious objectors.

Prior provisions for participation by the Department of Justice in procedural matters relating to classification of a registrant as a conscientious objector are eliminated.

Liability for registration, training and service until age 35 is extended to cover any person who is in a medical, dental, or allied specialist category and not otherwise deferred or exempted.

The new regulations prescribed in the Order permit enlistments in the National Guard, and the Ready Reserves up to the actual induction day if the Governor proclaims, in the case of the National Guard, or the President determines, for the Reserves, that the authorized strength of any unit or units cannot be maintained by the enlistment of individuals who have not been ordered to report for induction.

Occupational deferment may be granted any registrant who is preparing for critical skills and other essential occupations as identified by the Director of Selective Service after receiving advice from the National Security Council.

Commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and members of their Reserve components, while on active duty and assigned to staff the various offices and bureaus of the Public Health Service, including the National Institutes of Health, or assigned to the Coast Guard, the Bureau of Prisons, or the Environmental Science Services Administration, need not register and are relieved from liability for training and service. Those who prior to enactment of the new legislation were detailed or assigned to duty with other than those specified above shall not be required to register or be liable for duty in the military.

Classification Changes Compared In Old and New Law

Classifications prescribed by Regulations under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended	Classifications prescribed by Regulations under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967	Classifications prescribed by Regulations under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended	Classifications prescribed by Regulations under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967
		STUDENT	
I-A Available for military service	No change.	II-S College student whose activity in study is necessary in the national interest, with much depending on test score or class standing	Any college student satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction, and making proportionate progress each academic year, until he receives baccalaureate degree, ceases to perform satisfactorily, or attains age of 24.
I-A-O Conscientious objector available for noncombatant military service only	No change.	Graduate student who scored 80 or more on test or was in upper one-quarter of senior undergraduate class	After October 1, 1967, only students pursuing medical studies or in other fields identified by the Director of Selective Service after receiving advice from National Security Council.
I-C Member of Active Armed Forces, Environmental Science Services Administration, or Public Health Service	No change, except Reserve Officers of Public Health Service must be assigned to Public Health Service, including National Institutes of Health, or assigned to Coast Guard, Bureau of Prisons, or Environmental Science Services Administration.		Students entering graduate school for first time in October 1967 may be deferred for 1 year.
I-D Serving in Armed Forces Reserve	No change.		Students entering their second or subsequent year of graduate school in October 1967 may be deferred for 1 year to earn a master's degree or not to exceed a total of 5 years to earn a doctorate.
I-O Conscientious objector available for civilian work in lieu of induction	No change.	DEPENDENCY	
I-S(H) High school student	No change.	III-A Hardship to dependents	No change.
I-S(C) Full-time, satisfactory college student ordered for induction while in school—deferred to finish his academic year	No change, except deferred student who has received baccalaureate degree is ineligible.	Father maintaining bona fide family relationship with his children	No change, except men who have been deferred as students may not subsequently be deferred as fathers.
I-W Conscientious objector performing civilian work in lieu of induction	No change.	IV-A Veterans and sole surviving son	No change, except Public Health Service Reserve officers assigned after July 1, 1967, must have performed active duty with staff of Public Health Service, including National Institutes of Health, or while assigned to Coast Guard, Bureau of Prisons, or Environmental Science Services Administration.
I-W Rel. Conscientious objector who has completed alternative service	No change.	IV-B Officials deferred by law	No change.
I-Y Registrant not qualified now for military service, but who would be qualified in emergency (physical, mental, or moral reasons)	No change.	IV-C Aliens deferred because of alien status	No change.
OCCUPATIONAL		IV-D Ministers and theological students	No change.
II-A Irreplaceable man whose employment is necessary to maintenance of national health, safety, or interest	No change, except Director of Selective Service may identify needed critical skills and essential occupations after advice from National Security Council.	IV-F Men who would not be acceptable to Armed Forces, even in full mobilization, for physical, mental, or moral reasons	No change.
Persons in training for critical skills, as identified by the Director of Selective Service after consultation with the Secretary of Labor	No change, except persons preparing for critical skills and other essential occupations as identified by the Director of Selective Service after receiving advice from the National Security Council.	V-A Men over age of liability	No change, except there is now liability for service to age 35 for all physicians, dentists, and allied medical specialists (under present law no liability after age 26 unless previously deferred).
II-C Essential and irreplaceable agricultural worker	No change, except shortage or surplus of agricultural commodity may be considered in determining deferment.		

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 22, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 257, Subject: "Furnishing Information for Enlistment Purposes and Report of Regular and Reserve Enlistments," concerning the change in distribution of Standard Form 88 effected by a change in the regulations.

May 24, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 306, Subject: "Proposed Amendment to Section 1632.20 (b) (3) of Selective Service Regulations," concerning the Report of Medical Examination (Standard Form 88). Local boards shall not furnish the State Director a copy of the report.



SONS REGISTER FOR DRAFT.—Jerry Fesler (seated), son of Mr. Paul Fesler (seated), and Rich Sewell (standing), son of Mr. George Sewell (standing), are shown being registered by their fathers. Jerry is planning on joining the Marines and Rich is expecting to attend Ball State University. George Sewell is chairman of Local Board No. 89, Indiana, and Paul Fesler is a member of the board. Mr. Fesler served in the Army for 4 years during World War II and Mr. Sewell served for over 3 years in the U.S. Air Force during World War II.

Rejectees Referred To State Employment

Armed Forces recruiters are now required to urge and assist those rejected for induction or enlistment into contacting State Employment Service offices to establish civilian careers.

The new Department of Defense policy places the requirement on the existing 71 Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations.

New procedures involving the use of a two-part form provided by the U.S. Department of Labor with Department of Defense concurrence stipulate that recruiters must hand "rejectees" Part One of the form that contains information as to whom and what office to contact to obtain civilian employment help. If the "rejectees" voluntarily sign Part II of the form, recruiters will fill out some basic information about the person concerned and mail it for him.

One of the chief safety features of U.S. Savings Bonds is that they may be redeemed only by their registered owners.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



Our favorite season for outdoor activity is upon us and the open road beckons!

Do we have old Betsy ready to ramble? Moreover, are we as responsible drivers ready to man the wheel?

Readiness involves a variety of important details. Safety checks of our personal automobiles, in addition to Government-owned vehicles, should be one of the first items of business before unlimbering the equipment which will carry us either to pleasure or to a dead-end. Still more important, have we checked out ourselves? Are our attitudes ready for the problems and the temptations of the beguiling straightaways and the treacherous curves?

Driving is a dangerous business, but certain simple safeguards can raise the chances of survival.

Seat belts should be worn whenever we are on a trip—be it a short spin or a full-fledged outing.

Don't mix driving and drinking. They are definitely incompatible. Judgment, perception and reaction are so affected by relatively small amounts of alcohol that you may get into dangerous situations you would otherwise have avoided. Then, too, there are tight squeezes of your own making, from which you may be unable to free yourself.

If you can possibly avoid doing so, don't drive after dark. Even though there is far less vehicular travel during hours of darkness, more than half of all traffic deaths occur then. If night driving cannot be avoided, increase your caution and cut your speed.

When you are sleepy, groggy or tired, don't take the wheel. Either let the rested, alert person be the driver or wait until this description fits you!

Exercise extreme care on curves and hill crests. There could be other cars on the wrong side of the road. Approach curves with caution and enter them at reduced speeds until you can accurately judge their sharpness.

Ditch any ideas about your rights as a driver and take nothing for granted, or you may wind up in a ditch—or worse. If there is any question of another driver taking your right-of-way, surrender it pronto. However, try to assure that giving it up does not confuse a third driver.

Patience pays handsomely. Hurrying in traffic is gambling seconds against lives.

Practice the Golden Rule in your driving. The dividends are most rewarding!

Don't be a lane hopper, and hold down your speed—especially in congested and dangerous areas.

Be a driver who allows proper distance between cars. Tailgating breeds accidents.

Each year more than 3 million persons are injured in highway accidents. More than 80 percent of the casualties are caused by driver error. And, each year nearly 50,000 persons are killed in traffic accidents.



SIGNING UP FOR SAVINGS BONDS—During the 1967 State Directors' Conference, General Hershey was the first member of the System to purchase the new Savings Bond called "Freedom Shares." Assisting the Director is Mrs. Emma J. Odom of National Headquarters. Other Selective Service employees participating in the savings bond drive are, from left to right: Mrs. Evola Rivers, Miss Catherine M. Glass, Miss Cheryl A. Fox, and Miss Nanette V. Dillard.

Classification Picture May 31, 1967

Class	Number
Total.....	34,111,146
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,225,904
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	149,777
Not examined.....	253,801
Induction or examination postponed.....	7,071
Ordered for induction or examination.....	133,148
Pending reclassification.....	85,483
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	24,756
Delinquents.....	12,863
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	41,044
Not examined.....	12,877
Induction or examination postponed.....	316
Ordered for induction or examination.....	1,785
Pending reclassification.....	3,929
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	1,241
Delinquents.....	630
26 years and older with liability extended.....	68,452
Under 19 years of age.....	423,731
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,416,685
I-C (Inducted).....	589,799
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	2,116,377
I-O Not examined.....	5,334
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,318
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,127
I-W (At work).....	6,381
I-W (Released).....	5,928
I-D Members of a reserve component.....	1,020,836
I-S Statutory (College).....	62,002
I-S Statutory (High School).....	628,380
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	233,903
II-A Apprentice.....	29,755
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	22,380
II-S Student deferment.....	1,709,309
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,836,487
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,542,669
IV-B Officials.....	71
IV-C Aliens.....	14,596
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	101,104
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,457,776
V-A Overage liability.....	15,081,025

As a driver you can play a leading role this summer in helping to reduce these alarming figures. By following the above safeguards, you will contribute to winning the driving safety battle on the open road where the action is.

Business Association Awards Clerk

The Federal Business Association has awarded a "Certificate of Appreciation" to Mrs. Dixie L. Wilson, principal clerk of the Fort Worth, Tex., local boards.

Manpower Pool Increased in 1966 But I-A Pool Down

The 1966 Selective Service manpower pool, when compared with 1965, indicates an increase of 1.0 million registrants within the age of liability. However, the number of registrants classified as available for military service (I-A and I-A-O) decreased in 1966 by some 320,000 registrants.

The increase occurred primarily in the number of registrants fulfilling their military obligation, due primarily to the larger number inducted and enlisted in 1966.

The number of registrants in the manpower pool who are now discharging their military service or have completed such duty increased by approximately 689,000 registrants. The number disqualified increased by 348,000.

There was also an increase of 261,000 registrants in the number of those deferred. This was due to fatherhood or hardship.

The number of students deferred in 1966 actually decreased by some 127,000 over the previous year.

Honor Roll

The following States compiled a record of no accidents as of June 20, 1967, which entitled them to Honor Roll recognition in the Safety Program of the Selective Service System:

Alaska	Mississippi
Arizona	Montana
Canal Zone	Nebraska
Colorado	Nevada
Connecticut	North Dakota
Delaware	Ohio
District of Columbia	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Guam	South Dakota
Hawaii	Utah
Iowa	Vermont
Kentucky	Virgin Islands
Maine	Washington
Maryland	West Virginia
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
	Wyoming

Sole Surviving Son

In a change to its sole surviving son's directive, the Defense Department has ruled that those sons qualified for discharge under its provisions as a result of the 100-percent disability of the father or one or more sons or daughters in a family must serve at least 6 months active duty.

Unless the sons serve the half-year hitch, they could under selective service law be liable for the draft. The Defense Department wishes to avoid this situation.

During the Civil War, Federal draft laws permitted a man after he was drafted, to hire a substitute or purchase outright exemption for \$300.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVII

DOCUMENTS WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1967

Number 8

SSS Form 104 Now Approved For Students

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UNIFORMITY

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

In accordance with provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, college students who are satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction and who request a student deferment, may receive a II-S classification.

A new form, Request for Undergraduate Student Deferment (SSS Form 104), has been approved and distributed. While the form was designed for convenience, any written request for deferment by the student will be acceptable.

It is the responsibility of the registrant to file a completed SSS Form 104 with his local board, or letter in lieu thereof, if he wants to be deferred because of study.

State Directors are urged to furnish forms to college registrars. It is suggested that when a student fills out this form, he prepare it in duplicate so a copy may be given to his college.

Under the new law, no person who has requested and received a deferment for undergraduate study shall be eligible for an additional deferment except in cases involving extreme hardship, graduate study, or employment necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest.

August Draft Call

The Department of Defense has issued a call for 25,000 men to be inducted into the Armed Forces during the month of September.

This is the second highest induction call placed upon Selective Service this year.

The highest previously requisitioned was 29,000 for August.

Defense Study Shows Many Join Due To SSS

More than 40 percent of the officers questioned in a recent Department of Defense draft study said they would not have entered military service if there had not been a draft. For reserve enlisted personnel this figure was 71 percent.

The study was confined to first-tour officer and enlisted men to substantiate or refute the contention that a military force necessary for National security could not be sustained "much above the 2 million level" without the presence of the draft.

Total registration during World War I was more than 24 million.

Lack of uniformity has been the subject of much of the debate during the past 2 years. There is a need for the Selective Service System, at all levels, to attack this problem from many angles.

In the first place, information must be provided to identify the individual character of each registrant and to make plain the facts which establish the wide differences that exist between two registrants' work at the same place, at the same time, but with capacities not comparable. It is a human tendency to consider all individuals in very broad classifications when factually they differ widely.

There is a continuing problem insuring that all local board and appeal board members are informed not only on the law, the regulations, and the policies but on the facts as to the relationship of the registrant under consideration to his environment. Here the information must not only be timely but pertinent. Oversupply of teachers in one locality is useless information to a locality where teachers are in short supply.

It has been recognized that the same information when used by different local boards in the consideration of registrants as similar as they can ever be will result in different conclusions. It is true of legislative bodies, it is true of judicial bodies, it is true in all kinds of administrative bodies. This being true, appeal boards were established to be agencies to aid in rectifying the individual differences of local boards.

The appeal board cannot be effective except by usage. In this area much can be, and must be, done. Better results must start with the registrants. Few of the registrants who are dissatisfied with their classifications have been found to have appealed, not-

(Continued on page 2)

Graduate Study Chief Interest Of Inquiries

The new Military Selective Service Act of 1967 was signed into law by President Johnson June 30, 1967. Amendments governing regulations by Executive Order No. 11360 on the same date and by appropriate revisions implemented by the Director of Selective Service on July 7, 1967 are now in effect.

Considerable interest has been generated by changes in the selective service law. Student deferments, specifically for college studies, have raised many questions.

Amendments to Part 1622 of the regulations include a new section, 1622.26, which provides for deferment of registrants pursuing professional or graduate courses of instruction. Generally, students of the healing arts and other studies necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest will be dealt with more liberally than other post graduates.

The National Security Council has been designated to periodically advise the Director of Selective Service with respect to the identification, selection, and deferment of needed professional and scientific personnel and those engaged in, and preparing for, critical skills and other essential occupations. In the performance of its duties, the National Security Council shall consider the needs of both the Armed Forces and the civilian segment of the population.

A study to set up guidelines for determining career fields which would be vital to the national interest will be accomplished by the National Security Council and be ready possibly by early 1968. Until the study is completed however, students entering graduate school for the first time on or before October 1, 1967 may be deferred for 1 year. Those entering their second or subsequent year of graduate school on or before that date may also be deferred for 1 year to earn a master's degree. Deferments for a doctorate or professional degree may not exceed a total of 5 years from the date of enrollment.

The new Act also provides, all student deferments may be substantially restricted or terminated by the President upon a finding by him that the needs of the Armed Forces require such action.

Drafting of men aged 38 and over was discontinued during World War II on December 5, 1942.



PRESIDENT PRESENTS AWARD—Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System, receives a Savings Bond Award from President Johnson during a recent ceremony at the White House, as Assistant Postmaster General Richard J. Murphy looks on. Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien (right), Chairman of the 1967 Federal Employees Savings Bonds Campaign, was master of ceremonies for the event. Selective Service System was one of 15 agencies honored by the President for achieving 90 percent or better participation during the 1967 campaign.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

UNIFORMITY

(Continued from page 1)

withstanding that it has always been a simple and easy operation. The time has been extended but registrants must know their rights and then accept the responsibility to exercise them timely. We must provide adequate personnel at the local boards to provide time to consult with registrants. The Government Appeal Agent can be helpful. The appeal can be made a most effective means of answering any complaint of lack of uniformity, and it must be so used.

Beyond the state appeal board, registrants must know that any dissenting vote gives them the right of appeal to the National Selective Service Appeal Board. The state appeal board being unanimous, registrants must also know that they can request the State Director to appeal for them and, failing to secure his appeal, a similar request can be made to the National Director. There should be no misunderstanding on the part of any State Director that the right of appeal was given to him to be exercised when facts warrant. This is a duty, not a privilege. It must be used by the State Director when requested by a registrant if there exists doubt as to the accuracy of the classification. It is the strongest means the State Director possesses to take remedial action when local boards seem to be operating with lack of uniformity.

I yield to no one in my belief in a decentralized system or in the autonomy of the local board. However, as Director, I have responsibilities of supervision of the System, which include classification as the most important function performed by the System. An appeal is the most effective means available to me. I must exercise it, knowing that at times local board members consider such action an unfriendly gesture. This is unfortunate, for disagreement is criticism of no one. The National Director and the State Directors have taken an oath to do their duty. Fear of criticism cannot, and must not, deter them.

Kentucky Governor Gives Recognition To Selective Service

The week of June 25 through 30, 1967 was proclaimed SELECTIVE SERVICE WEEK by Edward T. Breathitt, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

During the same week "Mayme Connelly Day" was observed in Brooksville, Kentucky. "Mrs. Connelly, is the only clerk in the Commonwealth who has served in the same county since the beginning of World War I," a spokesman from the Kentucky State Headquarters said. He indicated this might be a "first" for the entire System.

Justice Stanley F. Reed, (Ret.) U.S. Supreme Court, who served as an appeal board agent in Kentucky under the 1917 Act, was guest speaker at a testimonial dinner given in her honor.

Selective Service Act was amended on December 13, 1941, to remove restrictions on territorial use of Army and extended period of military service for duration of the war and 6 months thereafter.

Untrained Reservists Numbers Are Reduced

In June 1966, the Army announced there were some 133,000 untrained reservists on hand.

This backlog has now been reduced to 5,300. Moreover, this figure largely represents those who enlisted in the Army Reserve during May and most of these were scheduled for entry into training in July.

An accelerated training program announced by the Army in December 1966, lower induction calls by the Department of Defense, and changes in the active duty training requirements were credited with alleviating this situation.

Fewer Registered In '66 Than In '65

In 1966, about 1.9 million youths registered for Selective Service, as compared with over 2.0 million in 1965. There were some 125,000 fewer new registrants in 1966 as compared with 1965. Practically all of these registrants may be considered 18-year-olds.

Class I-Y Study Is Now Well Underway

In the fall of 1966, the Department of Defense, commenced revision of its aptitude test standards for induction into the Armed Forces as an initial step in implementing a program designed to qualify additional men for active military service.

As a part of this program, Selective Service began a study of those registrants who were classified in Class I-Y (qualified for service only in time of war or national emergency). The mental and moral aspects of this study are now complete. The medical or physical reasons for a I-Y classification will be completed at a later date.

However, the preliminary five state study discloses that 62.1 percent of those medically disqualified, had one disability; 24.1 percent had two, and 13.8 percent three.

Due to the recent change in AR 601-221 making it possible for men with minor correctable physical defects to enlist in the Army as part of the Defense Secretary's Project 100,000, a further analysis of five states gives a measure of the conditions of disability which may now be acceptable, providing the defect may be sufficiently correctable and the enlistee capable of entering basic combat training within 6 weeks.

Volunteer Forces Subject of Study By Defense Dept.

A Department of Defense study one year and a half ago examined the experiences of countries able to meet their military requirements without a draft.

This study showed that wholly volunteer forces were possible only in nations with relatively small military forces.

In the United States, over 6 percent of all men between the ages of 15 and 49 are on active duty in the United States. Only 3.2 percent of the 15 to 49-year-olds are in military service in the United Kingdom and only 2.6 percent in Canada.

If the U.S. Armed Forces required only the same proportion of the total population as the military forces in the United Kingdom, U.S. military strength would be 1.5 million men. This compares with actual U.S. military strength of 2.2 million before Viet Nam and over 3.3 million today.

Australia was able to maintain an all-volunteer force until recently. But even with high pay levels, Australia found it necessary to institute a draft to accomplish a buildup equal only to about 1 month's induction call in the United States.

Classification Picture June 30, 1967

Class	Number
Total	34,235,023
I-A and I-A-O	1,417,629
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	155,571
Not examined	270,426
Induction or examination postponed	7,743
Ordered for induction or examination	189,865
Pending reclassification	104,749
Personal appearance and appeals in process	27,042
Delinquents	13,084
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	40,336
Not examined	13,370
Induction or examination postponed	409
Ordered for induction or examination	1,803
Pending reclassification	3,773
Personal appearance and appeals in process	1,159
Delinquents	543
26 years and older with liability extended	72,050
Under 19 years of age	515,706
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,417,165
I-C (Inducted)	589,155
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,128,404
I-O Not examined	5,875
I-O Examined and qualified	3,351
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,138
I-W (At work)	6,415
I-W (Released)	5,954
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,018,148
I-S Statutory (College)	48,504
I-S Statutory (High School)	526,278
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	234,246
II-A Apprentice	29,879
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,437
II-S Student deferment	1,654,507
III-A Dependency deferment	3,860,155
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,552,108
IV-B Officials	71
IV-C Aliens	14,770
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	101,474
IV-F Not qualified	2,449,425
V-A Over age liability	15,147,935

Questions and Answers

National Headquarters recently instituted a series of news releases setting forth the most frequently asked questions concerning Selective Service and appropriate answers. Following are the July 6 and 14 items. Subsequent issues of "Selective Service," will carry similar entries. Suggested questions for later release are invited.

Question: What requirements must I meet to qualify for a II-S classification as an undergraduate college student?

Answer: You must file a written request with your local board for deferment as an undergraduate college student. Additionally, you must provide your local board each year with convincing evidence that you are continuing to pursue satisfactorily a full-time course of instruction at a college, university or similar institution of learning.

Question: How does the Selective Service System define the phrase "satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction" when the deferment of undergraduate college students is being considered?

Answer: To be considered as "satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction," an undergraduate student who is taking a 4-year course should earn 25 percent of the credits required for his baccalaureate degree at the end of his first academic year, 50 percent at the end of his second academic year, and 75 percent at the end of his third academic year. In the case of a baccalaureate degree for which 5 years of study are prescribed by the institution, a student should earn 20 percent each year of the total credits required for the degree.

Question: What is meant by a "student's academic year"?

Answer: In determining eligibility for classification in Class II-S (college student), a student's academic year shall include the 12-month period following the beginning of his course of study.

Question: In regard to college student deferments, is a

(Continued on page 4)

Stateside News—

The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

Idaho: Marine Corps—Mrs. Marva P. Kidd, Clerk, Local Board No. 26.

New York: Air Force—Mrs. Louise J. Martire, Clerk, Local Board No. 68.

Ohio: Army—Lillian Michel, Clerk, Local Board No. 87; Linda Ricks, Clerk, Local Board No. 90; Anita Lafferty, Clerk, Local Board No. 90; Donna Bishop, Clerk, Local Board No. 89; Florence Graybeal, Clerk, Local Board No. 88; Donna Summerfield, Clerk, Local Board No. 405; Irene Rockwell, Clerk, Local Board No. 26; Eleanor Velhaber, Clerk, Local Board No. 28; Rita Terebienie, Clerk, Local Board No. 30; Joanne McDowell, Clerk, Local Board No. 14; and William G. McManus, Clerk, Local Board No. 14.

Marine Corps—William G. McManus, Clerk, Local Board No. 14; Joanne McDowell, Clerk, Local Board No. 14.

Air Force—Catherine V. Kennedy, Clerk, Local Board No. 64.

Wyoming: Army—Col. Jack P. Brubaker, State Director of Selective Service.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Col. Richard H. Becker, Chicago, Ill., Selective Service Reserve Unit; Maj. Albert D. Hamann, Madison, Wis., Selective Service Reserve

Unit; Capt. William R. Hudson, USAFRes, Austin Tex., Unit; Mrs. Helene C. Mayhew, Clerk, Local Board No. 58, Nebraska; Miss Gail A. Nilsen, Clerk, Local Board No. 100, Virginia; Mrs. Sydney Stephens, Clerk, Local Board No. 99, Kentucky; Lt. Cmdr. Peter E. Winegar, Miami Naval Reserve SS Reserve Unit; Miss Ernestine Bartko, Clerk, Local Board No. 32, Ohio.

Appeal Board Chairman Feted

Samuel J. Kaufman, Chairman of the New Jersey Appeal Board No. 1 since 1949, was honored recently on his 70th birthday.

A luncheon was given in his honor in Newark by members of the appeal board and the staff of the State Headquarters of Selective Service.

Mr. Kaufman has served as an uncompensated member of the Selective Service System for more than 27 years. He has been a practicing attorney and counselor of law since 1918.

Certificate of Merit

Mrs. Anna L. Calvert, Local Board 38, North Vernon, Indiana, was granted a cash award and Certificate of Merit in recognition of her courage and action taken to protect vital Selective Service records when the building housing the local board was destroyed by fire on February 5, 1967.

Awarded Certificates of Appreciation during the emergency were: Messrs. Benjamin and Gerald Calvert, sons of Mrs. Calvert, Major General John S. Anderson, Adjutant General of Indiana, and Mr. Gerald P. Bernetzke, G.S.A. Public Buildings Service Representative.



FIRST TO ENROLL—Local Board No. 40, Fort Pierce, Florida, was the first Selective Service Office within the state to utilize the services of an enrollee of the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Taking part in the swearing-in ceremony from left to right are: Mr. Rex Nelson, Local Board member; Municipal Judge Royce R. Lewis; Cynthia Hanson, the NYC enrollee; Mrs. Ruth A. Johnson, Local Board clerk; and Robert C. Knowles, Counselor for the NYC.

War Service Might Defer Reserve Duty

The Pentagon announced recently that Vietnam veterans will no longer be "involuntarily" assigned to ready reserve units for weekly drill.

Instead, they will serve out the remainder of their 6-year military obligation in a standby status. They could, however, be called for 2 weeks annual summer training, or they could volunteer for weekly drill.

The Pentagon said reservists who have not served in Vietnam but who have 2 or more years of active duty will not be "involuntarily" assigned to ready reserve units for regular drill unless vacancies for their specialties could not otherwise be filled.

The exemption from weekly drill for Vietnam veterans was dependent on filling vacancies.

Pentagon officials said the order would mean that some 25,000 Army reservists now mandatorily assigned to reserve units will be eligible for release from these units "as soon as practicable, but not later than December 1, 1967."

Beyond this, Pentagon spokesmen said they did not know how many individuals the new order would affect.

This order does not, however, apply to Navy reservists who enlisted under an agreement to serve 2 years active duty and the remainder of their obligation in the Naval reserves.

Officials said the new policy was designed to free active duty veterans particularly who "slogged through the jungle" of Vietnam from the regular drills.

17-Year Reject Rate Remains About Same

During the month of April 1967, 12,564 registrants were given Armed Forces preinduction examinations at examining stations. Of this figure, 5,477 were found not qualified or 43.6 percent of the total.

The national average preinduction examination rejection rate from July 1950 to April 1967 was 41 percent.

In Appreciation

On page 6 of the SSS Form 100, an 18-year-old registrant who had only completed 8 years of school, wrote the following:

"I don't know just what kind of statement you are looking for, but I will write about my feeling if I am called for the service.

"I feel that every person that's living in the United States, enjoying the freedoms, should be willing to fight if called upon. If I am called upon to serve and fight for, and to keep the United States in freedom, I will do my very best."

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



"Beware of late summer risks!"

Although summer and its many outdoor activities soon will be behind you, there's still time remaining to put safety FIRST in your work and recreation.

There are trips in and out of town to be made, lawns to be mowed, ladders to be climbed, open fires to be lighted and extinguished, swimming challenges to be met, and many, many other pursuits which will require that you practice the rules of safety. If you do, the dividends will be handsome and rewarding. If you don't, there will be pain, suffering, and possibly permanent injury or even death.

BOTH ON and off-the-job, do your utmost to make the late summer period accident-free. By so doing, you'll still be around to perform your duties on the job and enjoy your recreational activities.

Start off by using this SAFETY YARDSTICK to check your yard:

- * Keep steps, walks, driveways and patios free of toys and equipment to prevent tripping and falling. (Note: Falls of persons continue to be the chief cause of accidents in the Selective Service System.)
- * Remove broken glass, nails, cans and rubbish.
- * Carefully follow operating instructions for lawn mowers and other power equipment. Each year 55,000 to 80,000 persons are injured by power mowers.
- * Use leg muscles, not your back, when lifting heavy loads.
- * Keep all fires away from buildings and other flammable material. Don't let children play near fire.
- * Fire extinguishers should be within easy access to any burning or cooking in the yard. Never use water for liquid or electrical fires.
- * When you set down your rakes, hoes and shovels, place the cutting edge toward the ground.
- * Enclose your swimming area with a high unclimbable fence and a locked gate.
- * Supervise all swimming. Safety equipment should be at poolside. Even ADULTS should not swim alone!
- * When sunbathing don't overdo—start slowly and use sun lotion.
- * Use proper, safe ladders. Poorly repaired or unstable equipment is dangerous.
- * Check in front and back of your car to assure that area is free of children and toys before moving vehicle.
- * Use safety glass and mark it prominently to prevent people from walking into or through it.

MANY OF THESE checks are adaptable to places other than your yard. So wherever you are, whether at work or play, be certain that you have a good attitude. Working or playing when angry, weary, in too big a hurry, hungry, or bored contributes heavily to misjudgment and accidents.

HIGH CALIBER

The most notable achievement of Defense Manpower managers in the past year has been the orderly procurement and training of nearly 1 million young men to meet the increased needs of the military services and to replace the men who completed their terms of service during the year. Six out of every 10 were volunteers and their quality, and the quality of their training, is attested by the fact that our military commanders have universally acclaimed them as the best educated, the best trained, the best behaved, and the best motivated.

Hon. THOMAS D. MORRIS
Assistant Secretary of
Defense for Manpower.

Aliens May Now Enlist On Waiver

The Army recently changed its regulations to permit aliens to apply for enlistment through waiver—subject to the approval of the Office of Personnel Operations at the Department of Army.

Aliens have always been required to register with Selective Service, unless specifically exempt by law or regulations and must do so within 6 months from the date of original entry into the United States. Permanent resident aliens become liable for induction immediately upon registration, whereas a temporary resident alien does not until he has remained for a period exceeding 1 year.

Additionally, an alien has been permitted to join the National Guard or Reserves and subject to mobilization in the event of war or national emergency. This new change in regulations brings the Army's enlistment policies in line with that of the Selective Service System and the Reserves.

It was pointed out, however, by officials of the Army, that the enlistment waiver authority is available to aliens only if they have not been ordered to report for induction and meet the requirements for enlistment in the Regular Army.

Remedial Program Qualifies Rejectees

The Department of Defense has developed a new plan called Medical Remedial Enlistment Program, which will qualify some medical rejects for enlistment in the armed services of their choice. All services accepted the plan after a pilot study proved successful with the enlistment of 216 men.

Medical conditions acceptable, include cases requiring minor surgery and weight problems which can be corrected by physical conditioning and diet.

Medical control of recruits will be maintained until they are certified as fully qualified for the rigors of basic combat training.

During the month of May, 3,293 registrants formerly classified I-Y were inducted into the armed forces.

The average age of the 17,553 inducted that month was 21 years and 1 month.

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 3)

junior college considered an institution of higher learning?

Answer: Yes, if the credits given by the junior college are acceptable toward the granting of a baccalaureate degree by a college, university, or similar institution of learning.

Question: What are the limitations, if any, on how long a person can be deferred as an undergraduate college student?

Answer: A registrant can be deferred in Class II-S as an undergraduate college student until he satisfies the requirement for his baccalaureate degree if completed within the normal and specified time, fails to pursue satisfactorily a full-time course of instruction, or becomes 24 years of age, whichever occurs first.

Question: Will registrants who become fathers after the new selective service law became effective be deferred in Class III-A?

Answer: Every case is considered on an individual basis hence an all-inclusive answer cannot be given. The only change made in eligibility requirements for deferment as a father (Class III-A) under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as compared with the former Universal Military Training and Service Act, is the addition of a restriction that registrants who are classified in Class II-S after the new selective service law went into effect (June 30, 1967) shall not be eligible for classification in Class III-A as fathers but may qualify on the basis of hardship to dependents.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

July 1, 1967—Memorandum To Government Appeal Agents No. 2, Subject: "Military Selective Service Act of 1967," commenting on the change in law effected by the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

July 5, 1967—Memorandum To Government Appeal Agents No. 3, Subject: "Current Amendments to Selective Service Regulations," commenting on the changes in regulations.

July 7, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 307, Subject: "Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and Amendments to Selective Service Regulations," transmitting copies of Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and amendments to the regulations.

100 PERCENTERS

The following tabulation identifies Selective Service Headquarters having 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase as of June 30, 1967 and the percent of the payroll invested:

States	Percent of Gross Payroll Invested
1. Guam.....	19.97
2. Puerto Rico.....	19.07
3. Idaho.....	14.29
4. Vermont.....	12.08
5. Oklahoma.....	9.34
6. Utah.....	8.89
7. Mississippi.....	7.50
8. Wisconsin.....	7.45
9. Nebraska.....	7.44
10. North Dakota.....	7.42
11. Alabama.....	7.28
12. Virgin Islands.....	7.15
13. Kentucky.....	7.14
14. West Virginia.....	7.07
15. Washington.....	6.85
16. Wyoming.....	6.59
17. Delaware.....	6.31
18. North Carolina.....	6.26
19. New Mexico.....	6.15
20. South Dakota.....	6.07
21. Rhode Island.....	5.88
22. Nevada.....	5.88
23. New Hampshire.....	5.67
24. Georgia.....	5.40
25. Virginia.....	5.26
26. Montana.....	5.13
27. Texas.....	4.99
28. Hawaii.....	4.98
29. New Jersey.....	4.93
30. Arizona.....	4.72
31. Indiana.....	4.71
32. Michigan.....	4.65
33. New York.....	4.60
34. Nat'l Headquarters.....	4.35
35. Florida.....	4.09
36. Connecticut.....	3.99
37. Oregon.....	3.92
38. Alaska.....	3.39

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVII

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Number 9

DOD Relaxes Requirements For Induction

On December 5, 1966, the Department of Defense initiated a program to accept volunteer enlistees who had certain physical defects that would have previously rejected them.

This program has now been broadened to include volunteers for induction.

Registrants who were determined unacceptable at the time of preinduction or induction processing due solely to certain minor medical conditions may now agree to medical treatment and be eligible for military service. These conditions are as follows: pilonidal cyst or sinus; hemorrhoids; undescended testicle; unilateral varicocele; hydrocele; hernia of the abdominal cavity; over maximum weight not more than 15 percent, and under minimum weight not more than 10 percent.

Registrants examined prior to implementation of the Defense Department's "Medically Remedial Enlistment Program" and classified in Class I-Y, may volunteer for induction at the local board, provided the only cause for rejection was one of the remedial medical conditions shown above.

Details of the program are set forth in Army Regulations 601-221 and in Operations Bulletin No. 310, dated August 17, 1967.

Army Volunteers For Vietnam Duty Exceed 100,000

The Department of the Army recently announced that more than 100,000 military personnel have volunteered for duty in Vietnam during the past 3 years. Several thousand more have volunteered and have been assigned locally to deploying units in the same period.

In a special accounting of those volunteering, the Army said, 88,186, including officers and enlisted men, actually have been assigned to Vietnam during the period between July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1967.

The Army said the volunteering rate continued high in the first half of calendar year 1967, with assignments averaging the equivalent strength of a brigade each month.

It was also noted that since last November, 432 officers and 13,059 enlisted men have volunteered to extend their tours in Vietnam for 6 months or more.

Religious Training and Belief

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Military Selective Service Act of 1967 eliminated the requirement for a hearing by the Department of Justice when there was an appeal from the local board denial of a claim for a conscientious objector status. This action originated in the House of Representatives and was agreed to by the Senate conferees as being a delay in the processing of a registrant without any significant advantages.

Historically, this provision was first enacted in 1940. In the consideration of the 1940 Act, effort was made to follow the English law of that period which provided for a classification which relieved the registrant of all service obligations whatsoever. The English law also provided that a registrant claiming conscientious objector status should be transferred to a special board set up entirely for the purpose of classifying conscientious objectors.

(Continued on page 2)

First Woman Board Member

The first woman named to any of the Nation's more than 4,000 local boards was recently appointed as a Member of Local Board No. 24, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Mrs. Emma F. Tibbets is co-director with her husband, Rev. Tibbets, of the Community Service Center in Rapid City.

The reason women have never served on Selective Service local boards is that prior to July 1 of this year, Selective Service Regulations specified that board members must be "male citizens of the U.S." However, the new Military Selective Service Act of 1967 provides, "No citizen shall be denied membership on any local board or appeal board on account of sex." Thus, membership on local boards was opened to both sexes for the first time in Selective Service history.

Mrs. Tibbets is a Sioux of the Santee tribe from Nebraska. Her husband is a Standing Rock Sioux. The county which the board represents has a fairly large Indian population.



Mrs. Emma Tibbets accepts her appointment from Col. D. E. Herreman, South Dakota State Headquarters (left) as Robert Baker, Chairman, Local Board No. 24 looks on.

The Director Gives Views On Class II-S

With respect to II-S classifications, The Director of Selective Service recently announced that while it is the registrant's duty to provide the local board each year with evidence that he is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction in a college, university or similar institution of learning, the institution has primary responsibility for furnishing such evidence.

The Director interpreted the statement included in the Executive Order that a student should have earned 25 percent of his credits by the end of the first academic year as a guideline established to achieve greater uniformity in the certification given by different institutions and to guide local boards in the classification process.

He said the use of the word "should" rather than "must" was deliberate, in order to give local boards discretion in continuing the deferment of students without favorable certification from the institution when the failure to earn the required credits was due to illness or some other reason which the board considers adequate.

The Director's interpretation also provides some guidance for the college in furnishing information. For example, when a first-year student has earned less than 25 percent of his required credits, but the institution is convinced that this deficiency will not delay the expected date of completion of his course of study, it may notify the local board of this situation. The Director stated that the intent of the Executive Order is to indicate that a student should receive his degree in the normal and specified length of time.

It should be remembered, however, that the purpose of defining the academic year as a 12-month period is to give a student an opportunity to utilize the summer months to make up any deficiencies that may have developed, and still complete his required work within the academic year.

Selective Service recognizes the need for flexibility in dealing with programs of cooperative work study presently conducted by many institutions and the problems encountered in transfer between institutions and between programs in a single institution.

The Director said every effort will be made to continue to provide this flexibility.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Religious Training and Belief

(Continued from page 1)

The Congress in 1940 was adamant that conscientious objectors should be classified by the same boards that classified other registrants. A provision was written into the law which permitted another agency (Department of Justice) to hold hearings to determine the sincerity of the registrant and to furnish the appeal board of the Selective Service System with an advisory report of its findings which was not binding on the appeal board of the Selective Service System.

The Department of Justice was given a year from the passage of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to complete the investigation of the 2,700 files now in its possession. Statements made on the floor of the House left no doubt that it was the intent of the language of the Act to place the conscientious objectors under the same classification procedures as other registrants. Every precaution must be taken to insure that the registrants claiming conscientious objection, as all other registrants, understand their appeal rights beyond the appeal board, including a request to the State Director to appeal for them in the event of a unanimous decision, and to the National Director should the request to the State Director be denied.

The other significant change is the elimination of the reference to the Supreme Being. The House eliminated the entire attempt of the 1948 Act to define religion as to what it must include and what it did not include. A probable reason for this action was a desire to make clear that Congress had no intent by this addition in 1948 to dilute the necessity of registrants claiming the status of conscientious objectors to be opposed to war in any form and to have reached this opposition by religious training and belief. In fact, the Congress in 1940 would not accept training or belief but insisted on a presence of belief which had been brought about by training.

There was concern in Congress that some judicial decisions had at least led a few to believe that an individual registrant could be sincere enough in most any kind of belief to meet the requirements of the Act. This the House of Representatives was most anxious to dispel. The Senate had no disagreement on the restrictions as to the need to reassert that the inability to participate in war in any form must be based on religious training and belief. The point of difference between the conferees of the two Houses lay in which language would most clearly indicate the intent of Congress that the basis for classification as a conscientious objector be narrowly construed. The Senate conferees believed the inclusion of the statement, "as used in this subsection, the term 'religious training and belief' does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code," should be retained.

The House conferees agreed to this Senate amendment.

President Appoints Texas A&M Dean On SSS Committee

Doctor Alvin A. Price, Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A&M University, has been appointed by President Johnson as the twelfth member of the National Advisory Committee on Selection of Physicians, Dentists and Allied Specialists.

A native of Texas, Doctor Price is a graduate of Texas A&M University where he received his B.S., D.V.M., and M.S. degrees.

He entered the U.S. Army in 1942 and rose to the rank of Lt. Colonel, serving as an Infantry Battalion Commander.

His faculty affiliation with Texas A&M began in 1949. In 1957 he was named Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Doctor Price is a member of many recognized Societies in his profession and has held a number of official and honorary positions in civic and fraternal organizations.

He is married and the father of one son and one daughter.

Representatives From Boys' Nation Briefed on System

One hundred delegates to the annual American Legion "Boys' Nation," who visited the White House and were briefed by a number of high level officials of the Federal Government, called at National Headquarters of the Selective Service System on July 27. A panel of Selective Service officers met with the delegates and answered numerous questions concerning the System.

The young "senators," selected on the basis of two from each of the States represented by the 28,000 high school students who participated in "Boys' State" programs this summer, were in Washington from July 21 through July 28.

In addition to the White House visit, their schedule included an interview with the U.S. Senators from their respective States, and tours of the Pentagon, State Department, and Civil Service Commission.

Many Registrants Are Disqualified By Local Boards

During the month of June 1967, 6,587 registrants were found not qualified for military service for physical or mental reasons and then classified I-Y or IV-F by their local boards. This action was accomplished without an Armed Forces examination.

Within this same period of time, 3,580 registrants were also disqualified by their local boards for moral reasons.

Armed Forces Examining Stations gave 63,867 preinduction examinations during June, and of this number, 26,821 were found not qualified. This figure represents 42 percent of the total.

Of the 23,965 registrants sent to the Armed Forces Examining Stations by their local boards for their final induction examination in June, some 16 percent failed to qualify.

Voluntary Service Fails in Australia Regardless of Pay

Australia claims to have the highest-paid military personnel in the world. Regardless of this, the army is still having difficulty in recruiting the required number of volunteers.

In the last 2 years the size of the army has doubled to 41,000, but of this figure, 25,000 are draftees serving for 2 years as required in the United States. In Vietnam, 40 percent of the Australian force are draftees.

The basic daily wage of a private in the army is \$5.32. A United States private receives \$2.94 per day, whereas a British soldier receives \$2.41.

Australia hopes to increase her commitments in Vietnam and meet her expanding defense interests by stressing technical training and comradeship of the military through a big advertising campaign.



DOCTOR OF THE YEAR—Dr. W. A. Bisson, Medical Advisor of Tennessee Local Board No. 83, was the recipient of the General Practitioner of the Year Award made by the National Medical Association during their annual 1967 convention in St. Louis, Missouri. Shown above in front of the Selective Service Medical Exhibit with Dr. Bisson is Col. Robert A. Bier, USAR, M.C. (Ret.), Chief Medical Officer of the Selective Service System.

316 Ready Reservists Inducted by System

From April through June 1967, a total of 316 unsatisfactory ready reservists have been inducted into the Armed Forces by the Selective Service System.

The largest group to be reported as unsatisfactory consisted of some 237 National Guardsmen. The lowest number to be inducted was one Air Force reservist.

A breakdown of the remaining is as follows:

Marine Corps Reserve.....	25
Army Reserves.....	23
Navy Reserves.....	14
Air National Guard.....	13
Coast Guard.....	3

Pentagon Sets Call For 17,000 in October

The Department of Defense issued a call for the induction of 17,000 men for the month of October. This is the lowest call since February 1967 which was for 10,900 men. The highest for the year was 29,000 requisitioned in August.

Officials at the Pentagon had earlier announced plans to call approximately 24,000 men per month during the remainder of the fiscal year in order to meet a previously authorized manpower strength of 480,000 men in Vietnam.

First Impression Upon Registrants May Be Permanent

Initial contact is always important. The first meeting the young man has with his Selective Service Local Board, usually when he registers, establishes the Selective Service image in his mind. A bad reaction is hard to eradicate. A good first impression often survives rough going that may possibly follow.

The local board clerk should try to put the registrant at ease. Seat him comfortably and, regardless of the pressure of work, try to avoid being curt or hurrying the process. It is possible to be efficient and still be courteous. Invite the man's questions to be sure he understands what is going on.

The goal of the successful registrative process is to make the newly acquired registrant feel that he is an individual and will be treated as such whenever he deals with Selective Service; that he is not simply a number to be relentlessly pursued until finally inducted.

Basically, the problem is one of getting across to the registrant the fact that he will be considered as a person in all his relationships with the board, that all his rights will be pointed out and scrupulously observed, and at the same time make clear to him that the classification process is an impersonal one in which the facts in each case are considered and judgment as to classification rendered. He is a person entitled to consideration as such; it is the circumstances in his case that are weighed in an impersonal manner. Personalities are kept out of the classification process as much as humanly possible.

Before the new registrant leaves the office, be sure he knows where he can get assistance. Let him know that local board clerks are there to help him, that the services of impartial advisors to registrants and appeal agents will be arranged for on request and that there is available to him a complete appeal system created for the purpose of eliminating any possible injustice in the operation of Selective Service.

Reservist Father, Girl Survive Yukon Wilds

Maj. Robert L. Thomas, member of the Alaska National Guard Selective Service Section, and his 9-year-old daughter ran out of gas during a recent flight over the wilds of the Yukon Territory.

A faulty gas gage and bad weather forced Major Thomas to make a dead stick landing in a spongy muskeg clearing. "We rolled about 100 feet, then the plane hit a hummock and flipped over on its back," Thomas said.

Suffering only slight injuries, he and his daughter were finally rescued two days later when they managed to attract the attention of a search plane.

Stateside News— The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make Up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

Award Winner

Capt. William F. Sangemino, AUS, AGC, a member of the New York City Headquarters Selective Service Staff, was recently awarded the 1966 George Washington Honor Medal Award from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

Capt. Sangemino won the award for a 500-word essay entitled "Defending Freedom Safeguards America."

Ordered To Active Duty

Massachusetts State Headquarters—CW4 Edward R. Hill, ARNGUS, effective July 5, 1967.

Nevada State Headquarters—Maj. Arthur C. Leonard, USAR, effective July 17, 1967.

Vermont State Headquarters—Capt. Clifford C. Borden, Jr., ARNGUS, effective July 10, 1967.

Wyoming State Headquarters—CW4 Irving B. Selmer, ARNGUS, effective July 17, 1967.

Certificates Of Appreciation

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to the below listed members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Idaho—Air Force: Mrs. Jacqueline Barnes, Clerk, Local Board No. 27; Mrs. Melina Hlavaty, Clerk, Local Board No. 45. Army and Navy: Mrs. Norma E. Sanders, Clerk, Local Board No. 33.

Florida—Army: Ardis E. Olsen, Local Board No. 102; Henrietta E. Briggs, Local Board No. 103; Bonnie B. Reynolds, Local Board No. 29. Marine Corps: Hope H. Douglass, Local Board No. 4.

Kentucky—Air Force: Edith Garrison, Liane Hardin, Jo Goodlett, Frances Boutcher, Thelma Williams, Sara Saunders, Ruby Burus, Vivian Moore, Majorie Stewart, Wanda Austin, Clemmie Menefee, Sara Jennens, Rita Boyd, Edna Asch, Clara Phillips, Dorothy Coleman, Mary Smith, Marian Ratliff, Mattie Armstrong, Dorothy McIntosh, Helen V. Rowley, Shirley Wilson, Georgia Jenkins, Ruby Perry, Dorothy Marshall, Mayme Connelly, Sue Cloyd, Margaret Napier, Loretta Brunk, Anna Forsyth, Mary Boling, Helen Hite. Army: Charlene Turner, Gussie Adams, Jo Goodlett, Jesse Mobley, Frances Boutcher, Thelma Williams, Sara Saunders, Lillian Mitchell, Effie Phillips, Rita Boyd, Glenna Dean, Kathleen Dempsey, Frances Brown, Edith Looney, Elizabeth Van Arsdale, Marguerite Green, Mary Alice Boggs, Betty Land, Hallie Sizemore, Mary Turley, Alyce Morgan, Orene Stephens, Delia Seals, Helen V. Rowley, Lena Lawson, Edgar Kash, Sue Cloyd, Peggy Adams, Margaret Napier, Mary Leavelle, Anna Forsyth, Alice Smith, Betty Barriger, Beatrice Smith, Winifred Phillips, Adele Stein. Marine Corps: Janice May, Frances Boutcher, Carolyn Williams, Edna Asch,

Roberta Cooper, Wanita Lowe, Emily Hart, Pauline Vaught, Nancy Grigsby, Ruby Perry, Loretta Brunk, Gladys Slusher, Josephine Foster, Edith Garrison. Navy: Charlene Turner, Frances Boutcher, Thelma Williams, Sara Saunders, Ruby Burus, Dorothy Alvey, Rita Boyd, Kathleen Dempsey, Frances Brown, Edith Looney, Elizabeth Van Arsdale, Marguerite Green, Edna Asch, Betty Land, Mary Turley, Alyce Morgan, Joyce McBride, Ruth Daugherty, Marian Ratliff, Orene Stephens, Delia Seals, Peggy Adams, Margaret Napier, Loretta Brunk, Mary Leavelle, Anna Forsyth, Alice Smith, Betty Barriger, Mary Boling, Winifred Phillips, Adele Stein.

Ohio—Air Force: Miss Reba F. Breckler, Clerk, Local Board No. 34.

Nevada—Air Force: Mrs. Chloe Frampton, Local Board No. 17.

Service—A Family Affair

For the second time during her service, Mrs. Margaret A. Garrison, Clerk of Michigan Local Board No. 203, has processed one of her sons for induction. Her second son, Arthur, volunteered through his Local Board and was inducted in July 1967.

In 1959 her older son, Sherman, was inducted and subsequently served in Germany until 1961.

To complete the circuit, Mrs. Garrison's daughter, Sharon, enlisted and served a tour of duty in the U.S. Air Force.

It is small wonder that Mrs. Garrison has been honored on several occasions with Certificates of Award from the various Armed Forces recruiting services for her cooperation in the promotion of enlistments.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Miss Christie Douglas, California State Headquarters; Miss Geraldine Magno, Massachusetts State Headquarters; Wendell H. McGarry, D.D.S., Chairman, Local Board No. 28, Manti, Utah; Mr. F. L. McMacken, Local Board No. 58, Timber Lake, South Dakota; Mrs. Agnes L. Grant, Clerk, Local Board No. 78, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Martha P. Grady, formerly with Local Board No. 51, Meadville, Pa.; Mrs. Phyllis Pudwill, Clerk, Local Board Nos. 19 and 55, Selby, South Dakota; Lt. Col. Keith Ginn, Natl. Guard Unit, Jackson, Miss.; Miss Mary A. Hadly, Georgia State Headquarters; Mr. J. Maurice Jones, Local Board No. 16, Bosman, Montana; Mrs. Martha T. Alcorn, Illinois State Headquarters; Mrs. Esther I. Hutchins, Arizona State Headquarters; Mrs. Betty Kremer and family, Michigan State Headquarters; Lt. Col. K. W. Ackis and family, Selective Service Reserve Unit, Jacksonville, Florida.

Questions and Answers

Following are questions most frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers. Suggested questions for later release are invited.

Question: Last year I attended college only part-time but will attend full-time during my junior year which commences next September. Will I qualify for a student deferment?

Answer: Ordinarily, a registrant who attended college on a part-time basis last year would not qualify for deferment in Class II-S this year because he was not then a full-time student. Your local Board's consideration of mitigating circumstances might, however, result in their classifying you in Class II-S.

Question: We have a farm, most of which is planted in wheat. Should there be a shortage of wheat this year, would this be a factor for receiving an agricultural deferment?

Answer: Under the new law, surpluses and shortages of agricultural commodities may now be considered by a local board in reaching their decisions on agricultural deferments.

Question: I have completed 3 years of college and earned 75 percent of the units required for my degree but my class standing is very low. Can I be deferred for my senior year?

Answer: Yes. You may be classified in II-S, student deferment, for the fourth year of undergraduate study. Class standing does not have a relationship to the deferment so long as you are a full-time and satisfactory student.

Question: In order to qualify for a II-S student deferment, must I enter college in the first class commencing after graduation from high school?

Answer: No. If you are not reached for induction on account of your age before you enter college, consideration will be given to the granting of a U.S. deferment even if there was a period when you were not in school. Once you enroll in your undergraduate study program, you must file a request with your local board for a II-S deferment, be a full-time, satisfactory student and one who has not yet reached his 24th birthday.

Question: How can I become a member of the Local Draft Board?

Answer: If you are a citizen, at least 30 years of age, reside in the area over which the board has jurisdiction and are not a member of the Armed Forces or the Reserves, you are eligible. Contact the present members of the board or write the State Director of Selective Service in your State, or the Governor, indicating your interest. Members are nominated by the Governor, and appointed by the President.



Did you know that almost half of the accidents in the Selective Service System involve three things?

They are personnel, material and equipment. Yes, it is true that the half year report for 1967 shows that the No. 2 cause of accidents is "Handling Material or Equipment." Almost 40 percent of our cases—22 of the 71 reported—were accidents of this type. The No. 3 cause is "Striking Against Material, Equipment." Statistics in the 6-month period indicate there were eight cases of this type, a percentage of 11.26. Totally, the two types account for exactly 42.24 percent of the reported accidents throughout the System.

In the "Handling Material or Equipment" category there were five disabling injuries while there was one in the "Striking Against Material, Equipment" category.

With some thought and care each of us can do much toward cutting this rate considerably, with the end result being an improved safety record for the System.

In explaining an accident involving the handling of material or equipment, it is possible that we may have heard:

"It really wasn't a heavy load, just an awkward one that injured Bill's back."

A sound policy to adopt is—**SIZE UP YOUR LOAD!**

Just a moment or two taken to think out your moves will save you from undue fatigue, a sore back . . . or even worse. Check out your load. How would you move it?

Would not the following musings be logical thinking prior to tackling some of your moving jobs?

"Hmmm . . . too much for one trip. Much less apt to drop something on my toe in two trips."

"How heavy? I'll need help with this unwieldy load. This stock can cut—better wear gloves."

"We'll have to get skids, rollers and pry bars to handle these. May be wise to split up each box."

And "What's in this drum? Need any special precautions? Better check."

It is a certainty that your spine and back muscles were not made for lifting. Your legs were!

Another motto to follow, and it too pays handsome dividends:

"USE YOUR HEAD—NOT YOUR BACK!"

As for striking against material and equipment, many of these accidents can be avoided by **THINKING AHEAD**. Let's anticipate our moves. Bruised knees and skinned elbows can be bypassed if care and caution are exercised in wheeling around while seated at our desks. Rather than walking aimlessly or carelessly through the office and close passageways, it will pay us well to be **ALERT**.

Of the three things we have covered in this issue, there is one we most certainly can control—**PERSONNEL**. In other words, **OURSELVES**. If we do that, our accident rate will drop. Isn't it worth a genuine effort on our part?

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

July 21, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 81, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

July 24, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 308, Subject: "Pamphlet Entitled 'Selective Service and You,' concerning the distribution of the pamphlet.

August 9, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 309, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Pursuing Non-Degree Courses of Study," concerning the identification of the critical skills and other essential occupations, and classification of those registrants pursuing a full-time course of study that will not lead to a baccalaureate degree.

August 17, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 310, Subject: "Volunteers for Induction Under the Department of Defense Medically Remedial Enlistment Program (MREP)," concerning the program of the Armed Forces for providing remedial treatment of certain disqualifying defects in order to render certain I-Y registrants as qualified for military service.

Defense Gives Policy On Family Members Serving in Vietnam

The Department of Defense has established uniform policies and procedures concerning the assignment of military personnel to Vietnam except during periods of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress.

One such policy—if one member of the Armed Forces is serving with a military unit in Vietnam, another member of the same family, upon his request, will be deferred from assignment to that country until completion of the first member's tour.

The same policy prevails if another member is in a captured or missing status incident to Vietnam service.

Deferments are not authorized if the member is serving in Vietnam on temporary duty orders for a period of less than 30 days.

In those instances when a member of a family is killed or dies as a result of Vietnam service, other members of the same family will, upon request, either be deferred from assignment to Vietnam for a period of at least 6 months following date of death or, if serving in Vietnam, be assigned therefrom for the same minimum period.

Local Board Clerk Has Radio Program About the Draft

Mrs. Ruth Johnson, Clerk, Local Board 40, Ft. Pierce, Florida has a weekly radio program over station WIRA entitled "We're Standing In A Draft."

In her first broadcast on June 22, 1967, she explained to the public that she would be on the air each week to answer any questions concerning the Selective Service System provided the questions were mailed to her in advance.

Mrs. Johnson states that letters are coming in daily. "To answer some of them, requires a little research," she explained, "but occasionally some of the letters must be bypassed completely. However, all factors considered, the program is off to a good start."

As Mrs. Johnson gains experience in her new role, she has plans to expand her efforts in this public information endeavor.

Vietnam Duty Age Limitations

Military personnel who are under 18 years of age are not eligible for assignment to service in Vietnam, but may be assigned to sea duty or to duty in other overseas areas.

Executive Order Gives Authority For Reserve Call

The President, in an August 4, 1967 Executive Order, implemented that part of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 providing permanent authority to order to active duty ready reservists of all Armed Forces under specific conditions.

The Executive Order is almost identical to the one issued February 15 which gave temporary call-up authority except that it is now permanent and extends coverage to the Coast Guard Reserve.

Under these conditions, any ready reservist may be called up who is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, a unit of the ready reserve; has not fulfilled his statutory reserve obligation, or has not served on active duty for a total of 24 months.

Reservists called up under these provisions will be required to serve on active duty until they complete 24 months. Any prior service they completed will count toward the total. Consideration will be given for family responsibilities and employment in the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest.

Classification Picture July 31, 1967

Class	Number
Total	34,350,947
I-A and I-A-O	1,508,525
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	140,824
Not examined	248,497
Induction or examination postponed	9,519
Ordered for induction or examination	237,307
Pending reclassification	143,524
Personal appearance and appeals in process	32,467
Delinquents	13,336
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	39,292
Not examined	12,951
Induction or examination postponed	234
Ordered for induction or examination	1,684
Pending reclassification	3,311
Personal appearance and appeals in process	1,144
Delinquents	488
26 years and older with liability extended	74,503
Under 19 years of age	549,444
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,421,088
I-C (Inducted)	589,347
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,144,609
I-O Not examined	6,277
I-O Examined and qualified	3,338
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,130
I-W (At work)	6,489
I-W (Released)	5,990
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,015,670
I-S Statutory (College)	41,373
I-S Statutory (High School)	469,768
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	242,270
II-A Apprentice	30,216
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,909
II-S Student deferment	1,622,257
III-A Dependency deferment	3,877,078
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,562,294
IV-B Officials	72
IV-C Aliens	15,003
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	101,625
IV-F Not qualified	2,443,497
V-A Over age liability	15,220,120

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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Volume XVII

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WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1967

Number 10

Budgetary Considerations

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Criticism of the Selective Service System, as has been noted many times during the past 2 years, has been for other reasons than because it had not performed the mission for which it was established.

Among the many recommendations for a change, two facts stand out. First, most of the recommended changes are extensions of things already being done or things that have been done and had been suspended. In both situations the controlling factor had been the lack of sufficient funds.

Management Society Gives Recognition To SSS Employee

Mr. Neil C. Tulloch, Management Analyst at National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, recently received a Certificate of Honor from the Administrative Management Society. The recognition was based upon his innovations relating to improved methods for reducing paperwork and operating costs chargeable to Federal agencies.

Mr. Tulloch, one of 16 Government employees so honored, was given the citation at an Awards Luncheon held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., Tuesday, September 26, 1967.

Joining the Selective Service System in 1942 as a statistician, Mr. Tulloch entered the field of paperwork management as a member of the staff of the Archives Division in 1945. He participated in the design of procedures and the preparation of regulations for the Office of Selective Service Records when it was established in 1947. He was later instrumental in the implementation and operation of 54 Selective Service Federal Records Depots.

As an example of his innovations which led to this honor, Tulloch initiated records retention schedules to identify documents of the Selective Service System which should be retained and those which, because of their temporary nature, should be destroyed. As a result of these schedules and the disposal program, the purchase of additional file cabinets was deferred or made unnecessary. Such action resulted in the saving of an estimated 100,000 square feet of floor space for other uses.

The implementation of these and other paperwork management programs developed within the System by Tulloch have resulted in savings to the Federal Government of approximately \$10,000,000.



It has been an annual experience during the past few years to have the numbers actually inducted bear little relationship to the numbers used in the preparation of the budget.

During Fiscal Year 1967, the Director has been compelled to restrict the numbers sent for preinduction examination as the only alternative to reducing the work force of the Selective Service System by 800 at a time when higher calls remain highly possible or even probable.

The present outlook for Fiscal Year 1968 is clouded in uncertainty. The regular budget which is now before Congress, as this is written, was prepared and approved by the Bureau of the Budget almost a year ago. Since that time there have been added responsibilities which require additional funds.

The added responsibilities have been of two classes. First, the President has directed additional activities by the Selective Service System which will require funds which were not included in the present budget; and second, Congress has, by legislation, indicated that the Selective Service System should increase the pay of many of its personnel, particularly the newly created position of Executive Secretary of the local boards. The Congress also indicated that steps should be taken by Selective Service on all levels to increase the flow of information to registrants, their families, their employers, and to the public in general.

These actions will require additional funds for more personnel and for the travel involved in implementing these Congressional directions.

The Task Force has become convinced that there is a need for more local board clerks to help carry the
(Continued on page 2)

Colonel Leitch Of California Retired Oct. 1

Col. Kenneth H. Leitch retired as State Director of Selective Service for California on October 1, 1967.

With the exception of the period from September 1940 to July 1942, when he was Executive Officer in the California State Headquarters, Colonel Leitch served continuously as State Director from July 1942 until October 1, 1967.

He is a native of San Jose, California, and began his military career in November 1935 when he was commissioned a 2d Lt. in the California National Guard. He entered upon extended active duty in September 1940 and retired from the military in December 1966. Since that date he has been serving as Director in a civilian capacity.

During the 25 years Colonel Leitch was State Director, California had a substantial growth in population, and an influx of many new economic pursuits. These factors, coupled with farflung geographic boundaries, demanded the capable leadership Colonel Leitch so ably provided.

He is married and has one daughter, Mrs. Sandra Jean Brannigan. Colonel and Mrs. Leitch now reside in Roseville, California.

Lt. Col. Thomas L. Jensen, USMC, has been appointed Acting State Director. Colonel Jensen has been a member of the State Headquarters Selective Service Staff since 1959.

22,000 Inductions Required By Army During November

The Department of Defense has notified the Director of Selective Service that the Army requires 22,000 inductions during the month of November 1967.

This is the third highest month so far this year, and falls within the 24,000 predicted monthly manpower needs for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1968.

The calls in August for 29,000 and 25,000 in September, have been the highest number requisitioned in 1967.

If you buy one \$50 Series E Savings Bond each month (purchase price \$37.50) for the next 17 years, your 204 Bonds will be worth \$10,964 at the end of these 17 years—assuming that the present 4.15 percent interest rate will still be in effect.

SS Registrant May Consult Appeal Agent

Selective Service has long made provision for the counseling of registrants in classification matters through the services of a Government Appeal Agent. A definite effort is made to call the attention of registrants classified in Classes I-A, I-A-O, and I-O to the fact that such counsel is available.

Each time a notice is mailed informing a young man that he has been classified in a Class available for service, he is also informed that if he wishes to consult the Government Appeal Agent, the Local Board clerk will arrange an appointment for him.

Appeal Agents are, whenever possible, lawyers. They serve without compensation and stand ready to provide advice, without charge to the registrant on matters pertaining to Selective Service. When a registrant who has been classified by his Local Board feels the classification is unfair, unjust, or that his Board has not taken into consideration all the circumstances in his case, he may confer with the Appeal Agent.

Selective Service wants each registrant to be fully acquainted with his rights and privileges, and hopes to insure that he possesses all the knowledge important to him.

While the Government Appeal Agent does not have a vote on classification, he does have the duty to attend such Local Board meetings as the Board requests. He may be consulted by the Local Board and should be equally diligent in protecting the interests of the Government and the rights of the registrants in all matters. As such he is not on either side but is there in the interest of justice. The Appeal Agent is authorized to carry on this role in reference to Local Board actions to the extent of appealing, on his own volition, classifications which he feels are not justified by the facts in the case.

An invaluable part of the Selective Service machinery, he should be regarded by the registrant as a counselor whose services should be used when appropriate.

3.7 Million Inducted Since September 1948

Total inductions into the military from September 1948 through June 30, 1967, have numbered 3,871,199 men. Of this figure, 102,702 went into the Marine Corps and the Navy inducted 27,799. The major portion, some 3.7 million, entered the Army.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1721 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Budgetary Considerations

(Continued from page 1)

operational load. There should be sufficient funds to hire itinerant clerks so that it would be unnecessary to use supervisors or auditors to replace clerks who are unavoidably absent or when there are vacancies.

The Task Force has also recommended additional responsibilities for the Regional Field Officers, which will require additional personnel and additional travel if these officers are to be able to visit State Headquarters and local board clerk meetings as often as it is recommended by the Task Force.

The Task Force has become aware of the long need, known by the Selective Service System, for more frequent meetings of State Directors during times of great activity, the need for meetings of local board clerks, under conditions where the Government assumes the cost of having the meetings rather than asking local board clerks to bear this expense themselves.

The Selective Service System cannot fail to be grateful to the Task Force for its interest and its appreciation of the problems of the Selective Service System. However, unless the funds are materially increased from what is in the present yearly appropriation bill it is useless to consider any of these recommendations.

The present supplemental bill which is under consideration by the

Bureau of the Budget provides for the following:

1. Permits the present structure and the present number of employed personnel to be continued for the rest of the fiscal year.

2. Permits the appointment and pay of the newly created position of Executive Secretary.

3. Permits additional clerks, including itinerant clerks, and more pay for the clerks presently employed by the Selective Service System.

4. Permits the increase of personnel in National Headquarters and in the States, particularly to carry out the program of education whose purpose is to bring to the attention of registrants, their families, their employers, and the public, generally, the obligations, the privileges, and the method of complying with the obligations to the public in general.

It is idle to believe that our present supplemental appropriation request will be approved in its entirety, but unless items one and two above can be accomplished, the Selective Service System will be in great difficulty, and unless enough funds are provided for items three and four in considerable measure, the efforts of the President, the Congress and the Task Force to improve the operation of the Selective Service System, will have little influence during the present fiscal year.

Every Suggestion Must Be Processed Through Channels

To express their appreciation to employees who demonstrate their desire to improve governmental operations, The Selective Service National Incentive Awards Committee decided to give a ballpoint pen to each employee who submits one original suggestion during fiscal year 1968 regardless of whether or not the idea is adopted.

Since the inception of this program, some employee suggestions are being forwarded directly to the National Committee by letter or memorandum and not on Employee Suggestion (SSS Form 430) through supervisory channels by way of the State Committee. Such suggestions received at National Headquarters will, in the future, be returned to the employee via the State Director for processing through proper channels.

All employees wishing to submit suggestions for improving the System are encouraged to read the instructions outlined in Administrative Bulletin No. 280.

VA Report Shows 28 Average Age Of GI Student

More than ½ million veterans entered training during the first year of the educational program under the 1966 GI Bill.

An even more successful program was predicted by the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1968, with well over 600,000 veterans expected to enter colleges and universities throughout the country.

The peak enrollment month during fiscal 1967 saw 323,000 students on campuses, but that figure is certain to be exceeded during the coming year.

The average GI Bill student during FY 1967 was 28 years old, and 45 percent of the students had one or more dependents. Seventy-six percent of the veterans entered courses at the college level, compared to about 30 percent during the World War II GI Bill program and 50 percent when the Korean GI Bill was in effect.

Approximately 15 percent embarked on graduate studies. Statistics show that 93 percent had completed 4 years of high school.

Savings Bond Quiz

Question: What is the advantage in exchanging my E bonds for H bonds?

Answer: There is no absolute "advantage" of one bond over the other, since both earn the same rate of interest. If you need additional current income, H bonds can help you. They are sold at face value and interest is paid by Treasury check every 6 months.

Question: They talk about the advantage of taking your income tax refund in savings bonds. What is the advantage and how do I go about getting it?

Answer: The advantage is that, when you take your refund in bonds, it continues to grow, as your bonds continue to earn interest. Look for the line near the bottom of your tax return form. There's a box to check, if you want your refund in bonds.

Question: What about accrued interest on series E bonds that are exchanged for H bonds? Does tax have to be paid immediately?

Answer: No, the Federal income tax may continue to be deferred until the H bonds are cashed or reach final maturity. That enables the bond owner to continue to earn interest on the full amount of interest that has already accumulated.

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September 7, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 311, Subject: "I-S(C) for Graduate Students," clarifying the application of section 1622.15(b)(2) of the Selective Service Regulations.

Almost 190,000 Medical Specialists Registered With SS

As of July 15, 1967, there were 189,597 Selective Service registrants classified as members of the medical or allied specialties. Of this number, 127,537 were physicians; 48,463 were dentists; 11,080 were veterinarians; and 2,517 were doctors of osteopathy.

Included in the 127,537 physicians were 6,380 interns, and of the 2,517 doctors of osteopathy, 279 were interns.

Classification Picture August 31, 1967

Class	Number
Total	34,472,792
I-A and I-A-O	1,531,112
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	145,135
Not examined	245,384
Induction or examination postponed	11,191
Ordered for induction or examination	215,052
Pending reclassification	178,884
Personal appearance and appeals in process	31,928
Delinquents	13,709
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	37,894
Not examined	12,725
Induction or examination postponed	286
Ordered for induction or examination	1,599
Pending reclassification	3,218
Personal appearances and appeals in process	1,134
Delinquents	489
26 years and older with liability extended	76,873
Under 19 years of age	555,611
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,434,236
I-C (Inducted)	590,553
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,164,824
I-O Not examined	6,305
I-O Examined and qualified	3,463
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,099
I-W (At work)	6,555
I-W (Released)	6,029
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,011,405
I-S Statutory (College)	35,636
I-S Statutory (High School)	446,947
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	252,388
II-A Apprentice	31,078
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,180
II-S Student deferment	1,598,715
III-A Dependency deferment	3,893,930
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,576,911
IV-B Officials	72
IV-C Aliens	15,245
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	101,875
IV-F Not qualified	2,438,834
V-A Over age liability	15,302,400

Questions and Answers

Following are questions most frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers. Suggested questions for later release are invited.

Question:

Can registrants who go to Canada to evade the draft ever return to the United States without being prosecuted?

Answer:

Prosecution is a function of the Department of Justice and not of the Selective Service System. A registrant who is a citizen of the United States is not relieved of his obligations under the selective service law when he leaves the country. He has the continuing duty to keep his local board informed of his current address and to obey all lawful orders of that board. His failure to perform any duties required of him under the law constitutes a violation which may render him liable to prosecution.

Question:

I recently moved from Illinois to San Francisco. How do I go about changing my local board to one in the vicinity of my current residence?

Answer:

The local board having jurisdiction over your place of residence at the time you registered will always be your local board of jurisdiction. You may, however, request transfer for physical examination or for induction by contacting the local board near your present address.

Question:

I enlisted in the Army prior to registering for Selective Service. Must I register after I am discharged?

Answer:

Yes, within 30 days following the date on which you are separated.

Question:

Is there any material available which sets out information concerning appeals?

Answer:

A pamphlet entitled, "Taking Appeals from Selective Service Classifications" is available, without charge, at any local board, State Headquarters, or National Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

Question:

I am a doctor (M.D.), 32 years old, and have never served in the Armed Forces. When will my liability end?

Answer:

Men who are physicians, dentists, or certain allied medical specialists are liable for military service until age 35.

Question:

I have been ordered to report for a preinduction examination by my local board. What is the very minimum time I have before being inducted?

Answer:

The minimum time is 21 days after your local board has mailed to you a Statement of Acceptability (DD Form No. 62), which results from your preinduction examination.

Stateside News— The Human Interest Stories of People Who Make Up the Heart and Sinew Of the Selective Service System

The Director has recently approved the following awards in recognition of employee suggestions as prescribed under Administrative Bulletin 2.80:

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award

Mrs. Betty P. Hassey, Secretary of Alabama State Headquarters, and Mrs. Margaret J. Lawlor, Supervisory Clerk of Ohio State Headquarters, recommended the disposal of various records at State Headquarters after administrative needs had been fulfilled.

Mrs. Allene Estlin, Clerk, Local Board No. 53, Nowata, Okla., recommended a means of identifying the files of the 1-percent sample inventory.

Mrs. Carmen L. I. Hidalgo, Clerk of Puerto Rico State Headquarters, suggested that the Summary of Standby Reserve (SSS Form 85) be prepared and submitted quarterly rather than monthly.

Mrs. Opal B. Crawford, Appeal Board Clerk, Tyler, Tex., proposed an amendment in Local Board Memorandum No. 77.

Certificates of Award

Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter, Local Board Group Clerk, Washington, D.C., was the first employee to recommend that the "Date of Registration" be returned to the SSS Form 101.

Mrs. Mary Lou Pellicane, Local Board Clerk, DesPlaines, Ill., proposed a revision in the SSS Form 86 regarding the check box provided for the action of the local board.

Mrs. Josephine W. Foster, Clerk-Coordinator, Local Board No. 14, Liberty, Ky., called to the attention of this Headquarters that the ZIP Code had been omitted from the Forms 1 and 1-A in the Form Manual.

Mrs. Inez D. Luke, Clerk-Stenographer, Mississippi State Headquarters, recommended an improvement in the SSS Form 217.

Miss Patricia Stefanides, Clerk-Stenographer of New Hampshire State Headquarters, proposed a revision in the SSS Form 129.

Mrs. Oleta D. Connally, Appointment Clerk, Oklahoma State Headquarters, was recognized for her forethought in realizing the advantage of revising the item arrangement on the Standard Form 7 to parallel the arrangement of items on related standard forms.

Mrs. Ann G. Rue, Clerk, Local Board No. 36, Chatanooga, Tenn., recommended a revision in the Important Notice on the SSS Form 223.

Mr. Calvin Hewitt, Member of Local Board No. 31, Kenosha, Wis., recommended several revisions in the SSS Form 118. His contribution will be utilized in the pending study and revision of this form.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the armed services for outstanding aid to local recruiters.

Florida—Navy: Anna D. Murphy, Clerk, Local Board No. 130; Yvonne P. Peele, Clerk, Local Board No. 135.

Idaho—Air Force: Mrs. Mary O. Van Hook, Clerk, Local Board No. 42; Mrs. S. Faye Hoffman, Assistant Clerk, Local Board No. 42; Mrs. Frances A. Rucker, Clerk, Local Board No. 34.

Montana—Army: Mrs. Kenneth Spencer, Clerk, Local Board No. 27.

Ohio—Army and Air Force: Miss Reba F. Breckler, Clerk, Local Board No. 34.

West Virginia—Navy: Mrs. Maxine A. Roberts, Clerk, Local Board No. 39.

Wyoming—Navy: Mrs. Mary Lou Norris, Clerk, Local Board No. 21.

Like Father, Like Son

The son stepped into the father's shoes at Local Board 30 in Dallas, Tex., recently when Roscoe L. Thomas resigned from the board.

Mr. Thomas, 79, still an active Dallas banker, was replaced by his son, Richard L. Thomas, 41, senior attorney for Ling-Temco-Vought.

Richard L. Thomas served 2 years in the Navy in World War II and 4 years in the Korean conflict. He resigned his Navy commission in 1958.

Silver Star Awarded Clerk's Son

The Silver Star Medal for heroism was awarded to Army Specialist 5 Charles E. Counts, son of Mrs. Geneva D. Warren, Clerk of Local Board No. 235, St. Ann, Mo.

The specialist was given the award for his action on June 5, 1966, while he was a crew chief on an armed helicopter in Vietnam. He was responsible for saving the lives of two of his fellow crew members.

Indian Serves SS 15 Years

Mr. Jerome Abraham, a member of Benson County Local Board, North Dakota, was recently presented a certificate for 15 years of service with the Selective Service System.

Mr. Abraham is a Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Indian, one of several American Indians serving on a local board.

Soviet Union Draft Tours Cut By Year

The term of military service in the Soviet Armed Forces will be reduced by 1 year beginning in 1968, informed sources said recently.

The next contingent of draftees will serve only 1 year in the Infantry, 2 in the Air Force and 3 in the Navy, instead of the present period of 2, 3, and 4 years, respectively.

Conscription tours in other Allied and European Nations are as follows:

Country and length of service:

France, 16 months.
West Germany, 18 months.
East Germany, 18 months.
Netherlands, 18 months for Army.
New Zealand, 12 months.
Belgium, 12-15 months.
Italy, 18 months for Army.
Australia, 24 months.
Canada, no draft.
England, no draft.
Sweden, 10-12 months (Universal conscription).
Norway, 12 months for Army; 12-15 months for other services.
Spain, 24 months.
Austria, 9 months.
Luxembourg, 6 months.
Hungary, 36 months.
Czechoslovakia, 24 months.
Denmark, 14 months for Army; 12-14 months for other services.
Portugal, 18 months for Army; 18-30 months for other services.
Turkey, 24 months.
Greece, 21-24 months for Army; 21-30 months for other services.
Rumania, 24 months for Navy; 16 months for other services.

13 Percent Drafted Fiscal Year 1966 Were Nonwhites

Latest information from the Department of Defense "Fact Sheet" shows that over 300,000 Negroes were on active duty with the Armed Forces as of 31 December 1966, representing 9.1 percent of the total active forces, compared to 9.5 percent in 1965, 9.0 percent in 1964, and 8.2 percent in 1962.

In Fiscal Year 1966, 87,000 nonwhites entered the Armed Forces enlisted ranks. This group represented 9.9 percent of all entrants. Over 42,000 of this number were voluntary enlistees, which represented 8.0 percent of the total intake. Nearly 45,000 were inductees, or 13 percent. As of 1964, Negro males of draft age, 18 to 26, represented almost 12 percent of the total population in this age group.

SS Employee Leave Data Summarized

The 1967 leave year consists of 27 biweekly pay periods. It began Sunday, January 1, 1967, and will end on Saturday, January 13, 1968.

Here are additional facts on leave for Federal employees:

Annual Leave, for vacations or other personal business. Except for emergencies, must be authorized in advance, generally by the immediate supervisor.

Annual leave is earned at the following rates: Full-time employees with less than 3 years of service, 13 days a year; with 3 but less than 15 years service, 20 days a year; with 15 or more years, 26 days a year.

Generally, part-time employees with less than 3 years of service earn 1 hour of annual leave for each 20 hours in a pay status; with 3 but less than 15 years, 1 hour for each 13 hours; with more than 15 years, 1 hour for each 10 hours.

Annual leave may be accumulated within limitations. Certain overseas employees may accumulate 45 days, other employees 30 days. Additional annual leave cannot be accumulated. Employees must use all the leave earned each year, or lose the unused portion.

Thirty days, or the amount carried forward at the beginning of the leave year (if more than 30 days) is the maximum for which lump-sum payments can be made on leaving Federal Service.

Annual leave may be taken all at once, or in parts, at the discretion of the employing agency.

Sick Leave, for medical, dental, optical, and other appointments for physical examination, treatment, illness, or injury. Advance authorization requested for known appointments, scheduled surgery, and related causes. Absence requires proof of inability to work, in the form of a doctor's certificate or other evidence acceptable to the agency.

Full-time employees earn 13 days of sick leave a year, part-time employees 1 hour for each 20 hours in a pay status. There is no ceiling on accumulation.

Court and Jury Leave. Employees summoned to court as witnesses for the United States or District of Columbia Government, or to serve on any Federal or State jury, may take leave with pay, with no charge against annual leave, but may not take fees for such duty.

Military Leave may be given with pay for not more than 15 days in any calendar year to permanent or indefinite employees in the National Guard or one of the military reserve organizations when called to active duty or training with the Armed Forces.

Leave Without Pay may be granted on request at the employing agency's discretion whether or not there is accrued annual or sick leave, for such purposes as education of benefit to the agency, recovery from illness or disability, pending final disability retirement

Col. Hendrix New Director For Georgia

Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, ARTY, has been appointed to the position of State Director of Selective Service for Georgia, effective September 26, 1967. He succeeds Col. Harry O. Smith, who has served in that capacity since March 1963.

Colonel Hendrix embarked upon his military career in 1935 when he enlisted in the Georgia National Guard. During World War II he saw action as a commissioned officer in the South Pacific Theater of Operations.

Immediately following the close of hostilities, he returned to Georgia and entered private business. He maintained his reserve commission and was recalled to extended active duty in 1951 with assignment to the Selective Service System. He was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Georgia in 1955 and served in that position until early 1963.

Following a year and a half in National Headquarters as Adjutant General, he was named a Selective Service Regional Field Officer, Region III, with offices in Atlanta.

Colonel and Mrs. Hendrix make their home in Atlanta.



BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

WHERE YOU BANK OR WORK

Psychiatric Cases Few

In World War II, 23 percent of medically evacuated Army cases were for psychiatric reasons.

In Viet Nam, psychiatric evacuations have been around 6 percent of the total.

This is the lowest rate recorded in any conflict involving U.S. forces.

approval, or final disability compensation action.

Advanced Leave. Some agencies grant annual or sick leave in advance of its being earned, some do not. Under certain circumstances, up to 30 days of sick leave may be advanced in case of serious illness or disability.

Administrative Leave may be granted by agencies to employees without charge to annual leave under special conditions. Examples—to vote, to donate blood, to attend job-related meetings. Under this category, too, come excused tardiness and early closing when weather conditions are extreme or hazardous.

On October 31, 1918, during World War I, Selective Service personnel totaled 193,117 of which only 192 were commissioned officers.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



President Johnson's Proclamation designating the week beginning October 8, 1967, as Fire Prevention Week should challenge each of us to earnestly participate in year-round fire prevention programs.

Fires are preventable. We have an individual responsibility to become personally motivated and involved in removing fire hazards and shaking off habits that cause fires.

In his Proclamation the President has aptly stated:

"Every year the human toll of fire exceeds 10,000 lives. In 1966, more than twice as many Americans were killed by fire than on the battlefields of Vietnam. The dollar damage from fire increases every year. Last year, almost \$2 billion worth of property was destroyed in flame and smoke."

It is interesting to note that October 8 is the anniversary date of Chicago's Great Fire of 1871 in a barn on De Koven Street. The total loss was estimated to be \$187 million.

Fire is a very real problem in the Selective Service System. During the first 3 months of this year seven of our local boards suffered fire damage and losses. The States which were hit included Minnesota, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York (two), and North Carolina.

Here are some helpful hints in the event you discover a fire:

Quickly give it the once-over—

* If it is very small, maybe you can stop it fast. But report ANY fire . . . hidden dangers may need attention.

* Unless absolutely CERTAIN it can be stopped in an instant, take that very moment to GIVE THE ALARM and GET FIRE DEPARTMENT HELP on the way.

* Even if you extinguish the fire, you'll NEVER be criticized for calling firemen. They would rather find everything UNDER CONTROL than to arrive at a delayed alarm and find the building a raging INFERNO.

* Don't OVERESTIMATE your ability as a firefighter. Fire can spread and in unpredictable ways. Always leave yourself an escape. DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE!

One of your best friends during times of fires is your fire extinguisher—a real lifesaver.

- Know where it is kept and be certain it is easily accessible.
- It should be the best—UL or FM approved, and inspected regularly.
- Know NOW how to operate it.
- Know the type of fire (ordinary, liquids, electrical) for which it is used.

Resolve no later than THIS MOMENT that you will take positive aggressive action to strengthen your fire safety program—at the office and in the home—to reduce the costly fire losses which annually plague our Nation.

Fire leaves very little time to think.

Liquor Store Serves Clerk In Emergency

During the recent flood in Alaska the clerk of a local board in Anchorage had an emergency call to get through to Fairbanks, but because of the flood, no calls could be made unless classified critical.

The clerk first tried to call the local board in Fairbanks, but no one answered. (It was learned later the entire office had been flooded out.) Since the message was of an extreme urgency, the clerk asked the telephone operator to try the Post Office Department. Still no response. She then tried the F.B.I., and the U.S. Marshal. Again, no answer. The Fairbanks operator was then asked to call any phone number she knew was working. She did. It was a local liquor store. The message was taken and transmitted to the City Police and then on to the local board.

After the experience during the earthquake, the clerks in Alaska have learned to use every means possible for communication. When the word went out through the Federal Building in Anchorage that the local board clerk had made telephone contact with someone in Fairbanks, it was soon learned this was the first telephone call completed to that city. It's ironic that a liquor store phone would be in operation but in a flood, anything can happen.

NAVY RESERVISTS WITH DEPENDENTS FACE DISCHARGE

The Department of the Navy recently announced that Navy reservists, E3 and below, who have acquired additional dependents after enlistment and prior to being called to active duty to perform their 2 years active duty of a 6-year enlistment, will now be involuntarily discharged if such duty would result in financial hardship.

The intent of this new policy is to prevent potential administrative problems which might occur should dependency hardship situations arise after the individual is on active duty.

Henceforth, each preactive duty member, E3 and below, will now be interviewed at least 60 days in advance of their Planned Active Duty Date (PADD) to determine their dependency status. If the member has acquired dependents over the maximum number permitted for enlistment, as an E1, he will either be discharged, and advised of his reclassification by the Selective Service System, or given the opportunity to go on active duty provided he attests to the fact that he can adequately support his dependents.

The Selective Service Act of 1948 was passed by the Senate and House in final form, without the universal military training provisions on June 12, 1948.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

Volume XVII

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1967

DEC 22 1967

Number 11

Classification In Class II-S Is Described

On October 6, 1967, the Director of Selective Service issued Local Board Memorandum No. 83 to establish the eligibility for classification in Class II-S of registrants whose graduate or undergraduate studies had been interrupted. This eligibility determination relates to those registrants who, during the period of interruption, were classified in Class I-A or Class IV-D.

An interpretation of Sections 1622.25 and 1622.26(b) of Selective Service Regulations are particularly involved in the procedures referenced by this memorandum.

For example, many Selective Service registrants of the Mormon faith who are classified IV-D to complete 2 years of service to their church as missionaries would qualify under the provisions of this memorandum. Another example are those who enter the Peace Corps or serve in the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). Frequently teachers are required to obtain higher degrees in order to advance in their profession. The same is true of many persons in various occupations important to the national health, safety, or interest.

In order to provide these persons with the opportunity to obtain a complete or higher education, the Director of Selective Service instructed local boards regarding the eligibility of registrants, in such categories, for student deferments so they may enter or reenter college, graduate or professional schools, or similar institutions of learning, prior to performing their military obligation to the Nation.

49 Percent of Army On Duty in Vietnam Are SSS Inductees

Nearly 49 percent of Army strength in Vietnam is made up of draftees, Pentagon figures reveal. Armywide, draftees constitute about 42 percent of the enlisted ranks.

During the Korean War, 1.5 million were inducted, representing some 52 percent of the total entering the Armed Forces. This figure includes approximately 83,000 who were inducted into the Marine Corps.

Of the nearly 15 million who served in the Armed Forces during World War II, approximately 66 percent were draftees.



JEWISH WAR VETERANS CHIEF—Newly elected National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Samuel Samuels (right), Revere, Mass., recently visited Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service. He is shown receiving congratulations from the Director, while Monroe Sheinberg (left), Executive Director of the JWV, looks on.

Dedication and Devotion

—By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System has been built, primarily, by the dedication and devotion of its uncompensated personnel. As local and appeal board members, they have given their Government the benefit of long years of their time and effort to insure a system controlled by the Federal Government but organized and operated with the complete cooperation of the States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone. For the past 50 years a Selective Service System has operated whenever needed and, in a great variety of circumstances, has produced the men requested by the Armed Forces, and has been a principal support of the volunteer system.

During this time it has been able to perform its mission of building and maintaining the Armed Forces without depriving the Nation of the personnel needed in other activities critical to the National health, safety, and interest. This has included the promotion of the education and training of the technological, scientific, professional, and skilled personnel. The support of voluntary enlistment has been encouraged by the presence of the Selective Service System and the registrant's obligation to it. The list of those registrants enlisting after notification of acceptance for service by the System is a sizeable part of the total number enlisted.

Many of the members of the local and appeal boards who have participated in these achievements have reached, or are reaching, the age of 75 years. It will be with the thanks and appreciation of their Government that they are joining the ranks of the retired.

Their contributions to the Nation have been a most unusual chapter in American history and an example that should be followed by citizens of all ages and in all periods. It has been their contributions that have made it possible for the United States to procure men for its survival with a distribution of

(Continued on page 2)

Local Board Classifications Not Secret

There is nothing secret, and very little confidential, about the functioning of a Selective Service local board. The board transacts public business and the public is entitled to know of its functions. Its principal activity is classification of registrants and the public has access to its records on classifications.

It is possible to find out how any registrant is classified; but in respect for the privacy of the individual, the selective service law requires that the local board consider as confidential the contents of an individual registrant's file. This, of course, includes his address. The registrant submitted such information about himself, not for general consumption by the curious, but solely for the use of the local board in determining his classification.

Other than the confidential relationship between registrant and his board in regard to evidence in his file, the functioning of the Selective Service local board is an open book. The public can easily determine who is in which class from the Classification Record. The public can learn how the local board acted on the matter of classification of registrants after each meeting since the board is required to post the minutes of the meeting in the local board office for all to see.

The public is permitted to know who has been ordered for physical examination, and who for induction. In fact, the Director has stressed the public nature of the Selective Service System in a Local Board Memorandum. This directive states, in positive terms, that "there are no restrictions imposed by the Director of Selective Service upon the release or publication of lists of registrants . . ." and goes on to say, "In the absence of any restrictions imposed by a State Director . . . local boards may publish such lists of registrants as they in their discretion may deem appropriate."

The local board must of necessity, function behind closed doors when it is considering a case for classification. It would be a violation of law if facts a registrant had given the local board in confidence were disclosed to the public in open hearing. The information which he furnished his board, and which might or might not qualify him for deferment or exemption from service, is privileged information between him and his local board.

There is not any secrecy concerning the identity of the board members, the clerk, or the State Director. Local boards are made up of men and women who are fulfilling

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Dedication and Devotion

(Continued from page 1)

responsibilities most healthy in a cooperative society, which a democracy must always remain.

The retirement of these patriotic officials of the United States Government comes at a time when their worth as citizens can be compared to a small minority, who have enjoyed, and are enjoying, the benefits of this great country and yet, under individualism gone rampant, are engaged in activities that threaten the unity of the Nation. It is fortunate that there are citizens that the local board members have furnished to the Armed Forces, who sweat, bleed, and die to make a Nation possible where other citizens handicapped by more education than they can absorb and without any sense of what they owe, are doing their best to end the existence of a Nation which has given them so much and to which they have repaid so little.

The Director of Selective Service has been proud of the high privilege he has had in serving in the same organization with the local and appeal board members. He knows that he represents the great majority of Americans when he joins the Nation's praise to his own for the local and appeal board members of the Selective Service System as they retire.

Calls Levied During 1967 Pass 218,000

The Department of Defense has issued the December call for 18,200 men, which is 3,800 less than November.

The December quota compares with 12,100 last December and 40,200 in December 1965, when there was a substantial military buildup for Vietnam.

The October call was 17,000 and 22,000 were requisitioned for November. All inductees enter the Army.

Calls by month for calendar year 1967 are as follows:

January, 15,600	July, 19,900
February, 10,900	August, 29,000
March, 11,900	September, 25,000
April, 11,400	October, 17,000
May, 18,000	November, 22,000
June, 19,800	December, 18,200

No Secrets

(Continued from page 1)

a duty to their country and who are proud to do so.

A local board which tends to be secretive about its operation arouses public suspicion and antagonism. Frankness and openness in relations with the press and public on all phases of local board operation, except for the contents of personnel file folders, makes for better understanding and acceptance. There cannot be too much trust between the local board and the public.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

October 5, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 312, Subject: "Amendment of Selective Service Regulations," concerning the Director of Selective Service amending section 1606.41, Forwarding Mail Addressed to a Registrant.

October 5, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 313, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States (Local Board Memorandum No. 69)," concerning the change in APO numbers in the Pacific and European Areas.

Air Force Gets Many Because of Draft

A questionnaire given 150,000 men in service showed that 43 percent of Air Force enlisted personnel, 39 percent of Air Force officers and 80 percent of Air Force reserve enlistees would not have volunteered for service were it not for a Selective Service System. Neither increased pay or recruitment efforts could have made up the shortfalls.

SS Public Information Policy Explained in New Regulations

Regulations have been amended by the Director of Selective Service to spell out in detail the information which the System makes available to the public and the general policy covering the dispensing of such information. The Administrative Procedure Act, as recently amended, provides in part that each Federal Government Agency, on request made of it for identifiable records, under rules it has published, shall make such records available.

The new regulations set forth the general policy of the Selective Service System as making "information available to the public unless the disclosure thereof would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or is prohibited under law or Executive order or relates to internal memoranda, letters, or manuals the disclosure of which would interfere with the functions of the Selective Service System."

The System furnishes the public free of charge reasonable quantities of information printed or otherwise reproduced for that purpose, and will furnish information that is readily available which can be

furnished either without cost or at nominal cost to the System. Such material as copies of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, regulations, and Local Board Memoranda are sold to the public by the Government Printing Office.

Other items, current in nature, such as Operations Bulletins may be inspected at the office of any local board, the office of the State Director for any State, or at the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters. The regulation explains that the Classification Record maintained by each local board which contains the name, selective service number, the current and past classifications of any registrant of that board, is open to the public.

The new regulation also explains how information can be obtained from World War II and from Standby Reserve records.

As of June 30, 1967, the Armed Forces reported there were 550,306 Standby Reservists.

Total strength of the Ready Reserve not on active duty as of February 28, 1967, was 1,862,840 individuals.

Classification Picture September 30, 1967

Class	Number
Total	34,600,785
I-A and I-A-O	1,520,776
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	150,447
Not examined	278,331
Induction or examination postponed	10,803
Ordered for induction or examination	162,695
Pending reclassification	194,862
Personal appearance and appeals in process	29,464
Delinquents	14,907
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	36,745
Not examined	12,604
Induction or examination postponed	300
Ordered for induction or examination	1,177
Pending reclassification	2,969
Personal appearance and appeals in process	961
Delinquents	403
26 years and older with liability extended	80,776
Under 19 years of age	543,332
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,450,284
I-C (Inducted)	592,370
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,182,810
I-O Not examined	6,417
I-O Examined and qualified	3,427
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,104
I-W (At work)	6,574
I-W (Released)	6,173
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,004,660
I-S Statutory (College)	31,966
I-S Statutory (High School)	444,024
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	271,312
II-A Apprentice	33,099
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,606
II-S Student deferment	1,579,175
III-A Dependency deferment	3,908,806
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,597,983
IV-B Officials	72
IV-C Aliens	15,568
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	102,384
IV-F Not qualified	2,433,063
V-A Over age liability	15,385,132

Board Coordinator Commended by FBI Upon Retirement

On August 31, 1967, Mrs. Melva E. Edgerton, the Assistant Coordinator of seven local boards in Seattle, Washington, retired after 24 years with the Selective Service System.

At the time of retirement she received a Certificate of Merit and a \$150 cash award for sustained superior performance, as well as a Certificate of Appreciation.

In addition, she received a letter of commendation and appreciation from the Special Agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Seattle. This is unusual for rarely does one Federal Agency give recognition upon retirement to an employee of another agency.

Also of special interest, Mrs. Edgerton had, at separation, 1,763 hours of sick leave to her credit. This is equivalent to virtually 17 years' accumulation of sick leave and constitutes 84.8 percent of a work year. She also had 432 hours of annual leave to her credit at the beginning of the leave year, the maximum number that could be paid her in lump-sum settlement at retirement. She volunteered to apply for the leave and then reported for work as usual.

100 Percenters

Selective Service Headquarters having 100 percent participation in the U.S. Savings bond purchase program as of August 31, 1967:

States	Percent of Employees
1. Puerto Rico.....	100.00
2. Guam.....	100.00
3. Idaho.....	100.00
4. Vermont.....	100.00
5. Utah.....	100.00
6. Oklahoma.....	100.00
7. Nebraska.....	100.00
8. Mississippi.....	100.00
9. Wyoming.....	100.00
10. West Virginia.....	100.00
11. North Dakota.....	100.00
12. Wisconsin.....	100.00
13. Alabama.....	100.00
14. Virgin Islands.....	100.00
15. Kentucky.....	100.00
16. Washington.....	100.00
17. Nevada.....	100.00
18. South Dakota.....	100.00
19. Delaware.....	100.00
20. New Hampshire.....	100.00
21. North Carolina.....	100.00
22. Missouri.....	100.00
23. Montana.....	100.00
24. Rhode Island.....	100.00
25. Arizona.....	100.00
26. Georgia.....	100.00
27. Virginia.....	100.00
28. Texas.....	100.00
29. New York.....	100.00
30. Hawaii.....	100.00
31. Indiana.....	100.00
32. National Headquarters.....	100.00
33. Michigan.....	100.00
34. Florida.....	100.00
35. Connecticut.....	100.00
36. Alaska.....	100.00

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Navy: Samuel G. Oates, Local Board No. 39; Marine Corps: Kathryn E. Hackett, Local Board No. 102.

Louisiana—Army: Mrs. Mae Valentine, Local Board No. 50; Gerald L. Carrier, Local Board No. 49; and Elmer L. Doucet, clerk, Local Board No. 30.

Wyoming—Navy: Mrs. Betty Knox, Local Board No. 19.

News Article Subject of Clerks' Views

Mrs. Willie Lou Haggard and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Haley, both local board clerks from Portsmouth and Chesapeake in the Virginia area, were recently featured in a half-page news article in The Ledger-Star concerning their some 20 years with the Selective Service System.

The article was a great tribute to these dedicated individuals who serve as local board clerks of the System throughout the Nation.

Board Member Heads Vet Organization

Bernard Jacobson, a member of Chicago Local Board No. 15, was recently unanimously elected Illinois State Commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart. He is also editor of the Illinois Purple Heart News.

While serving with the 75th Infantry Division in Germany, he was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star medals.

A Dedicated and Faithful Member

During his long service with Local Board No. 1, Vermont, Mr. Herbert R. Palmer, age 87, has missed only three board meetings in 25 years. Once he missed a session because he was called for jury duty, on another occasion he was absent because he attended a funeral, and the third time he was unable to attend due to his being hospitalized.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who have recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Comdr. T. H. Cutler, USNR, Ret., former member of the Denver, Colo., Selective Service Reserve Unit; Mrs. Julia Lawton, Coordinator, Local Board Nos. 20-21, New York; Mrs. Charlotte Wynn, clerk, Local Board No. 82, Tennessee; Mrs. Gertrude H. Proud, clerk, Local Board No. 167, Greensburg, Pa.; Miss Ethel Molnar, clerk, Local Board No. 169, Greensburg, Pa.; and members of the National Guard Unit in Madison, Wis., Lt. Col. Roderick J. Lippert, Capt. David Chase, Maj. Charles H. Vogts; Lt. Col. C. A. Tocco, New Jersey State Headquarters; Benjamin L. Richardson, member of Local Board No. 230, Cleveland, Ohio; H. F. Niven, member of Local Board No. 9, Boulder, Colo.; Mrs. Katherine Botkin, Ohio State Headquarters; and Doris A. Lafferty, chief clerk of Montgomery County Boards, Dayton, Ohio.

Ordered to Active Duty

Lt. Col. Jackson J. Ayo, III, Louisiana State Headquarters; CW3 Raul H. Vigil, ARNGUS, New Mexico State Headquarters; Maj. Harvey F. Waller, Jr., USAF, North Carolina State Headquarters; Lt. Col. Robert W. McBrier, USAR, Rhode Island State Headquarters.



SHOULD OLD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?—Chairman Ben Isgrig (left). Local Board No. 61 in Little Rock, says goodbye to departing Board members George Rose (center rear) and John H. Collier, right. Mrs. Bernice H. Purvis, Clerk of the Board, is preparing to cut the specially prepared cake honoring both Rose and Collier, signaling the "Appreciation Ceremonies" for the two members who have resigned due to age.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



A parishioner said to his minister, "Give us a sermon that will help us live each day as we should, not just something to hear and make us feel good during the worship service."

Isn't it true that most of us feel this way about many things—not just religion? We tend to prefer the practical over the theoretical. This is as it should be if we are to improve ourselves and our environment.

WHAT BETTER SERMON-ETTE could be offered during our fall season than one challenging each of us to practice what we hear preached at the office on the subject of safety. Specifically, the topic is "Good Housekeeping."

Studies prove that good housekeeping is important to a successful safety program, indicating that:

- * Good injury records go with good housekeeping.
- * Good housekeeping improves worker morale and helps to attract superior workers.
- * Safety-minded management considers good housekeeping important to good personnel relations, good production, and high efficiency.
- * Analysis of the sources of accidents and fires shows poor housekeeping as a contributing factor in many cases.

What are some examples of poor housekeeping which contribute to accidents? Here are a few:

- Slippery material on floor—slips and falls (still our chief cause of accidents throughout the System).
- Loose objects on the floor—tripping hazards.
- Dirty windows and light reflectors—inadequate ventilation.
- Loose objects overhead—may fall on persons below.
- Large objects out of place—persons may bump against.
- Disorderly methods and processes—contribute to all hazards.

To overcome the failures and pitfalls listed above, we should apply the following essentials to good housekeeping—

1. Provide a definite place for each object.
2. Keep each object in its designated place, or return it if removed.
3. Arrange in an orderly manner the processes, operations, and equipment.
4. Adequately dispose of scrap, waste, and surplus materials.
5. Maintain clean buildings and equipment.
6. Provide sufficient work areas and adequate aisles.

Good housekeeping is a never-ending job. (The "ladies of the house" will give that statement a hearty Amen!) Involved in making it click are personnel at all levels—executives, supervisors, and employees. It is a team effort.

Is it asking too much for us to be good housekeepers? Certainly not. It can be a part of our job and will assure the System of a successful safety program.

Examining Stations Newest Regulations Tighten Operations

Amendments to regulations covering operation of Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations (AR 601-270) have been issued by USAREC which set forth the authority of station commanders and define procedures in cases in which Selective Service registrants conduct themselves in a manner not conducive to orderly processing.

Under revised regulations, commanders are authorized to admit to their station, persons other than the registrant, such as a relative, but, if such person conducts himself in a manner not in keeping with the orderly operation of the station, the commander may deny entry or require the person to leave.

Regulations covering the examination process provide that if a registrant refuses to take part in some or all of the processing, he will be counseled and if he persists, a report will be made to his local board on the basis of which he can be declared delinquent and ordered for immediate induction.

The revision of AR 601-270 goes into greater detail as to procedure in handling cases of registrants who refuse induction or who are uncooperative. The registrant who refuses induction or will not cooperate in processing, is counseled as to the possible consequences of his action. He is then given the opportunity to sign a statement that he refuses induction or will not cooperate. A detailed report is then prepared for the United States Attorney, the State Director of Selective Service, and the registrant's local board. Persons in these categories are not returned home at Government expense.

Many Registrants Not Qualified For Military Duty

During the months of September 1948 through August 1967, a total of 11,811,706 registrants were examined at Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations (AFES). Of this figure, 4,910,533, or 41.6 percent of those examined, were found not qualified for military duty.

From November 1948 through August 1967, a total of 4,429,241 registrants were given physical inspection or "complete examination" at the time of delivery for induction at the AFES. Some 506,300, or 11.4 percent of those inspected, were found not qualified. During the period of July 1959 through August 1967, however, the total found not qualified was 19.1 percent while those from the previously examined group, 12.9 percent, were not considered qualified. For those not previously examined, 50.3 percent were rejected.

Questions and Answers

Following are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers. Suggested questions for later release are invited.

Question:

Recently I employed a young man whom I consider essential to my business. Even though he is a new hire, can I request an occupational deferment for him?

Answer:

Yes. When the registrant files a request with his local board for an occupational deferment, you should, at the same time, make a similar request. Your letter to the board should describe in considerable detail the duties for which the registrant was hired including the statement that some other new employee with his skills and educational background cannot be obtained. Describe briefly the function of your business as it pertains to the national health, safety, or interest.

Question:

It is my understanding that a registrant who has been declared by his local board to be a "delinquent" is called ahead of all others. What is the definition of a "delinquent" in this instance?

Answer:

A "delinquent" is a person required to be registered under the selective service law who fails or neglects to perform any duty required of him under the provisions of the selective service law.

Question:

I have received my order to Report for Induction. Is it too late for me to enlist in the Regular Navy?

Answer:

If you can present convincing evidence to the State Director of Selective Service of the State in which your local board is located that a representative of the Regular Navy is prepared to enlist you on or before the date set for your induction, your Order to Report for Induction may be canceled to permit your enlistment.

Question:

My local board has classified me in Class I-S(C). I am a junior in college and was wondering how long I may retain that classification?

Answer:

You may be retained in Class I-S(C) until the end of your academic year or until you cease to satisfactorily pursue your course of instruction, whichever is the earlier.

Question:

I am a full-time trade school student studying mechanical drawing. Can I qualify for a deferment?

Answer:

Yes, you may be considered for a Class II-A occupational deferment.

PROJECT 100,000

Program Outstanding Success; Services Will Induct More

On October 1, 1966, the Department of Defense revised the aptitude test standards for induction into the Armed Forces. These amendments were designed to qualify additional men for active military service.

The initial revision of standards eliminated the requirement that individuals receiving low passing scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Test, ranging from percentile scores of 10-15, inclusive, must also receive a passing score in the AFO Battery Test.

Defense officials have reported that they are pleased with the first year's operation and are now in the process of setting up the next year's quotas.

The first year brought more than

40,000 such men into uniform, and during the second year, which began in October, some 100,000 are expected to be enlisted and inducted.

Despite the induction of these previously unacceptable low-aptitude men into the service, Department of Defense officials have found that no more than 4 to 4½ percent failed to meet the standard military qualification test after basic training. This is about double the wash-out basic training rate for all other personnel.

Moreover, many Army Commanders have reported these men to be more highly motivated than those men with a higher level of education because they were at last provided with a chance.

Entrance Standards Prescribed by DoD Not by the System

Frequently the Selective Service System is asked why certain individuals are not inducted. Oftentimes the inquirers are parents of registrants classified 1-A and are concerned that their sons are to be inducted, rather than the individual who in the eye of the parent "the service might do some good."

The determination of acceptability for military service is a responsibility of the Department of Defense and is a function assigned to the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations (AFES).

The local boards prescreen registrants in the course of classification and selection and conclude that some are obviously not qualified either medically, mentally, or morally, for military service. An example would be one who is institutionalized.

The basis for this judgment is information furnished by the registrants on their questionnaires (SSS Form 100) as to their physical condition, education, court record, and related factors. Such information is then corroborated by evidence obtained by the local boards from other sources. But in other instances, registrants are forwarded to the AFES for determination of acceptability in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department of Defense.

Those persons not qualifying for military service for moral reasons are as follows:

1. Those having significant criminal records.
2. Those exhibiting criminal tendencies, demonstrated by frequent difficulties with law enforcement agencies.
3. Those indicating definite antisocial tendencies, such as alcoholism or drug addiction or other traits of character that would ren-

Director Encourages Sendoff Ceremonies By Vet Organizations

A morale building sendoff for inductees by patriotic organizations, so important to young men leaving home for the strange new life in the Armed Forces, is being implemented throughout the State of Wyoming by a joint effort of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. State Commanders of both organizations have asked local posts to initiate suitable ceremonies for young men being forwarded for induction and that programs in this connection be by cooperative effort whenever possible.

Ceremonies of this kind were approved by the national conventions of both organizations at the suggestion of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service. State Legion Commander R. J. "Red" O'Neil of Basin, Wyoming, said, "In too many instances inductees leave without anyone to see them off, except the clerk who is busy giving last minute instructions, seeing that tickets are obtained and rolls checked."

der them unfit to associate with military personnel, and

4. Those who have previously been separated from the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable for the good of the service.

Persons who fail to meet the standards for military service because of these findings are determined to be "administratively" disqualified. These disqualifications also include negligible numbers of aliens ineligible for military service and persons erroneously forwarded for examinations.

For the period of July 1950 through December 1966, some 1.2 percent of all men liable for service were disqualified for administrative reasons. There was not much fluctuation in these percentages from year to year or from month to month.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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DOCUMENTS

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Enforcement of the Law

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

This holiday season finds a lingering few in the Selective Service System who are passing through the 28th holiday season with this organization.

This period of time has covered a great variety of experiences in American History. It has seen wars, declared and undeclared; it has seen many different conditions of peace, so-called.

No matter when we joined most of us have experienced the unusual happenings in the past 12 months.

These months have seen the Selective Service System operating under difficulties and yet performing its objective of furnishing the numbers of registrants requisitioned by the Armed Forces.

The experiences which the members of this System have endured together, have exemplified a unity that is not too evident in all phases of American life.

The members of the Selective Service System, by their devotion and dedication to the organization, have testified as to their faith in the American Government and the objectives for which it stands.

The great majority of our people are sound, patriotic, and willing to do whatever is necessary to maintain the freedoms for which our ancestors have fought, and for which we know we must always be prepared to fight.

The growth of means of communication has made it possible for the noisy few to dominate the attention of the many.

The events over a period of years

have added to the irresponsibility of our citizens. The few have claimed the right to fail to obey our laws and have sought refuge by strained interpretations of our Federal Constitution.

It is a time for faith on the part of all of us that we have the inherent capacity to govern ourselves, and that we are willing daily to take whatever measures may be necessary to do so.

President Theodore Roosevelt, many years ago, said, "No man is above the law; no man is below the law; and we shall not ask permission of any man when we require him to obey it."

The solution is not in the making of more laws, although there may be in isolated cases a necessity for additional legislation. Our job

(Continued on page 2)

Cong. Rivers' Endorsement Of SSS Policy

Reproduced below is a statement by the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, in the House of Representatives on November 16, 1967:

"Mr. Speaker, as a boy, I was taught to respect authority and observe the law.

"I was taught that when constituted authority established a rule it was to be observed in its entirety.

"No one ever suggested that I could avail myself of the benefits of a law while at the same time ignoring its corresponding obligations.

"I am certain that every Member of this body shares with me this same fundamental view of the law.

"Yet today we are confronted with a small, but nonetheless vocal, minority who would depart from this traditional concept.

"I have reference to those dissident voices who now assail and attack General Hershey's recent recommendation that local draft boards reconsider the deferred student status of those registrants who have made every effort to obstruct the implementation of the draft law and the procurement of manpower for our Armed Forces.

"The Selective Service Act of 1967, as well as every other enactment of this kind in the past, has been predicated on the concept that

(Continued on page 2)

Defense Announces 34,000 Inductions Needed in January

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 34,000 men for induction during January 1968. This figure is nearly 16,000 more than December, and the highest call in the last 13 months.

The largest number taken into the Armed Forces since the Vietnam build-up commenced was the 49,483 who were inducted in October 1966.

The principal reason for the higher January draft call, according to a Department of Defense announcement, is because the Army is now replacing the relatively large number of draftees originally inducted about 2 years ago when it was in the midst of the initial strength build-up for Southeast Asia.

The total induction call for 1967 was 218,700.

Church Group Gives Thanks For The Draft

While thousands of young Americans gathered in the Nation's capital to demonstrate against U.S. participation in Vietnam, the annual Autumn Council of the Seventh-day Adventist Church recently voted thanks for the Government's granting its draft-age men the privilege of serving in the medical corps of the Armed Forces.

The resolution read:

"On behalf of its members in military service, the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the United States assembled in annual council hereby expresses its appreciation to the President, to the Congress and to the Selective Service System for making provision for citizens with deep religious convictions against the taking of human life yet with an equally keen sense of responsibility toward their military obligations. This is provided for under the draft classification of the non-combatant or 1-A-O.

"More than one half of all 1-A-O's inducted in the U.S.A. since 1940 have been Seventh-day Adventists. These 30,000, conscious of their duty to God and country, have willingly responded to their country's call to military service. These men have earned citations for valor including the only Congressional Medal of Honor ever awarded to a noncombatant.

"More than a thousand Adventists from the U.S.A. have served in Vietnam, most of them in the medical forces. More than a score of these have given their lives. Silver stars and bronze stars have been awarded both to the living and to the dead. Their unarmed medical service, even under fire, has been a source of admiration on the part of those with whom they serve.

"On behalf of these men, the Seventh-day Adventist Church expresses appreciation."

The church, which provides pre-induction military training for its youth, is expected to step up its program of training by other action being studied by the executive body. Training organization for Adventist young men is the Medical Cadet Corps, directed by the church's National Service Organization.

"Adventist youth do not attempt to avoid the draft," remarked Clark Smith, director of the NSO. "We don't like war. We can never approve of that which takes human life. But we can fulfill our responsibility as citizens by helping to save life, and that is why we encourage our boys to get a head start on learning life-saving techniques."



RECEIVES AWARD—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, The Director of Selective Service, is shown presenting a Certificate of Achievement to Lt. Col. George W. Sgalitzer, MC, USA, The Surgeon, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Hampton, Va. Also in attendance at the Award ceremony which was held recently at National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, was Brig. Gen. Frank L. Gunn, Commanding General of the Recruiting Command and Col. Ralph R. Chapman, MC, USA, Chief of the Physical Standards Branch, Office of The Surgeon General, Department of the Army.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Enforcement of the Law

(Continued from page 1)

as citizens is to obey the law and to see to it that all others are required to do the same. Reasons for neglect to obey cannot exist and excuses must not be tolerated.

There is a heavy responsibility which has been placed in our form of government on the judiciary to bring promptly to trial all violators, to insure fairness in the trial, and equal fairness in apportioning punishments which will prevent future violations, and will take measures to reform the individual found violating the law.

The Selective Service System has a small, but important part, in the execution of the laws of the United States. In the first place we have a contract with many registrants who have been deferred because they were, by their activities, contributing to the national health, safety or interest. Failing to obey the law which authorizes these deferments cannot possibly be contributing to the health, the safety or the best

interests of the Nation. No nation can defer a registrant from his service obligation to permit him to try to destroy the Nation by failing to obey its laws.

Every registrant may indicate his willingness to enter the service and perform his obligation even after his delinquency has been established by the Local Board. If he refuses to be inducted then there is no alternative but trial by Federal Court.

There must be an awakening in the enforcement of law in the United States; the Selective Service System must leave no stone unturned to do its full share. The survival of the Nation may well be under test here as in Vietnam. We cannot lose our home front to the lawless while we expect our servicemen to save the Nation on the battle front.

The Director sends the Season's Greeting to each and every member of the Selective Service System.

Classification Picture October 31, 1967

Class	Number
Total	34,754,001
I-A and I-A-O	1,434,592
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	139,345
Not examined	295,280
Induction or examination postponed	8,780
Ordered for induction or examination	151,335
Pending reclassification	176,856
Personal appearance and appeals in process	28,336
Delinquents	15,234
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	35,416
Not examined	12,579
Induction or examination postponed	225
Ordered for induction or examination	1,179
Pending reclassification	3,159
Personal appearance and appeals in process	885
Delinquents	387
26 years and older with liability extended	82,877
Under 19 years of age	482,719
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,465,457
I-C (Inducted)	587,389
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,204,353
I-O Not examined	6,360
I-O Examined and qualified	3,438
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,076
I-W (At work)	6,467
I-W (Released)	6,487
I-D Members of a reserve component	1,001,066
I-S Statutory (College)	25,902
I-S Statutory (High School)	420,673
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	303,687
II-A Apprentice	36,857
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,380
II-S Student deferment	1,670,481
III-A Dependency deferment	3,924,792
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,625,926
IV-B Officials	73
IV-C Aliens	15,857
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	104,072
IV-F Not qualified	2,428,505
V-A Over age liability	15,457,111

Endorsement

(Continued from page 1)

every American has an obligation to share in the military burden of our Nation. Therefore, every young man, under the law, is considered to be available for induction and assumed to be 1-A unless the President, in the implementation of this law, ascertains that it would be "in the national interest" to defer or exempt certain registrants from performing military service. This determination is made by the President through the various local draft boards under regulations prescribed by him and applied on an individual basis in the case of each registrant.

"The Congress has—in writing the draft law—attempted to establish specific criteria for each of these deferred or exempt categories, and particularly in the case of undergraduate students permits their deferment if the student so request, in order to enable them to complete their college training. In other words, registrants under the Draft Act are afforded the 'benefit' of completing their undergraduate college training and deferring their entrance into military service only because the Congress itself has determined that such action generally speaking would be 'in the national interest.'

"Now some of these same registrants who have been given, at their request, a benefit provided under the draft law resulting in a deferment of their military obligation, now seek to use this period of grace to subvert and obstruct the administration and operation of the same law.

"I have reference to those campus demonstrators and others who have tried to prevent service recruiters from appearing on campuses and who have tried to prevent drafted men from boarding buses scheduled to take them into induction centers.

"These activities, in my view, clearly constitute a violation of section 12 of the Selective Service Act, as well as section 2388 of the Criminal Code of the United States. It is therefore obvious that the national interest that was being served in permitting these young men to complete their undergraduate training is now far outweighed by their deliberate effort to impair the national interest by their interference with the procurement of manpower for our Armed Forces.

"Despite the fact that the Department of Justice has failed to prosecute these young men for obvious violations of the law, it nonetheless is quite evident that these registrants have forfeited any possible entitlement to a continuation of their student deferred status.

"General Hershey has, therefore, acted in a positive and forthright manner and has instructed local draft boards throughout the country to give appropriate recognition to these activities and to the possible reclassification of student registrants who have very deliberately and flagrantly interfered with the processes for the procurement of military manpower.

"Let there be no mistake about it, the draft law is primarily de-

signed to insure the survival of our country. Let us not permit these malcontents to utilize its provisions to both destroy the draft law and America.

"The overwhelming majority of Americans applaud General Hershey's forthright and positive actions. If the Attorney General of the United States and his minions believe this action to be 'illegal,' let him say so in terms equally forthright and positive. I, for one am sick and tired of equivocation. If there exists the slightest doubt in the Attorney General's mind that General Hershey's action is not fully supported in the law, he need only say so and I am certain the Congress will correct any deficiency.

"Indicative of the temper of America—and its growing resentment of the failure of the Department to enforce the law—is an editorial which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on Monday, November 13, 1967, entitled 'Time To Get Tough.' I completely concur in the content of the editorial and include it in the RECORD at this point:

TIME TO GET TOUGH

"Selective Service officials in Washington have decided that it's time to lower the boom on deferred students who deliberately refuse to carry their draft cards or who resort to illegal methods to obstruct the operation of the draft.

"Recommendations to this effect have been sent to all local draft boards by Lieut. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director. General Hershey says this was done after 'consultation' with the White House and with the understanding that top officials of the Department of Justice would cooperate.

"A Selective Service spokesman makes the point that there is 'nothing new' in this. It's been in the law all along, he said, but the attitude now is: 'Let's enforce the law.'

"Our reaction is that it's about time. Student deferments are granted on the theory that they are in the national interest. It is destructive of the national interest, however, for deferred students, in violation of law, to try to prevent service recruiters from appearing on campuses and to endeavor to prevent drafted men from boarding buses scheduled to take them to induction centers.

"Anyone with a deferment who engages in this kind of activity most certainly should have his deferment revoked and be inducted at the earliest possible moment. Exposure to military service may straighten him out. The Selective Service Act also provides severe criminal penalties for those who violate it. General Hershey does not want to apply these penalties to students with deferments unless they refuse to report for induction when ordered to do so. But they should be applied to those without deferments who violate the law. This, we suppose, is where the Department of Justice gets into the picture."

Looking for a Christmas gift that is stylish and tasteful? U.S. Savings Bonds are always appropriate—are always appreciated.

Board Classification An Orderly Process

Of the 18 different Selective Service classifications, Class I-A is listed as the highest and, except the classifications for men on active duty (I-C) and conscientious objectors on approved work projects (I-W), Class V-A is the lowest. The purpose of this ranking is to make classification an orderly process.

Local boards are by regulation required to place a registrant in the lowest class for which he is eligible. In effect, Congress, in enacting this law, stated that every young man is liable for service unless deferred by his local board. It is one of the functions of the local board to place him in a class lower than I-A if the registrant is so qualified. Failing to discover a reason for deferring a registrant, the local board must place him in Class I-A; if a conscientious objector, in either Class I-A-O or Class I-O.

The normal process through which the local board functions in dealing with a case is to ask itself first, "Is the man over-age, 26 or 35 as the case may be?" If he is not, it tries to place him in one of the five different classifications in Class IV, if he is a veteran, an elected public official, permanently disqualified, an alien or a minister. If he is not, it moves up to Class III, dependency. If he does not qualify in that area it tries Class II. Is he a student (Class II-S), should he be deferred because of his occupation (II-A), or as essential in agriculture (II-C)?

If not, the board then moves through the various sub-division of Class I. The local board will, when there is no justification for deferment, classify the registrant in either Class I-A, I-A-O, or I-O and therefore available for service.

Some registrants meet the requirements for classification in two different classes. A registrant may be a veteran and also a student. Since regulations provide for classification in the lowest class for which eligible, the local board finds no difficulty in reaching a decision. In the case of the veteran who is also a student, if he is not over-age, the board places him in Class IV-A as a veteran. Thus classified, the problem of his eligibility for a student deferment does not arise.

While no classification is permanent, generally speaking the classes are ranked in such manner that the lower the class the less likelihood of change when classifications are reviewed. Under the current Act, the registrant in Class V (over the age of liability) remains there indefinitely. The next higher group is Class IV. The veteran in IV-A will remain so classified under normal circumstances until he becomes over-age and goes into Class V; so also will the registrant with a disqualifying defect who is placed in Class IV-F.

Selective Service processing is simple, orderly, and designed to make the best possible determination as to the registrant's availability for service. A study of the process clearly demonstrates that the principal function of the local board is to defer, or not to defer, whichever is of the greatest interest to the Nation.

Stateside News Briefs

SERVICE AWARDS

Certificates of appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Minnesota-Army: Mrs. Phyllis Guetzkow, chief clerk, Ramsey County Local Board; William Neal Jr.; Judy Thorne; Mrs. Hazel Johnson; Mrs. Mary Ellen O'Connor; Mrs. Hortense Young; Rose Murphy, and Mrs. Catherine Dean.

New York-Army: Mrs. Helen Levine, Local Board Coordinator.

Nevada-Navy: Mrs. Vivian Chiatovich, chief clerk, Local Board No. 17.

Ohio-Navy: Miss Reba F. Breckler, clerk, Local Board No. 34.

Virginia-Air Force: Mrs. Virginia R. Taylor, chief clerk, Local Board No. 78 and 79, and Helen W. Filer, clerk, Local Board No. 78 and 79.

HEADQUARTERS VISITORS

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, were: LTC James M. Gorrie, National Guard Section, Montgomery, Ala.; Doctor Arthur K. Chu, Chairman, Local Board 8, Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii.

OUTSTANDING BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Russell Boyd Crawford, member of the Ohio Selective Service Appeal Board since World War II, was recently awarded a lifetime membership in the Lakewood (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce. This is the first time in the 56 year history of the organization an award has gone to a man who served as its president.

Another member of the same Appeal Board, Harvey O. Yoder, is also a past president of Lakewood Chamber of Commerce. In 1950, he was voted Lakewood's Man of the Year.

Both Dr. Crawford and Mr. Yoder are retiring from their membership on the Appeal Board because of the age limitation required in the new selective service law.

WOMAN BOARD MEMBER

Mrs. Pauline Ramsey, of Leesburg, Ohio, is the first of her sex to be appointed to an Ohio Selective Service local board.

Mrs. Ramsey, a mother of four including two sons who have served in the military forces, was named a member of the Highland County, Ohio, Selective Service Board.

MANY RETIRE

The new Military Selective Service Act of 1967 provides that, "No member shall serve on any local board or appeal board for more than twenty-five years or after he has attained the age of seventy-five."

Because of this law, four of five members of the Maine State Appeal Board stepped-down on November 29.

They had a combined total of more than 44 years of service and the average age was 82. The only remaining member is F. Ardine Richardson, 72 years of age and is nearing his 25th year as a member.

Those retiring are: George F. Giddings, 93, of Augusta; chairman; James L. Boyle, 81, of Waterville, Dr. Samuel H. Kagan, 78, of Augusta, and Malcolm L. Stoddard, 77, of Randolph.

On December 31, 1967, the deadline date Congress set for retirement, a total of 1,508 members will have retired.

In Missouri, 82 members will have retired which is the highest number from any one state.



GOLD STAR MOTHER—Mrs. Coralee Redmond, a Vietnam Gold Star Mother, is the center of attention following her recent appointment as a member of Local Board No. 12, Tacoma, Wash. Others who participated in the swearing-in ceremony are, from left to right, Dr. Eugene Breckenridge, fellow Board member, James W. Peterson, Chairman of the Board, and Capt. Chester J. Chastek, USN, State Director.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



Let's keep our Christmas merry by making it a SAFE one.

Every holiday season presents so many inviting ways to be trapped into accident patterns. By planning ahead, by exercising good judgment and patience, and by using extreme care, we can avoid injuries and even death.

Since HOME is where most of us will be during the holidays, particularly this is the place to make SAFE and keep SAFE. However, this should in no way diminish our efforts to practice safety habits wherever we are.

There are two important points to remember about a Christmas tree. First, it is combustible; it ignites easily and burns furiously. Second, care and caution are necessary to keep a tree SAFE—and your Christmas merry.

It is virtually impossible for a non-skilled person to flame-proof a Christmas tree successfully with chemicals or paints. Our BEST BET for Christmas safety is to follow these common-sense rules—each developed by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters:

- Select a small tree instead of a large one. A small tree can be just as pretty and it's less of a hazard.

- Don't set up the tree until just a few days before Christmas. Keep it outdoors until ready for placing in the home.

- Set up the tree in the coolest part of the house, away from radiators, heaters or fireplaces. Stand it in water, which retards the drying out process.

- Do not use cotton or paper for decorating the tree unless the decorations are flameproof.

- Do not place electric trains around the tree.

- Never use candles. Use electric lighting sets only. Inspect every socket and wire to assure the set is in good condition. Discard sets with frayed wiring. When purchasing new sets, look for the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. label or marker.

- Use flameproof or fireproof decorations of glass or metal to decorate the tree.

- Remove gift wrappings promptly after gifts have been opened.

- Provide a switch some distance from the tree for turning tree lights off and on.

- Don't leave tree lights burning when no one is in the house. If needles near the lights have started to turn brown, change the position of the lights.

- When needles begin falling, take the tree down and discard it outdoors.

Additionally, cultivate these safety habits:—Watch your step, especially on ice and in snow. Falls can be costly.—Drive safely at all times. Watch the other fellow and pedestrians. The streets and highway will be crowded.

- Exercise extreme care in handling arms and ammunition while hunting and in the home.

Study Course About System Now Available

A short study course describing Selective Service has been printed and distributed throughout the United States. It is designed to provide registrants and pre-registrants with fundamentals of the System.

The 1-hour course, which is in four parts, will benefit young men by giving them a better knowledge of the System's history, purpose, and methods, as well as the rights and responsibilities of registrants.

Another new publication entitled, "The Selective Service System . . . Its Concept, History and Operation," has been printed and distributed in quantity to each State Director of Selective Service.

This book was designed for a two-fold purpose: (a) as an independent informational piece, and (b) as a supplement to the "Short Course in Selective Service."

Personnel in the Selective Service System have been requested to make a concerted effort to bring about the maximum dissemination of this publication.

Additional copies of both books may be obtained from National Headquarters of the System.

Questions and Answers

Following are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers. Suggested questions for later release are invited.

Question:

Did the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 rewrite the entire law that provides the legal basis for the present operation of the Selective Service System?

Answer:

No. The legal basis for operation of the present Selective Service System was established by enactment of the Selective Service Act of 1948. The Military Selective Service Act of 1967 only amended certain portions of that basic law.

Question:

I have been notified the State Appeal Board has turned down my request for deferment in Class II-A by a vote of 4 to 1. I am going to file an appeal with the Presidential Appeal Board. Do I have any appeal rights beyond that point if I don't get a II-A classification from that Board?

Answer:

No. The classification given by the National Selective Service Appeal Board (Presidential Appeal Board) is final unless it is later reviewed because of new evidence which would warrant reopening and classification anew by your local board.

Question:

Upon completion of my second

Official Notices

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October 23, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 314, entitled "Amendment of the Selective Service Regulations," which transmitted the text of new sections to Part 1606 of the Selective Service Regulations. These new sections are concerned with the furnishing of information requested by the public.

October 27, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 315, entitled "Commissioned Officers of the Public Health Service," concerning the assignment by the Public Health Service of commissioned officers who are serving selective service obligations.

Clergyman's View Concerning Service In Armed Forces

"A clergyman today is in a strategic position to assist the young men in his congregation who are faced with the reality of responsible service to their country. Their problems and concerns in the face of their country's call for men to serve in the Armed Forces are many. If the Church is to be of assistance, guidance and help must come through the clergy.

"Service to country is part of the way a man who is a Christian works works out God's will for his life. The big question for him, under present circumstances, is not 'Will I serve?' but rather, as a citizen who is also a Christian, 'How can I best serve?'"

These words of the Presiding Bishop introduce a tract for clergy, "Counseling the Young Churchman of Draft Age," published by the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church.

year in college I entered the Peace Corps and was classified in Class II-A. When my tour with the Peace Corps ends next month, will I be eligible for a deferment as a student to get my baccalaureate degree before performing my military duty?

Answer:

You will, in all probability, be eligible for a II-S. A registrant who re-enters a college as an undergraduate student, and who has been classified in Class II-A since his last full-time attendance at such institution, shall not be considered to have failed to meet the requirements of Selective Service regulations concerning full-time and satisfactory pursuit of his studies, therefore, this interruption of academic work would not remove your eligibility for a II-S deferment.

60 Employees Awarded Pens Since July 1

The Selective Service National Incentive Awards Committee on July 1, 1967 announced a new program for fiscal year 1968 which calls for the awarding of a ball-point pen to each Selective Service employee who submits an original suggestion during that year.

Evidence which attests to the success of this effort to stimulate interest and participation in the suggestion program was recently released by the Committee. It was reported that since the start of the program, 60 persons have been awarded pens, and employee participation between July 1-October 20, 1967, has increased over 100 percent when compared with same period during fiscal year 1967.

Listed below are those individuals who have been recipients of this award:

California	Ohio
Christie A. Douglas	Ella M. Blount
Louise K. Foster	
Colorado	Matilda C. Mick
Eloy Lovatelli	Mary J. Nastal
Connecticut	Elsie M. Russ
Salvatore J. Camilleri	Oklahoma
Florida	Virginia S. Harris
Robert C. Dove	Irene F. Priebe
Idaho	Pennsylvania
S. Faye Hoffman	Jean E. Bowen
Kansas	Ann R. Enright
Alice T. LaRue	Russell R. Moore
Kentucky	Violet B. Treat
Charlotte Brown	Puerto Rico
Shirley R. Wilson	Carmen L. Hidalgo
Maryland	South Dakota
Thelma Horton	Catherine P. Olson
Michigan	Helen M. Zapp
Violet J. Chopman	Tennessee
Bette Cooper	Cecile McKinnie
Christine F. Knight	Amelia O'Brien
Aileen Martin	Texas
Mississippi	Imogene Nicholson
Katie D. McClutchie	Utah
Hazel M. Tallant	Mary Workman
Missouri	Cornelia Conner
Marian M. Trimm	Mary R. Miller
Montana	West Virginia
Donna Baxter	Frances Ciccarello
Helen Burchfield	Wisconsin
Esther Lockwood	Carol L. Burekhardt
Helen Waldram	Elizabeth G. Fass
Nebraska	Patricia J. Hall
Margaret Holt	Lillian P. Hornigold
Marda Kester	Elizabeth M. Jeske
New Hampshire	Dorothy M. Neubauer
Jean S. Rujter	Beryl V. Olson
New Jersey	Nancy L. Unglaub
CW4 Carl Arnheiter	Elizabeth G. Wilson
Gladys Berkenfeld	Wyoming
New York City	Betty E. Knox
Isabelle Oldford	National Hdqrs.
North Carolina	Freda M. Vickroy
Colonel Quince E.	
Mathis	
Edna McCracken	

Appeals Increase Records Disclose

The increased tempo of Selective Service is reflected in the caseload of the Presidential Appeal Board which received 2,175 cases during fiscal year 1967 and has docketed 720 cases during the first 4 months of fiscal 1968. The volume of appeals received since July 1, 1967 approaches that of the entire fiscal year 1966, when a total of 798 cases were received.

The number of cases by month during the current calendar year: January, 168; February, 163; March, 204; April, 152; May, 217; June, 164; July, 157; August, 156; September, 186; October, 221.

Appeal Agent Role Explained By Director

Lieutenant General Lewis I. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has requested Governor Appeal Agents of the Selective Service System for assistance in achieving more effective enforcement of the selective service law.

A Government Appeal Agent for each local board is appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Governor. Appeal Agents are uncompensated and wherever possible, are persons with legal training and experience. They have authority to take appeals either on behalf of the Government or the registrant or to suggest to the local board a reopening of any case where the interests of justice in their opinion require such action. They render such assistance to the local board as it may request in the interpretation of laws, regulations and other directives, and are also available for advice to registrants with respect to their selective service status without cost to the registrants. Under the Selective Service Regulations, it is the duty of Government Appeal Agents to be equally diligent in protecting the interests of the Government and the rights of the registrant in all matters.

General Hershey has sent to all Government Appeal Agents the following letter, dated October 26, 1967:

"Violations of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and the Selective Service Regulations by registrants and nonregistrants are of utmost concern to all members of the Selective Service System, as well as those of our citizens whose principal thought is the well-being of our country. Section 12 of the Act lists the penalties.

"I, therefore, request each Government Appeal Agent to make known to the local board any knowledge of such violations by a registrant. Any knowledge of a violation by a nonregistrant or registrant of a local board not your own should be reported to the State Director.

"The preceding requests are made in order that registrants who have failed to comply may be expeditiously processed by their local board as delinquents and that non-registrants who violate the law may be promptly reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

"Your opinion as to possible prosecution in each instance will be appreciated.

"I would like to express my thanks for your services to the Selective Service System and for the cooperation and attention I know you will so willingly give this matter."

Of the more than 4,800 Government Appeal Agents and Associates who received this letter, seven have written to General Hershey stating their objection to compliance with the request.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1968

Number 1

Dare We Be Complacent?

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

1967 has joined the years that have filed down the corridor of the ages. 1968 has come as its replacement. What will be the tasks of the Selective Service System in 1968? The answers must be sought in the events of this new year which threaten the safety of the U.S.A. even to the degree that ultimate survival may well be in question.

How do we, the people of the United States, recognize events that jeopardize our security or even threaten our survival? The answer to this question has always been a critical one for all governments and particularly ones which try to guarantee a

maximum of freedom to the individual citizen. These nations have ways the necessity to provide their citizenry timely and accurately the information which is essential for them to choose a course of action which preserves the national interest. The great majority of citizens must be informed enough and be concerned enough to be united in the support of measures taken to preserve the U.S.A.

There is never any question in our form of Government of the right to dissent. All questions are debatable before decision is written in law. Once decisions are made and laws passed to implement them, interference with these laws cannot be the exercise of a constitutional right. The law of self preservation cannot tolerate a constitutional right to destroy the Constitution. There are legal means by which constitutional rights can be reestablished if they have been infringed upon. They cannot be established by violence individually or by group conspiracy to usurp the role of Government.

Somewhat during 1968 the United States must insist that all free citizens not only enjoy their unparalleled freedom but each and every citizen must accept his responsibility to obey the laws from which his freedoms flow, and participate in what measures may be necessary to assure that all other citizens respect and obey these laws.

President Theodore Roosevelt has said: "No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it."

The time has passed when we dare ignore this present danger to our continued survival. The evidences of our national greatness are abundant. No other great nation can compare with the United States in what it has done, is doing, and will do to bring the greatest good to the greatest numbers. The faith of our ancestors and the courage it engenders brought to our favored land freedoms unusual in the world before their advent here.

In this atmosphere of free men, freely associating, we have produced abundance and affluence to a

greater percentage of our people than has heretofore been imagined let alone believed possible. We must ask ourselves in this year of 1968 whether we dare be complacent because of our successes and our affluence. Regardless of the quantity of our material gains we have not had the qualities which have made us free. Are we inhabiting a luxurious government structure whose foundations are threatened by the terms of selfishness, apathy and individual irresponsibility? It cannot be said too often that rights can be maintained only when obligations are accepted and implemented. Too often privileges are enjoyed and converted into rights by the recipient. Let us hope that somehow 1968 will see a rebirth of participation by all our citizens. When this comes about, the tyranny of the few made possible by loud and persistent clamor supported by violence and threats of violence will cease and there will be a renewal of government of the people, by the people and for the people.

If this comes to pass, 1968 will be a Happy New Year for those in the Selective Service System but better still for all of the citizens of the United States of America.

National Guard Curbs Recruiting

Until further notice, the Army National Guard has ordered all units to stop taking new recruits without previous military experience.

The drastic action was prompted, a spokesman for the National Guard Bureau said, because strength of the Guard must be reduced to 400,000 men by June 30, 1968. The strength as of October 31, was 417,000.

Those wishing to fulfill their military obligation via the National Guard, rather than through Selective Service, will no longer have this opportunity. They can, however, still enter the 6-month program of the Army Reserve, provided they can find a reserve unit with a vacancy.

SS Inductee New Director Of California Justice Plans To Prosecute Law Violators

Carlos C. Ogden, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for California effective December 4, 1967. He succeeds Col. Kenneth H. Leitch who retired on October 1, 1967.

Mr. Ogden, a native of Paris, Illinois was inducted into the Armed Forces in April 1941 and was separated as a Major in June 1947.

In addition to the Congressional Medal of Honor, he was awarded the Bronze Star; Purple Heart with Two Oak Leaf Clusters; Croix De Guerre with Silver Star; Fougere, European Theatre Six Battle Stars; Presidential Unit Citation with Cluster; and various other Campaign Ribbons.

Immediately following World War II, he joined the staff of the Veterans Administration where he remained for more than 10 years. Since that time, and until his appointment as State Director, Mr. Ogden has been the manager, Membership Relations Department, of the Greater San Jose California Chamber of Commerce.

In 1956 he journeyed to France as a member of the Official United States Delegation to attend the dedication of the Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial, as a guest of the American Battle Monument Commission.

At the invitation of President Eisenhower in May 1958, he served as honorary pallbearer at interment of the Unknown Members of the Armed Forces of World War II and Korea at the Arlington National Cemetery.

President Johnson invited him in June 1964, to serve as one of the 15 members of the official United States party headed by General Omar N. Bradley, to go to France as a guest of the French Government for the 20th Anniversary Commemoration of the Normandy Beachhead Landing.

Mr. Ogden attended Eastern Illinois University and Stanford University.

He and his wife, and four sons make their home in San Jose.

February Draft Call Set for 23,300 Men

The Department of Defense has requisitioned from the Selective Service System 23,300 men for induction during the month of February 1968. All will be inducted into the Army.

The induction call for January was for 34,000 men. Only 18,200 were required for December,

JOINT STATEMENT OF
ATTORNEY GENERAL
RAMSEY CLARK

The Department of Justice has established a special unit in the Criminal Division to coordinate prompt prosecution of offenses against the Selective Service Laws and related statutes. The responsibilities of this unit include prosecution of violations of provisions of the Selective Service law making it unlawful knowingly to counsel, aid, or abet others to refuse to register or serve, or knowingly to interfere by force or violence or otherwise with the administration of the System. This unit also has responsibility for prosecution of violations of the related statutes outlawing interference with the Armed Forces or obstruction of recruiting and enlistments. The special prosecution unit is under the direction of John Van de Kamp, formerly U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California and now Deputy Director of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

All U.S. Attorneys have been instructed to speed up investigation and prosecutorial recommendations on these cases. They have also been directed to cooperate with local law enforcement officials and to urge them to vigorously prosecute violations of local laws which may occur in demonstrations against the Selective Service System.

It has long been the law that a registrant who violates any duty affecting his own status (for example, giving false information, failing to appear for examination, or failing to have a draft card) may be declared a "delinquent" registrant by his local draft board. Under consistent practice, information received by federal law enforcement officials regarding a registrant's own status is turned over to his local draft board for appropriate action. When a person is declared to be a delinquent registrant by his local board, he may be reclassified and becomes subject to the highest priority for induction if otherwise qualified. If he fails to step forward for induction, he is subject to prosecution by the Department of Justice. This procedure is firmly established, approved by the courts, and has been followed since the enactment of the 1948 Selective Service Act, as well as under earlier Selective Service Acts.

Lawful protest activities, whether directed to the draft or other national issues, do not subject registrants to acceleration or any other

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Official Notices

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December 4, 1967—Packet No. 67-2 dated October 16, 1967, of the Selective Service Manual contain the following:

1. Part 1604.—Sections 1604.22, 1604.52 and 1604.71 were amended by Executive Order 11360, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 106.
2. Part 1606.—Section 1606.41 was amended by order of the Director of Selective Service, which comprised Amendment No. 107.
3. Part 1607.—Section 1607.2 was amended by order of the Director of Selective Service, effective July 7, 1967, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 105.
4. Part 1609.—Sections 1609.1, 1609.2 and 1609.21 were amended by order of the Director of Selective Service, and comprise a portion of Amendment No. 105.
5. Part 1610.—Section 1610.2 was amended by order of the Director of Selective Service, and comprises a portion of Amendment No. 105.
6. Part 1611.—Sections 1611.2 and 1611.5 were amended by Executive Order 11360, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 106.
7. Part 1622.—Sections 1622.1, 1622.11, 1622.12, 1622.13, 1622.14, 1622.15, 1622.22, 1622.23, 1622.24, 1622.25, were amended, a new section 1622.26 was prescribed, and sections 1622.30, 1622.40, 1622.42 and 1622.50 were amended by Executive Order 11360, and comprise a portion of Amendment No. 106. By orders of the Director of Selective Service section 1622.23a was amended, and section 1622.25a was revoked which comprised a portion of Amendment No. 105, and section 1622.30a was amended which constituted Amendment No. 102.
8. Part 1624.—Section 1624.1 was amended by Executive Order 11350, and comprised a portion of Amendment No. 104.
9. Part 1626.—Sections 1626.25 and 1626.61 amended by Executive Order 11350, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 104. Section 1626.24 was amended and section 1626.25 was revoked by Executive Order 11360, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 106.
10. Part 1627.—Section 1627.3 was amended by Executive Order

(Continued on page 4)

Moral Standards Lowered by Army

So that all individuals involved in the procurement of personnel for military service will be familiar with the meaning of terms used, Department of Army has asked the Director of Selective Service to disseminate information concerning changes affecting persons now eligible for enlistment and induction under revised Army Regulations.

The conditional waiver indorsement prescribed in AR 601-270 has been recently modified to accommodate the acceptance of the registrant subject to unconditional suspended sentence or unsupervised unconditional probation.

Under the latest definition the terms "unconditional suspended sentence" and "unsupervised unconditional probation", as used in AR 601-210 and 601-270, refer to suspended sentences or probationary statutes imposed by a court, that place no conditions on the individual: Regarding his freedom of movement; requiring the payment of damages (upon payment, the condition would not be disqualifying); requiring periodic reporting by him to an Officer of the court (to include a probation officer, involving supervision by an Officer of the court (to include a probation officer)).

This means that an individual who is under unconditional suspended sentence or unsupervised unconditional probation, as defined above, is not barred from moral waiver consideration for enlistment or induction.

The screening of cases of registrants now classified as unacceptable because of probation or suspended sentences, with the new definitions in mind, may result in the discovery of inductable manpower among persons formerly considered not available for moral waiver.

Plans To Prosecute

(Continued from page 1)

special administrative action by the Selective Service System. Activities which violate federal law will be dealt with under the procedures outlined above depending upon the nature of the conduct. The lawful exercise of rights of free expression and peaceful assembly have incurred and will incur no penalty or other adverse action. These rights are guaranteed by the Constitution. They are vital to the preservation of free institutions, which our men in Vietnam are fighting to protect.

No single statement can cover the myriad different factual situations presented by the conduct of individual registrants. In approaching these situations, we will continue to work to preserve the integrity and effective operation of the Selective Service System while fully protecting the constitutional rights of the registrants.

Legion Breakfast Given Inductees Prior To Departure

Mrs. Louise M. McNulty, clerk, Local Board No. 33, North Dakota, wrote the following letter.

SELECTIVE SERVICE.

"State Headquarters
Selective Service System
Federal Building, Box 1417
Bismarck, North Dakota

"Gentlemen:

"While reading through the November issue of our National Selective Service pamphlet I came upon the article on Page 4 entitled 'Director Encourages Send-Off Ceremonies by Vet Organizations'. I wish to report that our Local Legion Post provides breakfast for our inductees on the morning of their departure and there is also a Legion member present to take pictures of the boys, one of which is given to the clerk to post on the bulletin board and one to be sent to the parents.

"I am reporting this to you for what it is worth.

"By direction of the Local Board
"/s/ (Mrs.) Louise M. McNulty"

State Director For Alaska Dies Suddenly

Col. Daniel W. Mahoney, State Director of Selective Service 1 Alaska, died suddenly at his home in Juneau, Alaska on December 1967.

Col. Mahoney began his military service in January 1941 as the first volunteer to enlist in the Army from Alaska following enactment of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940. In April 1943, was commissioned as a 2d Lieutenant upon his graduation from Officer Candidate School.

He returned to civilian life following his service in World War and was associated with the Employment Security Commission Alaska as Manager of the State Employment Service. He remained in that capacity until February 1961 when he became the State Director of Selective Service for Alaska.

Col. Mahoney was a graduate of Santa Clara University in California. He is survived by his wife and son, William, who make their home in Juneau.

Classification Picture November 30, 1967

Class	Number
Total	34,931,176
I-A and I-A-O	1,403,114
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	131,549
Not examined	340,051
Induction or examination postponed	8,365
Ordered for induction or examination	147,705
Pending reclassification	143,504
Personal appearance and appeals in process	28,827
Delinquents	15,902
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	34,422
Not examined	12,745
Induction or examination postponed	215
Ordered for induction or examination	907
Pending reclassification	2,534
Personal appearance and appeals in process	761
Delinquents	349
26 years and older with liability extended	85,014
Under 19 years of age	450,264
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,476,875
I-C (Inducted)	574,953
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,223,153
I-O Not examined	6,446
I-O Examined and qualified	3,427
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	1,030
I-W (At work)	6,417
I-W (Released)	6,668
I-D Members of a reserve component	997,753
I-S Statutory (College)	18,523
I-S Statutory (High School)	392,640
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	326,843
II-A Apprentice	39,263
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,324
II-S Student deferment	1,773,684
III-A Dependency deferment	3,939,517
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,648,819
IV-B Officials	74
IV-C Aliens	16,063
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	104,765
IV-F Not qualified	2,424,306
V-A Over age liability	15,523,519

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the armed services for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Idaho—Air Force: Mrs. Marva P. Kidd, clerk, Local Board No. 26.
Louisiana—Army: Jacob W. Wood, clerk, Local Board No. 80.
North Dakota—Army: Mrs. Sigrid Flynn, Local Board No. 51. Mrs. Cleaice L. Sease, Local Board No. 8.
Air Force: Mrs. Sigrid Flynn, Miss Helen Lois Coyle, and Mrs. Vivian M. Johnson, Local Board No. 51. Mrs. Lucretia Silbernagel, Local Board No. 30.
Navy: Mrs. Sigrid Flynn, Local Board No. 51.
Wyoming—Air Force: Mrs. Wilma B. Kaul, clerk, Local Board No. 18.

Ordered To Active Duty

National Headquarters—Col. Emanuel M. Kline, USAR, effective December 11, 1967.

North Dakota State Headquarters—Lt. Col. Earnest N. Schmit, USAR, effective November 13, 1967.

Ohio State Headquarters—Maj. Leonard Carlson, USAR, effective December 1, 1967.

"Mary Kelly" to 19,000 Registrants

For 27 years, registrants of Local Board No. 67, Michigan, have been receiving some type of communication from the board bearing the signature "Mary Kelly."

Since this period encompasses World War II, the Korean Conflict and the present Vietnam War, some 19,000 men have been registered and countless others have been processed into the military via board No. 67.

Miss Kelly's position since 1940 has been that of liaison between the board members and registrants.

"It was hard when so many fathers were drafted at the peak of World War II, and at other times certain people think the draft system isn't fair to them," she said, "but I just want to do the best I can," she added.

From her 27 years with the board, except for 1½ years suspension of the draft, and 3 months missed for illness, she has one primary impression: "Over-all, it's been good."

"She has been and still is one of our outstanding clerks," remarked Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan Selective Service Director, "And one of her greatest attributes is that she realizes the registrant is a human being."

First Woman Appeal Agent

Mrs. Shirley S. Farmer has been appointed as Associate Government Appeal Agent for Local Board No. 14, New York City.

Headquarters Visitors

Mr. Patrick F. O'Connor—Local Board No. 3, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart L. Perry, Local Board No. 73, Rochester, N.Y.; Maj. Frank A. Peterfy, Reserve Unit and Comdr. James R. Willis, Colorado Selective Service Reserve Unit; Col. William P. Richardson and Maj. Richard J. Thomas, Ohio State Headquarters; Col. Frank W. Montgomery, Lt. Col. John J. Wirtz and Capt. Elmer M. Yakkel, Cleveland, Ohio, Selective Service Reserve Unit, and Maj. James D. Hapner, Ohio Selective Service National Guard Section.

Hersheys Honored At 50th Wedding Anniversary Dinner

A dinner in observance of the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Lt. General and Mrs. Lewis B. Hershey, attended by more than 400 persons, was held in Arlington, Va. on November 29, 1967. The guest list included personnel from National and State Headquarters as well as Local Boards of the System.

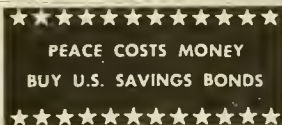
Members of the Hershey family seated at the head table with their parents were: Daughter, Mrs. A. Alvis Layne, grandchildren Ricky and Leslie Layne; son, Mr. George Hershey; daughter, Mrs. Sam Barth, Col. Barth, grandchildren Meg, Terri and Frank Barth; Mrs. Frank W. Barth, mother of Col. Barth; and Mrs. Hershey's cousins, Col. and Mrs. Charles Janes.

Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director, acted as master of ceremonies for the affair. The United States Army Chorus, under the direction of Capt. Allen Crowell, sang

a number of songs. Col. Bernard T. Franck, III, Assistant to the Director, read congratulatory letters from President Johnson, Chairman Richard Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Chairman L. Mendel Rivers of the House Armed Services Committee.

Col. William P. Averill, Chief, Field Division and Chairman of the Committee, announced that proceeds from the dinner and money gifts made it possible to establish, on a continuing basis, the Ellen and Lewis Hershey trust fund at Tri-State College, the General's alma mater at Angola, Ind. The initial trust will be more than \$3,500 and Col. Averill stated that he hoped the fund would grow.

The close of the celebration came with Mrs. Hershey telling how she met the General, and Gen. Hershey expressing his thanks in his own inimitable way for the tribute paid himself and family.



Veterans Groups Support System's Enforcement Policy

Reproduced below is the text of a telegram sent by the signatory veterans organizations on December 7, 1967:

"TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

"REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BELOW LISTED VETERANS, MILITARY SERVICE, AND PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS MEETING TODAY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL DESIRE TO CONVEY TO YOU OUR PROFOUND CONVICTION THAT LT. GENERAL LEWIS B. HERSHEY, IN HIS POSITION AS DIRECTOR OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, DESERVES AND MUST HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THIS GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION. SPECIFICALLY WE ENDORSE HIS DIRECTIVE OF OCTOBER 26, 1967, OUTLINING PROCEDURES FOR THE PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS WHO VIOLATE THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW OR WHO ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH ITS ADMINISTRATION. WE VIEW SERVICE TO OUR COUNTRY AS A PRIVILEGE AS WELL AS AN OBLIGATION. WE EXPRESS OUR CONFIDENCE THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF CITIZENS OF ALL AGES IN THIS COUNTRY ARE IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH THIS AND ARE EQUALLY DEDICATED TO THIS NATION'S PRESERVATION AND THE ATTAINMENT OF ITS VITAL SECURITY GOALS. WE URGE THAT GENERAL HERSHEY BE ENCOURAGED AND AND SUPPORTED IN CARRYING OUT THE LAW OF THE LAND AND THAT YOU PLACE THE FULL FORCE OF YOUR OFFICE BEHIND HIS DIRECTIVE TO THE END THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT WILL DO EVERYTHING REQUIRED TO BRING ALL VIOLATORS OF OUR DRAFT LAWS TO JUSTICE.

"Air Force Association, American Legion, American Veterans of World War II, Association of U.S. Army, Catholic War Veterans, Disabled American Veterans, Marine Corps League, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Military Order of the World Wars,

National Guard Association, National Rifle Association, Order of Lafayette, Reserve Officers Association, Retired Officers Association, Stars and Stripes, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Veterans of World War I

WALDRON E. LEONARD
CHAIRMAN OF MEETING"

On December 20, 1941, after the declaration of World War II, Public Law 360 extended liability for military service to ages 20 to 44, inclusive, and for registration to ages 18 to 64, inclusive.

SS REGISTRANT MAY GET HELP MANY PLACES

Where does the registrant go for help? The nearest source is the Local Board clerk. Part of the clerk's job is to assist registrants. Actually, clerks want to help. A registrant should not avoid this source of aid with the idea that the local board is out after him and a visit to the office might serve to remind the board of his existence. Local boards select men for induction according to a fixed procedure and whether or not a person visits the office will neither delay nor speed up his individual case.

Local board members, who receive no pay for the time they give to Selective Service, are busy in their individual jobs but are willing to assist registrants. As conscientious members of the board, they are interested in the facts concerning any case. Details are essential in decision making and it is a local board function to weigh these facts in the light of the law and regulations. Classification verdicts are the end product.

Another source of help is the Government Appeal Agent. If a registrant requests it, his Local Board clerk will arrange for an interview with this person, one of legal training, who donates his time to the all-important problem of achieving impartiality. The Appeal Agent has the authority to appeal a classification to the State Appeal board after the right of the registrant or his employer to do so has expired. He must assure himself that the interests of both Government and the registrant are protected.

Most local boards have Advisors To Registrants available to render assistance. These Advisors are impartial persons, not connected with the local board or its decisions, who try to help young men with problems growing out of the operation of the Selective Service System.

The State Director is charged with seeing that the local draft boards in his State function efficiently and impartially. While neither he nor his staff makes or changes classifications, his office is open to anyone who feels that he is the victim of injustice, or who cannot obtain answers to his questions concerning Selective Service from other sources. The State Director does have the power to appeal local board actions to the State Appeal Board when he feels the interests of justice and fairness will be served by his so doing.

A complete appeal process, including the right of personal appearance, has been established by Selective Service as a means of safeguarding the rights of the individual. The registrant has these resources open to him following a board classification action and is invited to avail himself of these rights if he feels his case has not received full and fair treatment.

Official Notices

(Continued from page 2)

der 11350, and comprised a portion of Amendment No. 104.

11. Part 1628.—Sections 1628.14 and 1628.25 were amended by Executive Order 11350, and comprised a portion of Amendment No. 104.

12. Part 1630.—Section 1630.4 was amended by Executive Order 11360, and comprised a portion of Amendment No. 106.

13. Part 1631.—Sections 1631.4, 1631.5, 1631.7 and 1631.8 were amended by Executive Order 11360, and comprised a portion of Amendment No. 106.

14. Part 1632.—Sections 1632.5, 1632.9, 1632.20 and 1632.21 were amended by Executive Order 11350, and comprised a portion of Amendment No. 104. Section 1632.20 was also amended by Executive Order 11360, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 106.

15. Part 1642.—Sections 1642.10, 1642.12, 1642.13, 1642.14, 1642.15 and 1642.21 were amended by Executive Order 11360, and comprised a portion of Amendment No. 106.

16. Part 1643.—This is a new part to the Selective Service Regulations entitled "Parole." This Part was prescribed by Executive Order 11325, and became effective January 30, 1967.

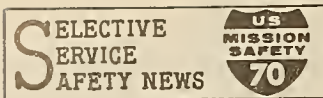
17. Part 1690.—Sections 1690.16 and 1690.17 were amended by order of the Director of Selective Service, which comprised Amendment No. 103.

18. Executive Order 11360 directs that the term "Military Selective Service Act of 1967" shall be substituted for the term "Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended," wherever the latter appears in the Selective Service Regulations. The order also directs that the term "Environmental Science Services Administration" shall be substituted for the term "Coast and Geodetic Survey" wherever the latter appears in the Regulations. These substitutions have been accomplished in this packet.

December 5, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 316, Subject: "Reserve Appointments for Draft Liable Physicians," concerning a memorandum dated November 16, 1967, from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) to the Deputy Under Secretaries (Manpower) of the Military Departments.

December 11, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 317, Subject: "Section 1622.24 of the Selective Service Regulations," concerning the deletion of paragraph (c) of section 1622.24 of the Selective Service Regulations contained in Packet No. 67-2, as it was rescinded by Executive Order 11360, dated June 30, 1967.

U.S. Saving Stamps outstanding exceed more than \$56 million. Savings Stamp programs are conducted in many schools throughout the Nation.



Did you know that we would have one of the finest safety records in Government if we'd eliminate SLIPS AND FALLS OF PERSONS?

Over and over again you have been reminded of the necessity for reducing the number of accidents attributed to slips and falls of persons. This category of accidents continues to be the NO. 1 OFFENDER on the Selective Service System's list of mishaps.

With the Winter months here, it is all the more important that we concentrate on a program of reducing—better still, eliminating—Slips and Falls of Persons.

First, and it's really so simple to effect: Remove the cause. This may entail careful thought and work, but it can be done. Then, too, there is a need for a program involving information and education, "pitched" toward keeping our people conscious of the danger of slips and falls, and to keep them continuously alert in order to avoid them.

Practicing SAFETY does not compel a person to live a drab, uninteresting life. Courageous adventurers are great believers in SAFETY. Explorers, aircraft pilots, and dare-devil race drivers make careful preparation and take every precaution to make their undertakings as safe as possible. They are living examples of how CAREFULNESS makes great adventure possible.

Those icy sidewalks, porches, streets and steps we will be seeing and treading during this and coming months may not look too dangerous—BUT THEY ARE. Don't fool yourself one moment on this point. Extreme caution should be exercised every time we venture out on ice. We simply cannot be too careful.

Even in the home, which often has been regarded as a refuge from harm, we cannot afford to be complacent about SAFETY. About half of all the injuries and one-third of all the deaths caused by accidents occur in homes. All of us should make a careful study of our homes to see how they can be made safer places in which to live.

In our offices, let's make SAFETY a regular part of the working day. Convert those dark areas, which are prime places for slips and falls, into well-lighted and accident-free space. Always push in and fully engage all filing cabinet drawers. Open ones invite tripping, stumbling and falling. Eliminate having loose cords and wires on floors, especially where the "walking" traffic is. And wipe up immediately all water, oil and grease on floors. Make certain that all stair treads and railings are firm and in top condition.

SAFETY PAYS ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS. What better time is there than the beginning of a New Year to initiate a SAFETY program or to improve upon one already in being? Let's all strive to make 1968 the best one yet—SAFETY-wise and otherwise!

Colonel Irvin Passes Away In Colorado

Col. George A. Irvin, passed away at the Fitzsimmons Army Hospital, Denver, Colorado, on November 23, 1967, following a heart attack.

Col. Irvin's long association with the Selective Service System began in September 1940 when he was assigned as the Assistant State Director of Selective Service for Colorado. A year later, he was transferred to the National Headquarters as a Regional Field Officer. In March 1946, he was appointed Chief of the Field Division and remained in that capacity until his retirement on June 30, 1955.

Col. Irvin was a graduate of Colorado State College of Education where he received his A.B. and M.A. degrees.

Prior to World War II, he was employed in the field of education and served as a county Superintendent of Schools, Director of Extension Department, Colorado State College of Education and later as its Director of the Department of Public Relations.

In World War I he served overseas with the 3d Division and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

He is survived by his wife Ruth and a daughter, Margaret.

Questions and Answers

Set out below are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers.

Question:

I have an opportunity to visit Europe for several months. What should I do as far as Selective Service is concerned?

Answer:

Contact your local board. If your absence is not likely to interfere with the performance of your obligations under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, your local board may grant such permission. If they do, they will complete and supply you with a "Permit for Registrant to Depart from the United States" (SSS Form 300).

Question:

My classification of I-A has now gone forward on appeal. Can I be ordered to report for induction before the Appeal Board acts on my case?

Answer:

No. An Order to Report for Induction will not be issued either during the period afforded a registrant to take an appeal or during the period an appeal is pending.

Question:

What is the minimum time I have after I receive my Order to Report

Nebraska Employee Receives \$500 For Top Suggestion

Upon the recommendation of the National Incentive Awards Committee, the Director approved, during the month of December, a total of \$950 in cash awards for employee contributions recognized under the provisions of the Incentive Awards Program.

A cash award of \$500 was received by Mr. Lloyd D. Malone an employee of Nebraska State Headquarters. This is the largest grant since the inception of the Selective Service System's Incentive Awards Program.

Mr. Malone detected a difference in shipping rates for equipment when listed as steel rather than identified as metal. The adoption of his contribution will result in dollar savings of \$8,000 a year. Mr. Malone has been the recipient of three previous awards for ideas adopted at the National level. During 1958 he was awarded \$100 and a Certificate of Award, also Certificates of Award in 1961 and 1964.

Other individuals who received cash awards and Certificates of Award in recognition of adopted employee suggestions were:

Mrs. Elsie L. Rogers, clerk, Local Board No. 35, Chattanooga, Tenn., who suggested including on the Form 110, advice to registrants concerning destruction or discarding of previously issued Notices of Classification.

Mrs. Eva A. Morrison, clerk, Local Board No. 7, Concord, N.H., for a recommended change in Form No. 2.

Mrs. Jack A. Samperi, Local Board clerk, Bridgeport, Conn., for a suggestion in connection with stamping the Form 110.

Certificates of Award were received by Mrs. Dorothy I. Moore, clerk, Local Board No. 42, Guthrie, Okla., for a suggestion regarding the dissemination of information to the public, and Mr. Morris Garfield, Washington State Headquarters, Tacoma, Wash., in recognition of a revision in the Fiscal and Procurement Manual.

In recognition of a special act and services rendered to the System, a cash award and a Certificate of Merit was granted to Mrs. Naomi L. Moody, clerk, Local Board 107, Sinton, Tex. Mrs. Moody displayed outstanding initiative, foresight, and a rare devotion to responsibility prior to and subsequent to the Hurricane Beulah disaster. Her forethought and precautionary measures saved many man hours which would have been required in reconstructing numerous files.

for Induction before I must report?

Answer:

Selective Service regulations provide that the date specified for reporting for induction shall be at least 10 days after the date on which the Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form 252) is mailed to the registrant by his local board.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1968

Number 2

Former Clerk New Director In Colorado

Mr. Allen J. Roush, formerly a local board clerk, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Colorado, effective January 1, 1967, to succeed Brig. Gen. Howard E. Reed, who retired January 1 after more than a quarter century in the post.

Mr. Roush, a native of Kansas, began his long career with the Selective Service System after being appointed a clerk for a local board in Walsenburg, Colorado, in October of 1940.

Two years later he was promoted to Field Audit Supervisor in which capacity he remained until his transfer to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in January 1946. Mr. Roush returned to the Selective Service in August 1948 as a part of the Field Division of the State Headquarters.

From 1950 to 1966, he served the Colorado system as an administrative officer. In October of 1966 he was appointed Deputy State Director and remained in that position until his appointment as State Director.

Mr. Roush and his wife, who reside in Denver, have one married daughter.

39,000 March Call By DOD Is Highest Since October 1966

The Department of Defense again boosted its requisition for manpower during the month of March. A call for 39,000 men, the highest so far in the new year, compares with a January call for 34,000, and the 23,300 in February.

The March figure continued a trend of rising calls that observers had predicted, because the 2-year terms for men inducted in 1966 are expiring.

Last year, the draft call totaled 218,700 men, and the monthly quotas ranged from 10,900 to 29,800. However, during the large military buildup in 1966, when some 382,000 men were inducted, the monthly quotas ran as high as 49,200.

The Defense Department's recent announcement said the March call "will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service."

The March inductions will be for the Army. The other Services will continue to rely on volunteers.

Areas of Responsibility

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System meets all kinds of citizens. Fortunately, most of them are patriotic citizens of the United States. There are many things in the United States they do not like but have they decided to stay and they expect to do their share while they remain in the United States. It was because of citizens like these that we became a Nation. It is because of this type of citizen we shall remain a Nation. Citizens like these have operated the Selective Service System for more than a quarter of a century, and during the past 2 years have furnished more inductees than have been requested by the Department of Defense.

We do have other kinds of citizens than the ones mentioned heretofore. Fortunately, their numbers are small, but it would not be suspected because the amount of noise heard from so few throats. They have several things to which they object. Some object to the Military Selective Service Law because it works in a way they do not approve. Some object because they claim it does not work. The kind of individual behavior guaranteed by the Constitution would probably have come as a great surprise had the founding fathers been informed.

A few are against all wars, a well-established position, and one which Congress has recognized by permitting alternate service for those who oppose all wars because of religious training and belief.

Some demand the right to decide which wars they will support and which wars they will not support. This position has never been accepted by Congress. Congress has reserved to itself the right to decide which wars this Nation indulges in. Some who are opposed to raising the Armed Forces by compulsion pretend, at least, to be in favor of protecting the United States by volunteer forces. It seems, however, that there are few volunteers available in this group to support the method of raising the Armed Forces which they advocate.

There are certain words and actions that can be expected from most of these groups. For example, the Military Selective Service Law is bad. Here there are at least two attitudes. One, a small group believes it is always bad. They refuse even to accept its privileges. This is evidenced by failure to register or failure to comply with any of the requirements for the individual registrant in the Selective Service System.

Secondly, there are far greater numbers who object to the law but who are most anxious to take advantages of any of the privileges of the law, which apply to them.

This group is seen frequently in the numbers who accept deferment even though they do not agree with the law, but when it comes time to meet their obligations they are then unable to endure the demands of the law which they have been contented to obey as long as they were on the receiving end of the law. Some very simple facts are never learned or are forgotten for convenience or otherwise. The Congress made the law, it was a legislative action, not a judicial action. The Congress authorized the creation of a Selective Service System, a Government agency, to administer the law. This is not judicial but administrative. Registration, classification, selection, and delivery for induction were delegated to this agency by Congress and by Presidential regulations. None of these functions, under

(Continued on page 2)

Col. Hicks New Director For Oregon

Col. Leonard G. Hicks was recently appointed as Director of Selective Service for Oregon. The appointment became effective February 1, 1968.

Col. Hicks has been serving as a Selective Service Regional Field Officer for 13 Midwestern States during the past 9 months and was associated with Selective Service as a Reserve officer for 14 years prior to that period. He replaces Sprague Carter, 69, Portland, who has served in the Oregon post since 1959.

A member of a pioneer Oregon family, Col. Hicks was born at Lebanon, Ore. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in January 1941, where he received an officer's commission in May of that year. As a member of the 2d Marine Regiment, he was among the first Marines to land at Guadalcanal early in World War II.

Col. Hicks served as commanding officer of the Salem, Oregon, Marine Corps Reserve Unit from 1947 until his recall for active duty in 1950 for the Korean War. From 1953 to April 1967, he served with a group of Salem Reserve officers assigned to selective service duties.

The new State Director attended Medford High School and the University of Oregon, graduating in 1940 with a bachelor degree in business administration. He and his wife, Ruth, live in Salem. They have two sons, James, 20; Dave, 18, and a married daughter. He is a member of the Reserve Officers' Association, Marine Corps Officers' Association, Military Order of World Wars, East Salem Rotary, and the Episcopal Church.

Inductee Average Age Lower Since Vietnam

During October of this past year, 18,452 registrants were inducted. Of this total figure, 2,507 were formerly classified as qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency (I-Y).

The average age of those inducted was 20 years and 11 months. This is contrasted with the year 1963, when the average age was 22 and 2 months.

The Vietnam military manpower buildup in early 1965 began to place demands upon Selective Service for additional manpower. This situation has resulted in the average age of those being inducted to drop to the present level.

DOCUMENTS

FEB 26 1968

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Areas of Responsibility

(Continued from page 1)

the law, can be done by any other agencies, not even by the courts, for they are not judicial functions; they are administrative functions. Classification and selection are delegated by Congress to the local boards and to agencies of appeal in the Selective Service System. No powers of classification are delegated to the Federal courts.

The granting of a deferment by a local board has never been challenged by dissenters as an invasion of judicial authority by the local board. On the other hand, when, pursuant to law and regulations, the same local board finds that the registrant no longer meets the requirement for deferment and classifies him in I-A, immediately there have been outcries from critics of the Selective Service System that local boards are usurping powers of the courts. The registrant has, by his failure to conform to the terms of his deferment, broken the law but the action which imperils the national interest removes the reason for his deferment. It cannot be repeated too often that classification of registrants can be made only by local and appeal boards; they cannot be made by the courts. Classification of Selective Service registrants is an administrative, not a judicial action. In the Selective Service procedure, judicial actions generally follow when administrative actions have failed to secure acceptance of an obligation by a registrant.

Dissenters make much of the fact that service in the Armed Forces should not be a penalty. Carried to a logical conclusion, we would have no members in the Armed Forces if the service is penal in character. It would apply equally to those who volunteered as well as to those who were inducted. In fact, the difference between induction and the myriad of circumstances influencing enlistment is small indeed.

It is not easy to see how volunteering removes whatever penalty service in the Armed Forces implies. The law is clear that it is an honor and a privilege to serve in the Armed Forces. Compelling a registrant to participate in actions that are an honor and a privilege can scarce be termed a penalty. It might better be argued, as I am sure it will not be, that a deferment is a penalty because it delays an opportunity to participate in an honor and a privilege.

Savings Bond Campaign Standings Reported

The Honor Roll of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee report for the quarter ending September 30, 1967, shows Selective Service to be in 4th place. Following are rankings as of that date:

Rank	Percent of Participation	Rank	Percent of Participation
1. The White House	100.0	17. Department of Housing and Urban Development	81.8
2. Tennessee Valley Authority	98.2	18. Post Office Department	81.3
3. Department of Transportation (Military)	97.9	19. National Security Council	81.1
4. Selective Service System	93.0	20. National Aeronautics and Space Council	80.8
5. Farm Credit Administration	92.9	21. Bureau of the Budget	80.7
6. Treasury, Department of	92.8	22. Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations	80.0
7. Federal Home Loan Bank Board	91.0	23. Federal Maritime Commission	79.6
8. General Services Administration	88.0	24. Department of Transportation (Civilian)	78.8
9. Small Business Administration	87.8	25. The Renegotiation Board	78.2
10. Defense Contract Audit Agency	87.6	26. Agency for International Development	77.3
11. Defense Supply Agency	87.0	27. Defense Atomic Support Agency	76.6
12. National Security Agency	86.4	28. Department of Agriculture	76.0
13. Subversive Activities Control Board	84.6	29. Veterans Administration	75.6
14. Railroad Retirement Board	84.3	30. Federal Radiation Council	75.0
15. Department of the Army (Military)	83.1		
16. National Science Foundation	82.3		

Director Outlines Policy on Release Of SS Information

In response to an inquiry concerning the availability of information about members of selective service boards, the Director recently commented as follows:

"The home addresses of citizens who serve without compensation on local and appeal boards have no connection with their duties. These boards make their determinations as boards, not as individuals. Their official duties are performed at the local board or appeal board office. Appeal boards consider only the written information contained in a registrant's file and do not consider information which the local board has not first considered. That file is maintained at the local board office and it is to that office, not to the homes of local board members, nor to appeal board members or offices, that registrants submit information and communications concerning their cases. If a State Director, however, deems there is good reason to furnish board member addresses, he is not prohibited from doing so."

"In a recent survey of hundreds of local board offices, it was found that in most of the offices the names of local board members were prominently posted and available to the public and in others were freely given to the registrants on request."

"I know of no reason why a proper request for the names of board members, in proper form and from a satisfactorily identified source, should be denied."

General Hershey Breaks Ground For Regional Office

The Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and personnel from National Headquarters of the System, recently made a trip to St. James School, Hagerstown, Md., for an informal groundbreaking ceremony in connection with the construction of a new Regional II Field Office building.

The two-story brick building, including equipment, to be worth an estimated \$325,000, will be located on the school grounds at St. James. Completion date is scheduled in September.

The second floor will be used as a dormitory and will house 16 students. The basement floor will be used by Selective Service Regional Field Officers and their staff. Liaison between Selective Service National Headquarters and seven State Headquarters and the District of Columbia is provided by the two Regional Field offices.

Prior to the groundbreaking, the Rev. John E. Owens, Headmaster, told General Hershey the new building would be named Hershey Hall in his honor.

Local Board Appearances Discussed

The Selective Service System in recent months has made a concerted effort to familiarize registrant with their rights and obligations. One of those rights is that of personal appearance before his local board. That right is established a part of the Selective Service procedure and exists for the benefit of the registrant, if he so desires, for a limited period after each classification action.

The right of the registrant to appear before his local board is established when he is classified. At that time a Notice of Classification (SSS Form No. 110) is mailed to him. Printed on the form is a notice concerning such right providing he makes a request therefore within 30 days of the mailing of the notice.

The appearance authorized is for a conference with the board which made the classification. It cannot be transferred. The local board is not required to permit the registrant to be represented by legal counsel nor to hear witnesses. It may, however, permit counsel and witnesses if it sees fit to do so. Since no one is on trial and the purpose of the hearing is to permit the registrant to bring the facts which might have a bearing on his classification to the attention of the local board, the hearing is basically a relationship between the registrant and the board.

After the personal appearance, the local board may reclassify the registrant or may decide not to reopen his classification. In either case, it must mail to him a new SSS Form 110 since his right of appeal continues, regardless of the nature of the local board action, until 30 days after the date of mailing of this form.

The mailing of the form following a personal appearance has a bearing only on time limitations concerning the right of appeal. It is notification to the registrant of the action taken by the local board. It does not reestablish the right to personal appearance. The local board is not barred from giving the registrant a further hearing, however, if such action is considered appropriate.

Each subsequent classification action renews the right to personal appearance and appeal. It is only in the instance when the Form 110 is used immediately following a personal appearance, that the right to another appearance does not go with mailing of the form.

CUELESS

Everyone loses in a war. This now includes Annapolis, Md., billiard parlor operators, who've lost their pool players. Their best customers have been drafted, they say.

They've asked Ann Arundel County Council to relax the ban on players under 18 so that 16 and 17-year-olds can fill the gap.

General's Chauffeur For Million Miles Dies From Stroke

Joseph N. Royster, 59, chauffeur and companion of Gen. Hershey on virtually all of the Director's automobile trips for more than a quarter century, died January 12, 1968 in Washington, D.C., after a brief illness.

Mr. Royster piloted the Hersheys Mrs. Hershey often accompanied the General, on all of their vigorous trips as the Director made contact with Selective Service Headquarters throughout the United States, and fulfilled his intensive schedule of speaking engagements. He participated in the planning and execution of the trips. It is actually recorded that he drove the Hersheys for more than 1 million miles during his long career and without an accident.

"Joe," as he was known throughout National and many State Headquarters, was born in Evergreen, Ala. He attended Patterson High School in Washington, D.C. Although he spent some time thereafter as a construction worker, his interest was principally in trucks and automobiles. After working as a mechanic and driver for several employers, he became a member of the National Headquarters messenger pool in February 1942.

He entered the Army in October 1943 and after attending the Army Motor Mechanics course at Camp Lee, Va., was assigned to the Selective Service System as Gen. Hershey's chauffeur. Mr. Royster was honorably discharged as a Corporal in 1946, and returned as a civilian chauffeur for Gen. Hershey, in which capacity he remained until his death.

Mr. Royster is survived by his widow.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Review Student Conviction

The following article appeared in the January 16, 1968 issue of the Christian Science Monitor:

The Supreme Court of the United States refused to review the trespass convictions of 38 University of Michigan students and teachers who sat-in at Selective Service headquarters in Ann Arbor. They protested United States involvement in the Vietnam war.

The 38, fined \$50 each and sentenced to terms ranging from 15 to 20 days in jail, said the First Amendment to the United States Constitution protected them against punishment for their "peaceful protest."

The Washtenaw County prosecutor's office said "freedom of speech . . . does not include a freedom to trespass. . . . Nor does it include a right to propagandize views whenever and wherever one pleases."

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Service Awards

Certificates of appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters: Florida—Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force: M. Lois Lang, Local Board No. 33.

Marine Corps: Wynifred B. Holland, Local Board No. 16 and Mabel J. Buckles, Local Board No. 16.

New York—Army: Mrs. Margaret Danielson, Local Board No. 91, Mrs. Frances Ogilvie, Local Board No. 92, and Mrs. Irene C. Anthony, Local Board No. 162.

Pennsylvania—Army: Robert J. DiRienzo, chief clerk, and Janet H. Rock, assistant clerk, Local Board No. 50.

27 Years Later

The first Floridian inducted into the Armed Forces under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 visited the Florida State Headquarters recently on the 27th anniversary of his induction into the Army.

Joyce L. Hindman, now a 48-year-old insurance executive, came as a guest of Brig. Gen. Harold C. Wall (Ret.), State Director, who was with Hindman when he was processed at Camp Blanding, December 5, 1940.

Mr. Hindman said he thinks the present wave of draft protests is deplorable; that the protesters are misguided and fears communism is making gains through the demonstrations.

The ex-GI, who was discharged as a technical sergeant, was feted at a luncheon given in his honor by Brig. Gen. Wall and received a framed letter from Gen. Hershey, extending best wishes on the occasion.



NEW BOARD MEMBERS.—Col. Luis Torres Massa, Director of Selective Service, Puerto Rico, is pictured above talking to the first three ladies appointed as members of local boards in Puerto Rico. They are from left to right: Miss Ana Cintron-Olivencia, Miss Ceferina Cordero-Cordero, and Miss Maria Bras.

CONVICTIONS OF LAW VIOLATORS MUCH HIGHER DURING WORLD WAR II

In the first 11 months of 1967, there has been an upswing in the number of convictions for Selective Service Law violators. Although when considering the size of the Armed Forces today, there is still a smaller proportion of convictions than in World War II. The comparative table below is for given calendar year periods during World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

World War II				
	Registrants	Inductions	Armed Forces	Convictions
1942-----	25,875,682	3,033,361	6,200,000	1,427
1943-----	26,858,951	3,323,970	9,044,745	3,950
1944-----	27,700,750	1,591,942	11,451,719	4,609
1945-----	28,586,776	945,862	12,123,435	2,890
Korea				
1950-----	11,540,184	219,765	2,395,209	211
1951-----	12,629,004	551,770	3,465,441	203
1952-----	13,871,479	438,479	3,507,205	343
1953-----	15,026,058	471,806	3,402,786	362
1954-----	16,150,368	253,250	3,150,597	434
Vietnam				
1963-----	28,002,638	119,265	2,676,161	228
1964-----	29,683,393	112,386	2,659,767	251
1965-----	31,700,374	230,991	2,847,310	243
1966-----	33,592,350	382,010	3,334,838	450
1967-----	35,494,987	228,263	(Not available)	952

SELECTIVE
SERVICE
SAFETY NEWS

US
MISSION
SAFETY
70

Your home may be your castle, but the enemy is not entirely outside the walls.

Home is where SAFETY is needed most and where it should definitely begin. Yet more accidents occur in and around the home than in any other place.

Your home can become a more pleasant and more comfortable place in which to live if known hazards are eliminated, and if you learn to do things correctly in the home. By learning and following SAFE habits at home, you will be encouraged to be SAFETY-Conscious at work, while driving a car, while playing, or while participating in outside activities.

Here are very important points to remember during these cold, wintry days:

- Make certain all furnaces, stoves, and heaters are connected by proper-sized flue pipes to chimneys or other approved outlets to the outside air (except in cases where the equipment meets approved National Standards without such connections). Laziness in this regard invites the Silent Killer—CARBON MONOXIDE—into your home. It is odorless, colorless, and nonirritating.

- Use only approved, rigid-metal piping or special types of semirigid piping to connect room heaters, cookstoves, refrigerators, clothes dryers, and similar gas-burning equipment to gas supply lines. NEVER use rubber hose for such connections.

- Keep all heating equipment in top condition and NEVER operate systems without providing some dependable means of supplying fresh air continuously to compensate for the supply exhausted by burning.

There are many good hints for SAFE living in the home. If you will apply them you will automatically reduce the potential hazards. Some of the more important ones follow:

- Make it a rule NEVER to smoke in bed. (Better still, give up smoking!)
- Disconnect electrical heating appliances immediately after use.
- Don't throw water on grease fires. Smother fire with pan lid or pour on baking powder.
- Keep sharp knives in a storage rack, out of the reach of children.
- Provide a handhold and rubber mat for bath tub.
- Place anti-slip pads under scatter rugs.
- Be sure all medicines are plainly labeled.

Test yourself on these questions while checking out conditions in the basement:

- Are stairs well-lighted?
- Is storing articles on stairway prohibited?
- Is storage of gasoline and other highly flammable liquids prohibited?

Make your home a SAFE castle!

Classification Picture December 31, 1967

Class	Number
Total.....	35,098,909
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,412,297
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	109,959
Not examined.....	320,695
Induction or examination postponed.....	8,182
Ordered for induction or examination.....	219,765
Pending reclassification.....	132,857
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	30,462
Delinquents.....	16,655
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	32,640
Not examined.....	12,733
Induction or examination postponed.....	188
Ordered for induction or examination.....	1,379
Pending reclassification.....	2,561
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	705
Delinquents.....	280
26 years and older with liability extended.....	87,561
Under 19 years of age.....	435,675
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,488,505
I-C (Inducted).....	562,883
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	2,238,050
I-O Not examined.....	6,529
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,488
I-C Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,024
I-W (At work).....	6,367
I-W (Released).....	6,830
I-D Members of a reserve component.....	994,767
I-S Statutory (College).....	16,284
I-S Statutory (High School).....	397,159
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	339,474
II-A Apprentice.....	41,161
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	23,225
II-S Student deferment.....	1,807,060
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,953,234
IV-A Completed service; sole surviving son.....	2,665,011
IV-B Officials.....	74
IV-C Aliens.....	16,228
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	104,925
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,420,386
V-A Over age liability.....	15,593,948

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

December 28, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 318, Subject: "Reclassification and Special Report of Doctors of Medicine," concerning preparation for special call for physicians.

December 29, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 319, Subject: "Physicians Appointed in the Public Health Service," concerning cut-off date for appointment of physicians in the Public Health Service, notice of such appointment to State Directors, local boards, and recommended classification of appointees.

December 29, 1967—Operations Bulletin No. 310, as amended, Subject: "Volunteers for Induction Under the Department of Defense Medically Remedial Enrollment Program (MREP)," concerning expansion of the program and to provide information regarding authority to issue waivers for overweight and underweight.

Negroes on Boards Doubled in 1967

During calendar year 1967, an additional 345 Negroes were appointed to serve as Selective Service local board members.

At the start of the year, 278 Negroes were members of the Nation's 4,088 local boards, but by the end of December, the figure had more than doubled to 623. This represents 3.6 percent of the total 17,264 local board membership and compares to 1.3 percent in midsummer 1966.

Much of the progress has been made in the Southern States such as Louisiana where during the 12-month period, the number of Negroes on draft boards went from none to 33, in Arkansas from none to 33 and in Georgia from two to 15.

Comparable increases have also been reported from Michigan which now has 56, Illinois with 40 and the District of Columbia with 35. Pennsylvania advanced from 14 to 39 and New York City from 14 to 42.

It is notable that in Missouri during 1967, the total increased from one to 21. Among this number, one was a woman—the first Negro woman to be appointed a board member.

The cash value of series E and H U.S. savings bonds outstanding is rapidly approaching the \$52 billion mark.

William Galbraith Head of Legion Backs Director

The National Commander of The American Legion, William E. Galbraith, of Beemer, Nebraska has vigorously defended the recent action taken by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, calling for prompt and effective prosecution of persons who violate or who attempt to interfere with the administration of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

Comdr. Galbraith said, "On behalf of the American Legion I wrote to President Johnson concerning this important matter. I offer here the essential paragraphs of this letter:

"Traditionally, we have looked upon service in our country's armed forces as a privilege, as well as a duty; and, since the enactment of the original Selective Service Act in 1940, The American Legion has supported the draft as the best and fairest means of meeting the Nation's military-manpower needs.

"We are deeply disturbed, however, over the increasing incidents of open defiance of the draft laws and regulations, and over the organized and purposeful attempts to disrupt the orderly operation of those laws and regulations. To permit such incidents and attempts to go unprosecuted at the very time we are sending our servicemen into combat would be morally, as well as legally wrong.

"Therefore, Mr. President, I respectfully urge that you place the full force of your office behind General Hershey's directive to the end that all affected officers and agencies of the Federal Government will do everything required to bring all violators of our draft laws to justice. The Americans Legion stands ready to do whatever it can to assist you and your representatives in this vital effort."

Questions and Answers

Set out below are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers.

Question:

When I reported for physical examination at the Armed Forces Examining Station, I was rejected for being 10 pounds overweight. I am not now overweight. Am I expected to report that change to my local board?

Answer:

Yes, within 10 days of the date it is discovered that you are no longer overweight.

Question:

I am in jail for 90 days and my 18th birthday is coming up next week. How do I get registered so I don't get in some more trouble?

Answer:

The superintendent of the institu-

Poll Shows Majority Agree With Director

In a copyrighted article appearing in the *Washington Post*, it was reported that a Louis Harris poll conducted recently showed a rising reaction against anti-Vietnam demonstrations was developing among the American people.

Following are some of the major findings developed during the survey of a cross section of 1,600 American homes:

70 percent estimate that the marches and demonstrations have hurt the cause of opposing the war.

76 percent of the American people feel that recent anti-Vietnam demonstrations "encourage Communists to fight all the harder."

68 percent believe that such demonstrations are "acts of disloyalty against the boys in Vietnam."

53 percent agree with Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey that students who obstruct recruiting efforts by the armed services or companies engaged in defense work should be drafted.

The number who doubt the right of peaceful protest against the war has risen to 40 percent, up 10 points from July.

The public reaction to students who prevent military services or war industries from recruiting on campus is even more hostile. The public was asked:

"Do you feel that students who won't let the Marine Corps or companies making napalm recruit on campus should be drafted?"

Students Who Obstruct Recruiting Total Public Percent

Should be drafted..... 53
Should not be drafted..... 30
Not sure..... 17

tion is probably a Selective Service registrar and will register you on the way out. If not, register immediately after your release and explain the delay to your local board in writing.

Question:

May I volunteer for induction through the Selective Service System even if I have a Class III-A deferment?

Answer:

Any registrant may make application for voluntary induction by signing Application for Voluntary Induction (SSS Form 254). If, however, the local board on review of your case should classify you in Class II-A, II-C, or retain you in III-A, you will not be processed as a volunteer.



BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

WHERE YOU BANK OR WORK

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1968

Number 3

"United We Stand"

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

MAR 28 1968

SAN FRANCISCO
BUREAU OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Since late summer of 1965, the Selective Service System has felt the campaign waged against it. The purpose of this campaign has not always been clear. Undoubtedly, the objectives were as varied as the people who had these objectives. Methods employed against the operation of the Selective Service System have varied in different places and at the same places at different times.

Who participated has had a distribution that reaches from good people, with bad behavior, through the gullible, used as cat's paws by those who plan to destroy the America we have known, to bad people who behave badly. The numbers engaged have not been large, percentage-wise, but their distribution, combined with planned and advertised trouble making, has been aided materially by our communication systems and the type of material the transmission systems transmit.

What do the protesters think they have accomplished? The claims of accomplishment must always be presented in rosy tints for movements can be sold only by convincing people they have an opportunity to join a winning team. Do the movement promoters believe that they have influenced the policies of the United States? It's doubtful. The capacity to procure men for the Armed Forces, either by recruiting or induction, has not been impaired and it is doubtful if any responsible leader of the protesters thinks so.

What they think they have accomplished in the encouragement of our opponents is quite another matter. It is very difficult to believe that their efforts to place an image of a divided United States have not been a factor in prolonging the war. This, of course, cannot be admitted by those who profess to be opposing the United States for no other reason than the best interest of the United States. Any other claim would disclose the violent protesters as what they are—enemies of the United States, or stooges for the enemies of the United States.

Comparing the October demonstrations with those in December would indicate that they had lost steam in December. It is true the weather could have been a factor in slowing down the December demonstrations.

Demonstrations are promised for April. What form will they take? Will they follow the pattern of the past? Have the protesters come to believe that their efforts have been ineffective and that other means must be sought if their objectives are to be accomplished?

The answer to these questions must be awaited, but it would be helpful if the Selective Service System, and particularly the law-enforcing agencies of the Government,

are alert to what may be expected.

It is possible that efforts could be made to recruit more participants. This would be evidence of the protesters' strength and, perhaps, be more disruptive of the mobilization process than heretofore, when apparent interference has been practically negligible. It is to be hoped that the pattern of protest familiar in history is not followed. Unsuccessful measures tend to be succeeded by increased force which leads to violence, and organized society must meet such attempts with greater force to prevent greater violence. If the protests are to continue there comes the question of the tactics employed. It could be that the questionable success of previous mass tactics could influence a decision to operate with smaller numbers and perhaps by stealth rather than openly.

Recruiting for this type of operation would have to be far more selective, but large numbers would be less essential. This type of operation should convince the most gullible that the ultimate objective of the basic promoters of unrest is to weaken and, if possible, destroy the United States.

There is no question that the great majority of our American citizens are patriotic and ready to defend their Nation. The problem is to see through the fog of information and realize the proximity of the danger.

We still think of dangers as being remote when we do not remember that space and time are in an entirely different relationship to what they were when most of our history has been written. Southeast Asia is much nearer any place in the United States today than Virginia was to Boston in the Revolution, or Western Virginia to seaboard Virginia in the War of 1812. But history shows that great nations fall from inside weakness when they have outside threats. So our critical problem is to remain united and appear to the world that we are united.

In a special message to Congress on March 3, 1947, the President recommended that the Selective Service Act of 1940 be permitted to expire on March 31, 1947.

April Call From Defense Set at 48,000

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 48,000 inductees in April 1968 and has requested an increase in the March draft call from 39,000 to 41,000. All of the inductees called in March will be assigned to the Army. Of the inductees called in April, 44,000 will be assigned to the Army and 4,000 to the Marine Corps.

These requests, according to spokesmen at the Department of Defense, support currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service. The Marine Corps draft call request, the first in about 2 years, results from the need to replace about 19,000 men inducted into the Marine Corps in late 1965 and early 1966 to help support an accelerated buildup of the Marine Corps at that time. Most of these replacements are being obtained through stepped-up voluntary recruitment which is expected to average about 8,000 per month in the first half of 1968. The Marine Corps request for 4,000 inductees represents the residual number of new entrants needed, which cannot be met through enlistments at currently anticipated recruitment levels.

Class II-A and II-S Student Deferment Statement Released

Following a meeting with representatives of The American Association of Junior Colleges, The United Business Schools Association, and The American Vocational Association, Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, issued the following statement:

"Local Boards may continue to consider for Class II-A those registrants who are pursuing a full-time course of study that will not lead to a baccalaureate degree. Boards are authorized to allow such students to complete their programs. Students transferring from one institution to another, whether a 2-year or 4-year institution, may be considered for II-S or II-A status depending upon the educational programs in which they enroll, provided that they continue to make normal progress, in accordance with regulations, toward completion of their programs."

Grad Student Deferments Are Curtailed

Draft deferments have been eliminated for most graduate students, and the guideline lists for occupational deferments have been suspended.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, The Director of Selective Service, announced these decisions in a February 16 telegram to all State Directors.

Acting under advice from the National Security Council, General Hershey concurred in the Council's conclusion that it is not essential for the maintenance of the national health, safety, and interest to provide deferments for graduate study in fields other than medicine, dentistry, and allied medical specialties.

This recommendation does not affect existing regulations governing deferment for graduate students who entered their second or subsequent year of graduate study in the fall of 1967.

The decision does affect students graduating from college this year, as well as those who entered the first year of graduate school last fall.

Although General Hershey suspended the lists of essential activities and critical occupations, he advised the State Directors that local boards retain discretion to grant, in individual cases, occupational deferments based on a showing of "essential community need."

The sequence of selection in filling calls will remain unchanged.

"A change in the order of call is not justified at this time," General Hershey told the State Directors. "Fairness and equity to all men in the eligible age groups, as well as the interest of the Nation, require that this long-standing practice be maintained."

The National Security Council was directed by Congress, in last year's revision of the selective service law, to recommend whether graduate student deferments should continue to be granted for any studies other than medical and dentistry or allied specialties.

The Council advised General Hershey that unfairness would result from exempting men in some fields of graduate study and not in others, and said this would be accompanied by "distortions that would result from the tendency to select draft deferred fields of study."

An additional consideration, said the Council, was "the inequities that result from graduate deferments because many of those deferments can be pyramided into exemption from military service."

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Official Notices

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January 19, 1968—Transmittal Memorandum No. 131 containing the following Local Board Memorandums:

- (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 83, Subject: "Eligibility of Students for Class II-S After an Interruption in Studies," issued October 6, 1967.
- (2) Local Board Memorandum No. 84, Subject: "Request for Student Deferment," issued October 23, 1967.
- (3) Local Board Memorandum No. 85, Subject: "Disposition of Abandoned or Mutilated Registration Certificate and Notices of Classification," issued October 24, 1967.
- (4) The rescission page for Local Board Memorandum No. 22, Subject: "Cancellation of Registrations of Aliens Who Have Been Relieved of Duty to Register," rescinded October 23, 1967.
- (5) Local Board Memorandum No. 1, Subject: "Verification of the Military Status of Registrants," amended November 17, 1967.

January 30, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 320, Subject: "Section 1626.2(a) of the Selective Service Regulations," concerning an error in the printing of that section.

January 31, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 321, Subject: "Amendment of Selective Service Regulations: Part 1655," transmitting amendments to sections 1655.6, 1655.10, and 1655.11 of Part 1655 for use until amended pages of the Selective Service Manual can be printed and distributed.

Marine Bakes Cake For Board Clerk

The Marines are noted for their fighting ability, but some can also bake.

Sgt. Billy Charles, Marine recruiter, recently baked a cake and decorated it with a I-A before presenting it to Dixie Wilson, a local board clerk in Fort Worth, Tex.

Sergeant Charles, a 14-year career man, baked the cake himself to show the Marines' appreciation for the help the local board had given them in obtaining new recruits.

Puerto Rico, Guam Lead Bond List

Puerto Rico and Guam lead the percent list of gross pay invested by Selective Service employees in U.S. Saving Bonds purchases.

State	No. of employees on payroll	Percent of gross payroll invested
1. Puerto Rico.....	165	18.75
2. Guam.....	7	17.87
3. Idaho.....	74	14.21
4. Vermont.....	26	12.27
5. Utah.....	55	9.08
6. Oklahoma.....	138	8.78
7. Wyoming.....	35	7.70
8. North Dakota.....	70	7.68
9. Wisconsin.....	171	7.58
10. Mississippi.....	128	7.42
11. Nebraska.....	85	7.39
12. Alabama.....	146	7.25
13. Kentucky.....	179	7.23
14. Virgin Islands.....	3	7.00
15. Delaware.....	15	6.85
16. Nevada.....	24	6.82
17. West Virginia.....	92	6.43
18. New Hampshire.....	33	6.28
19. Washington.....	135	6.17
20. North Carolina.....	233	6.12
21. Georgia.....	168	5.75
22. Missouri.....	180	5.59
23. Virginia.....	174	5.57
24. Rhode Island.....	35	5.48
25. New York.....	395	4.96
26. Texas.....	380	4.95
27. South Dakota.....	42	4.69
28. Michigan.....	332	4.66
29. Indiana.....	210	4.64
30. Montana.....	55	4.62
31. National Headquarters.....	177	4.52
32. Hawaii.....	38	4.47
33. Florida.....	183	4.25
34. Connecticut.....	69	4.23
35. Oregon.....	70	4.01
36. Alaska.....	10	2.92
37. Ohio.....	318	4.92
38. Pennsylvania.....	390	4.55
39. Maryland.....	94	4.57
40. New Jersey.....	198	4.15
41. New York City.....	290	5.49
42. California.....	469	3.66
43. Louisiana.....	121	4.83
44. Kansas.....	101	6.46
45. Arizona.....	54	4.48
46. District of Columbia.....	24	3.53
47. South Carolina.....	80	4.37
48. New Mexico.....	56	6.60
49. Maine.....	36	3.84
50. Tennessee.....	149	7.33
51. Illinois.....	313	4.91
52. Arkansas.....	82	6.48
53. Iowa.....	117	5.93
54. Massachusetts.....	144	4.37
55. Minnesota.....	136	4.60
56. Colorado.....	68	5.35

After 2-Year Wait Unsuitable Dischargee May Reenlist in Navy

Naval personnel discharged for unsuitability for naval service may reenlist after 2 years from date of discharge provided prior approval is received from the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Anyone in this category, naval officials have said, wishing to reenlist, should contact the nearest Naval Recruiting Station and submit an application for reenlistment. If found qualified in all other respects, the application will be forwarded to the Chief of Naval Personnel for final determination.

A U.S. Savings Bond destroyed by fire is just as good as one held in your hand. Any burned bond will be reissued free of charge by the Treasury Department.



Tina Trouble was a late riser. She was slow to get under way but once on the go, it was go-go-go all day long. In fact, she threw caution to the winds.

There was a near-fall in hurrying across the bedroom floor to her bath. "Darn that throw-rug which had no rubber pad underneath!" Only minutes later, but for a quick, successful lunge at a handrail, there would have really been a hard tumble.

But Tina, still undaunted, rushed to her kitchen for a quickie breakfast. Still, it was go-go-go, and little Miss Trouble almost burned her dainty hands extracting scorched toast from an overheated oven.

Time was flying, and it was off for the day's work. Tina drove lickety-split to the office, exceeding the speed limit once or twice, and running a couple of red lights. She was 15 minutes late for work, but she did get there in one piece. Maybe this was Tina's "lucky" day!

There wasn't a dull moment around the office... nails bitten into the quick... a finger caught in a cabinet drawer... another near-fall rushing down a staircase... an electric shock while plugging in a frayed extension cord which she had neglected to report... and a bruised knee suffered in turning too fast at her desk. To cap the day's hectic events, Tina's rush to make an early exit almost brought the weight of her typewriter down on her feet. She had brushed its stand with an open coat, hooking onto the machine, and if Carl had not reacted in the nick of time, there would have been an accident.

Tina picked up a girl friend, Vicki Victim, and away the two sped for what they had planned to be an evening of shopping. But Tina flirted with one too many red traffic lights. There was a tragic crash! Tina did make it to the hospital with a broken leg, but poor Vicki wasn't that fortunate. Her funeral will be day after tomorrow.

What's it all about? Simply, this story is a description of CARELESS living. Would not caution and care have prevented every single instance of trouble for Tina—and poor Vicki? Wasn't Vicki thoughtlessly "victimized" by her friend?

Let's make certain there are no Tina Troubles among US!

DOD Amends Program For College Release

The early release program for enlisted personnel wishing to enter college has been amended by the Department of Defense to include those seeking a 2-year associate degree.

Defense Department officials said this is the only major change to DOD instructions, which had been limited to candidates for a baccalaureate or higher degree.

Instructions on implementation of the change are being written by the individual military departments who administer the program.

Check Advice On Deferment With Experts

A large number of requests for information are received by Selective Service. Each request is honored within the limits of reasonable demand and the supplies available. Budgetary limitations control the extent of distribution.

The System has prepared and distributes booklets on the history and operation of the draft. These are available without cost, as are brochures on such specialized subjects as student deferments, appeals, and occupational deferments. Selective Service regulations, copies of the law, and Local Board Memorandums (directives to local boards) are on sale at the Government Printing Office.

Some of the requests for publications come from information centers established by independent groups for the purpose of counseling registrants. Selective Service willingly supplies the information without delay because all concerned are entitled to know, and the system considers it only fair that it should deal with an informed public.

Having information in one's possession, however, is not necessarily a solution. Information centers can give advice in abstract or hypothetical situations, but applying it to individual cases is quite a different matter.

Medical columns in the newspapers often give sound discussions of diseases, symptoms, treatment, and the like, but the printed medical advice when applied by the reader to his own case, can lead to error, sometimes serious. The advice may be sound and still the individual can make a mistake in interpretation of his symptoms, or may overlook some obscure but significant indicator.

In the case of someone who is sick, the doctor is better able to interpret symptoms than the man himself. The physician knows that a certain combination of symptoms may mean one thing and a slight variation may mean something else.

The Selective Service registrant may have several symptoms; rather, he may have symptoms of several types of deferment. It is hard to decide which is the determining factor without benefit of the complete file and competent knowledge of processing.

Self-diagnosis of deferment symptoms by a registrant, on the basis of abstract knowledge of Selective Service, can result in error, in mistaken impression.

For example, fatherhood is normally the basis for deferment in Class III-A, but not always. The registrant who has requested and received a II-S since July 1, 1967, is not eligible nor is the father who is not living in his home with his children.

The conscientious objector may qualify for I-O or I-A-O but not simply because he believes himself
(Continued on page 4)

Anonymous Convict Will Change Place With Card Burners

This proclamation of discontent, written by an anonymous convict, appeared in a recent Joliet-State-
Time, a prison publication of the Illinois State Penitentiary:

"I am serving a sentence of One hundred Fifty Years in the Illinois State Penitentiary. Society, the state, my country, has seen fit to put me away for the remainder of my life. But even now I am not bitter, angry or in any way disloyal toward society, the State, or my country.

"When I read or hear about the disgraceful anti-war demonstrators, raft-card-burners, and all the other assorted hippies, dippies, cowards and traitors that are crying, whining and making a spectacle of themselves over the possibility of being called-up to fight for their country, the country that allows them to protest, I am (among other things), thoroughly disgusted.

"But if there are any of you protestors who would like to enjoy the maximum protection that society, the State and the country has to offer, and would like to sit this war, and all future wars), out in complete safety with an iron-clad guarantee of being classified 4-F, I will be more than happy to take your place with the M-16 rifle. (with all its alleged defects), if you merely take up this 150 year sentence, I assure you, society assure's you, the state and our country also assure's you of maximum protection. Your worries about being shot-at, bombed on or bitten by dogs will be over. You will get three meals a day and comfortable quarters and your safety will be further assured and guaranteed by armed guards.

"ANY TAKERS?
"An American in prison."

Food for Thought

General Hershey speaking before a group of Legionnaires in Washington, D.C. said recently, "The average age of the world's great civilizations has been about 200 years and these nations progressed through the following sequence:

- From Bondage to Spiritual Faith
- From Spiritual Faith to Great Courage
- From Courage to Liberty
- From Liberty to Abundance
- From Abundance to Selfishness
- From Selfishness to Complacency
- From Complacency to Apathy
- From Apathy to Dependence
- From Dependence back again to Bondage."

CSC Excuses Leave To Attend Funeral For Servicemen

Under a policy approved recently by the Civil Service Commission, a Federal employee may be excused from work, without charge to annual leave or loss of pay, to attend the funeral of an immediate member of his family killed in line of duty in the Armed Forces.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash Award and Certificate of Award

The Director recently approved the designated awards for the following employee suggestions:

Mrs. Beryl V. Olson, clerk, Rusk County Local Board No. 63, Ladysmith, Wis., proposed a method of identifying priority Selective Service records.

Mrs. Mary K. Burge, clerk, Indiana Local Boards Nos. 40, 156, and 157, Knox County, Vincennes, Ind., recommended that the Form 1 be designed in a manner which would permit the preparation of a duplicate card during one typing process.

Certificate of Award

Mrs. Freda M. Vickroy, Communications Specialist, National Headquarters, made a suggestion improving transmission of teletype messages.

Cheering the Boys

Cheering the boys as they marched off to war may be "old hat" in some areas of our Nation, but it's not true at all in Greeley, Colo.

The departing inductees of Local Board No. 7, in Greeley, are always given a sendoff address by the board chairman in the presence of either the clerk or her assistant.

A representative of the Gideons passes out the New Testament to the departing boys and bids them farewell, while members of the Greeley Vets Council are always present to give each a gift.



FIRST INDIAN—Shoshone Chief Herman St. Clair became the first American Indian in Wyoming appointed to a local board. The colorful Chief is representative of the Arapahoe and Shoshone Indian Selective Service Registrants in Fremont County. The appointment was prompted by recommendations that minority groups be represented on local boards.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Coast Guard: The certificate was issued to the Fort Lauderdale Local Board Group.

Maryland—Army: Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, Local Board No. 36, and Mrs. Pearl Polsky, Local Board No. 35.

New York City—Marine Corps: Mrs. Louise Martire, chief clerk, Local Board No. 68.

North Dakota—Air Force: Mrs. Edna N. M. Willie, clerk, Local Board No. 28.

Texas—Navy: Ernesto Sotomayor, clerk, Local Board No. 123, Marine Corps; "Group Certificate" to Fernando S. Vela, clerk, and assistant clerks, Mrs. Clarissa N. Chapa, and Mrs. Rosario E. Gonzalez, Local Board No. 128.

Ordered to Active Duty

Capt. Richard E. Vogel, Jr., USAR National Headquarters, effective January 2, 1968; Col. Clarence E. Galaspie, ARMOR, West Virginia State Headquarters, effective January 11, 1968, and Lt. Comdr. Elizabeth S. Denney, USNR, National Headquarters, effective January 15, 1968.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Dorothy Stricker, clerk, Local Board No. 85, Ohio; Mrs. Martha Dyke, State President of VFW for Ohio; Mr. Clare D. Bright, Local Board No. 68, Michigan; Dr. Ernest Becker, Local Board No. 133, California; Mr. Thomas Nichols, member of Local Board No. 88, New York; Col. John M. Keller, Indiana National Guard Selective Service Section; Lt. Col. Conrad O. Benson, South Dakota State Headquarters, and Mr. Robert McNally, member of Local Board No. 89, New York.

Register Sons

Mrs. Lydia A. Halverson, clerk, Local Board No. 123, Minnesota, registered her son, Richard, after his return from duty in the Navy in Korea and Vietnam. He enlisted in the Navy upon graduation from high school.

Mrs. Mary W. Altice, clerk of Local Board No. 6, Virginia, registered her son, Richard, on his 18th birthday. Mrs. Altice has been clerk of the board since 1957.

Inducts Son

Mrs. Eileen Barwick, clerk, Local Board No. 68, Staten Island, New York City, processed her son for induction on January 30, 1968.

Man's Last Domain

A city corporation executive, Mrs. Annette Reed Leonhardt, became Oklahoma's first woman local board member.

And in Montana, a former code breaker in the Women's Air Force in Italy, now an operator of a private kindergarten, is the first member of her sex appointed to serve as a local board member in that State. She is Mrs. Rosalie B. Thompson.

Comparison Of Inductions For 27 Years

Current inductions into the Armed Forces are compared in the table below with inductions in World War II, Korea, and in the post-Korean period.

These figures are for total inductions in the United States by years:

Year	Total
1940	18,633
1941	923,842
1942	3,033,361
1943	3,323,970
1944	1,591,942
1945	945,862
1946	183,669
1947	
1948	20,348
1949	9,781
1950	219,765
1951	551,770
1952	438,479
1953	471,806
1954	253,230
1955	152,777
1956	152,450
1957	138,504
1958	142,246
1959	96,153
1960	86,602
1961	118,586
1962	82,060
1963	119,265
1964	112,386
1965	230,991
1966	382,010
1967	228,263

Total— 14,028,571

Correction

The January issue of Selective Service erroneously reported that Mrs. Shirley S. Farmer had been appointed the first woman to serve as Selective Service Government appeal agent.

The first woman to serve in this capacity was Mrs. Margaret C. Crymes of Local Board No. 118, in Virginia. Her appointment became effective October 19, 1965.

There have never been restrictions in the law or regulations prohibiting the appointment of persons as Government appeal agents because of sex. Only local and appeal board members came under the regulations' restriction against employment of women prior to June 30, 1967. This prohibition was removed by the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

Draft Card Burners Should Be Inducted TV Poll Reveals

WMAR-TV, Channel 2, Baltimore, Md., on January 18, 1968, asked the following question of its viewing audience: SHOULD DRAFT CARD BURNERS BE INDUCTED IMMEDIATELY INTO THE ARMED FORCES?

The result of the poll revealed that of the 3,481 persons who voted, 85 percent voted "Yes."

Special Call For Doctors Is Announced

The Selective Service System has been asked by the Department of Defense to provide 1,070 doctors of medicine and 56 doctors of osteopathy for active duty in the Army beginning in July. The balance of those called will enter service in August and September 1968 and in January 1969.

The call is designed to assure essential health services for the Army. The number of qualified physicians volunteering for active duty in the Army has not been sufficient to replace those doctors who began serving their 2 years of obligated service with the Army in the summer of 1966 and who will return to civilian life this summer.

The Navy and the Air Force have obtained a sufficient number of draft-eligible physician volunteers to meet their present requirements. They will not participate in this special call. This is the second consecutive year that the Air Force has met its need for doctors on a volunteer basis.

The lower draft requirement for Army doctors is attributed to a more stabilized over-all Armed Forces strength, following a relatively rapid build-up of forces in connection with the Southeast Asia build-up.

This is the second year that drafting of doctors of osteopathy has been requested, based on the authority in Executive Order No. 11266, which was signed by the President on January 18, 1966.

Classification Picture January 31, 1968

Class	Number
Total.....	35,285,820
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,396,136
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	109,501
Not examined.....	310,437
Induction or examination postponed.....	8,553
Ordered for induction or examination.....	219,061
Pending reclassification.....	142,047
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	33,060
Delinquents.....	17,087
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	29,103
Not examined.....	11,993
Induction or examination postponed.....	229
Ordered for induction or examination.....	1,983
Pending reclassification.....	3,657
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	666
Delinquents.....	304
26 years and older with liability extended.....	90,795
Under 19 years of age.....	417,660
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,502,882
I-C (Inducted).....	552,079
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	2,251,458
I-O Not examined.....	6,594
I-O Examined and qualified.....	3,576
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	1,013
I-W (At work).....	6,215
I-W (Released).....	7,078
I-D Members of a reserve component.....	986,672
I-S Statutory (College).....	17,417
I-S Statutory (High School).....	434,631
I-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	346,110
II-A Apprentice.....	43,524
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	22,918
II-S Student deferment.....	1,836,920
III-A Dependency deferment.....	3,968,919
IV-A Completed service; sole surviving son.....	2,686,993
IV-B Officials.....	74
IV-C Aliens.....	16,402
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	104,995
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,412,935
V-A Over age liability.....	15,680,279

Sole Surviving Son Assignment Policy Up-dated by Department of Defense

The Department of Defense recently reissued up-to-date policies concerning the assignment and discharge of sole surviving sons of families who have suffered casualties.

The following definitions apply to these policies:

(a) "Sole surviving son" means the only remaining son in a family of which, because of hazards incident to service in the Armed Forces of the United States, the father, or one or more sons or daughters—

- (1) Have been killed;
- (2) Have died as a result of wounds, accident, or disease;
- (3) Are in a captured or missing-in-action status; or
- (4) Are permanently 100 percent physically disabled (to include 100 percent mental disability) as determined by the Veterans Administration or one of the military services, and are hospitalized on a continuing basis, and not gainfully employed by virtue of such disability.

(b) "Armed Forces of the United States" denotes collectively all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

Policy.

(a) **Assignments.** (1) A sole surviving son may not be assigned to duties normally involving actual combat with the enemy if he or one

of his parents submits a request for noncombat duty. However, where the parent alone makes the request, it may be waived by the serviceman.

(2) This policy will not be interpreted to mean that sole surviving sons will not be assigned to overseas commands where combat conditions are nonexistent.

(b) **Discharges.** (1) Enlisted personnel who become sole surviving sons subsequent to their enlistment or induction may apply for and be granted an administrative discharge, except in instances:

- (i) Arising during the period of a war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress; or
- (ii) Where the individual qualifies as a sole surviving son on the basis of a captured or missing-in-action status of a father, brother, or sister.

(2) Sole surviving sons who qualify for discharge on the basis of the 100 percent disability status of the father, or one or more sons or daughters in a family shall be required to complete at least 6 months of active duty prior to discharge in order to qualify for a veteran's exemption under the provisions of 50 App. U.S.C. 456 (b) (3).

(3) Commissioned officers (including warrant officers) will not be released from active duty based on their qualifications as sole surviving sons.

55 Employees Receive Pens, Report Shows

On July 1, 1967, the Selective Service National Incentive Awards Committee launched a program which awards a ballpoint pen to each employee who submits an original suggestion during the fiscal year.

Listed below are those employees, during the period October 21, 1967, through February 6, 1968, who have been recipients of this award:

National Hdqrs.	Michigan
William C. Martin	Mary Alice Edwards
Capt. Richard E. Vogel	Bonna Jean Michael
	Norma J. Swab
California	Mississippi
Judy D. Gunde	Charlotte G. Flynn
Blenner Hassett, Jr.	Mary T. Hickman
	Inez D. Luke
Colorado	Stella M. Marshall
Rosella G. Appelman	Martha W. Robinson
	Jackie B. Russell
Florida	Bettie B. Sneed
Mary E. Davenport	
Helyn G. Watson	
Georgia	New Hampshire
Amelia S. Estes	Lucy I. Mitchell
Idaho	Oklahoma
Clarice B. Smith	Virginia M. Askew
	Margaret J. Fowler
Illinois	Eva D. Highfill
Eileen R. Crawford	Mamie L. Kisinger
Ada F. Daniels	
Indiana	Oregon
Arthur B. Carter	Ruth V. Hovey
Linda A. Johnson	Josephine C. Morris
Iowa	Puerto Rico
Muriel Kurtz	Emma Z. de Munoz
	Maria Antonia
Kansas	Rodriguez
Dorothy V. Steeklein	Manuel Velez-Ithier
Kentucky	Texas
Jessie G. Beemer	Opal B. Crawford
Kathleen C. Dempsey	Mozelle F. Dome
Janet B. Moore	Billy G. Lucas
Louisiana	Betty J. Parker
Mary N. Deslatta	
Patty F. Germany	
Nelda C. Lowery	
Mary P. Morgan	
Jacob W. Wood	
Patrick L. O'Flarity	
Maine	Utah
Edwin V. Berry	Lillian B. McKinnon
	Rosemarie Sacco
	Kathleen E. Ure
Massachusetts	Vermont
	Lucille T. Dufresne
Michigan	Virginia
	Alice M. Tucker

Check With Expert

(Continued from page 2)

to be a conscientious objector. He must fit the requirements of the law to qualify.

The bona fide minister who is also a conscientious objector will be classified as a minister since regulations specify order of classification.

The student who makes a case for conscientious objection but does not see to it that evidence is in his file establishing his student status may be missing a student classification by concentrating on something else.

The young man who gets advice from an information center had best check it with his local board. Correct advice from knowledgeable sources is easily available without cost to any registrant. The board clerk is at the service of registrants, as is the appeal agent, and the personnel at State headquarters. The system is charged by Congress with deferring all who qualify for deferment under correct interpretation of the law and regulations.

Questions and Answers

Following are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers.

Question:

What is the composition of the National Selective Service Appeal Board?

Answer:

The National Selective Service Appeal Board consists of three members appointed by the President from among citizens of the United States who are not members of the Armed Forces.

Question:

When a registrant or other person is given a certain number of days to furnish information or perform some other duty, on what day does the time begin to run?

Answer:

The period of days allowed a registrant or other person to perform any act or duty required of him shall be counted as beginning on the day following that on which the notice to him is mailed.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 1968

Number 4

Essential Community Need

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The telegram which announced the suspension of the use of the List of Critical Skills and List of Essential Activities, as evidence to support requests for occupational deferments, pointed out that local boards should continue to grant occupational deferments on the basis of community needs. There have been questions as to what may be community needs.

Deferments have always been granted on the basis of the individual registrant. This, the law requires. In other words, a deferment should have been granted heretofore solely on the fact the registrant was identified as possessing a critical skill and that he was employed in an activity recognized nationally as being essential. Both of the facts were evidence when considered with other facts which could convince the local board that the registrant met the requirements for deferment.

It has been a recognized fact that many deferments were necessary and given for needs known to the local board members although they were not on the List of Critical Skills or the List of Essential Activities. It has not followed that the evidence was restricted to the community served by the local board. A local board may well decide that a registrant is necessary to the activities far from the local board considering the classification. The decision, as always, must be based on all of the facts of the individual case under consideration.

The only change indicated by the announcement of February 16, 1968 was that presence on the List of Critical Skills and the List of Essential Activities could not be a factor in future classification. To repeat, this did not indicate that the local boards were prohibited from classifying registrants in occupational deferments if the facts under the regulations warranted it.

There has never been a clear definition of what constituted a national shortage of any skill or profession. Shortages do not come that way. The shortage comes first in some place in a community. When enough communities have the same shortage then and then only it becomes a national shortage. The preparation of the List of Critical Skills and the List of Essential Activities was done by people who by judgment decided that enough communities had shortages to justify a declaration of general shortage. These findings had their limitations for there were not necessarily shortages in every community. Men possessing these skills or professions did not necessarily move to these places of shortages because there was a surplus of their skills or professions where they lived.

A deferment is an individual matter. Certain evidence will no longer be available but the Nation will remain a collection of communities.

Law requires. In other words,

DOCUMENTS
MAY 6 1968

Alien Doctor Can Change Visa Status

Immigrant physicians and allied medical specialists were made liable for registration and training and service until their thirty-fifth birthday by the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. This amendment placed upon the immigrant medical specialist the same obligation to serve as the native born.

In the past, medical personnel coming to this country to study often have been advised to accept immigrant visas rather than the exchange student visa (J-1 non-immigrant visa) because of the wider opportunity to make a choice after completion of studies.

In view of this fact the National Advisory Committee to the Selective Service System has issued a memorandum to State Medical Advisory committees explaining how these physicians, who intended to return home, can obtain a change in visa and thus no longer be subject to induction.

Copies of this directive have gone to all State directors and deans of medical, dental, veterinary, osteopathy, and optometry schools.

Keeping in mind the Nation's desire to help other countries train their physicians in our medical institutions, the committee has distributed its directive in the interest of fairness. The committee feels that being a member of the Armed Forces is a privilege which the immigrant physician should share with the native born. In the interest of fair play, however, it wants immigrant medical specialists who accepted advice, given in good faith and appropriate at the time it was given, to be fully acquainted with the possibility of making a change in visa status now that the law has been revised.

May Draft Call Set At 44,000 Armed Forces Strength Rises To 3.4 Million

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 44,000 inductees in May 1968. All are scheduled for induction into the Army.

According to the Department of Defense spokesman, this request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

The monthly draft calls this year are as follows: January 34,000, February 23,300, March 41,000, April 48,000, and May 44,000.

The total number requisitioned so far this year, exceeds the same period last year by more than 122,500.

Court Dismisses Suit To Enjoin Director On Letter

On March 7, 1968, Federal Court Judge George L. Hart, Jr., of the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., dismissed a suit challenging the legality of an October 26, 1967 letter to all members of the Selective Service System from The Director, Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey.

The court also concluded that the 1967 amendment to the selective service law, limiting judicial review of selective service matters, would deprive the court of jurisdiction.

The suit, which was brought by the National Student Association and others against the Director, charged he had violated the constitutional rights of demonstrators.

It was the opinion of the Court that the letter of General Hershey had no legal effect whatever, and that, therefore the Court had no jurisdiction to enjoin or otherwise affect his issuance of the letter which, as far as the Court could see, merely expressed The Director's personal opinion.

The Court further held, that there is an adequate remedy for anyone whose rights are abused in the event they are reclassified by exercising a constitutional right administratively and through the Federal Courts to protect that interest.

Wise investors buy series E U.S. savings bonds for growth, and put their money in series H bonds for current income.

The Department of Defense levied upon the Selective Service System an induction call for 23,300 men for the month of February 1968.

The average age of those inducted was 20 years 4 months, 17.2 percent of whom were volunteers of induction.

During the same month, 19,728 registrants enlisted, all of whom had been previously found qualified at Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations.

Total military separations during this same month were 67,642.

Numerical strength of personnel on active duty in the armed forces rose to more than 3.4 million in January, according to preliminary reports by the Department of Defense.

The sharpest rise—more than 69,000—was recorded by the Army, 1,477,019 men, compared with 1,426,912 in January of last year. The Marine Corps' strength rose more than 16,000 during the year, from 280,189 to 296,837.

The Navy recorded the smallest increase, with only 874 more men than the January 1967 figure of 747,888. Air Force personnel strength rose from 902,385 in January of last year to 904,062, an increase of 1,677 men.

CSC Announces Standard Form 57 Replaced By 170

Believe it or not, Standard Form 57, "Application for Federal Employment," is being separated. It is, of course, an honorable discharge.

Its replacement will be Form 170—a compact 4x8-inch card that will provide all the basic information needed initially to consider an applicant, such as type of job wanted, availability, education and work experience.

It will give the Federal manager enough information to decide whether he is interested in an individual. If he is not, for reasons of lack of qualifications or of suitable vacancies, further information would waste both his time and that of the applicant.

If he is interested, and if there is an opening, the manager may then get the further information he needs by requesting a second new form, SF-171, "Personal Qualifications Statement." Form 171 is an improved version of the 57.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Justice Department Files 1,424 Cases for Violation Of Selective Service Law

During the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1967, the Department of Justice has reported that 1,424 cases were filed with them for violations of the selective service law. Of this figure, 1,193 were indicted, but only 736 were actually found guilty.

California far outstrips any other state in the number of those convicted. A breakdown State-by-State is as follows:

State	Filed	Indicted	Terminated	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other
Ala.	11	10	13	4	0	8	1	0
Alaska	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	3	3	3	1	0	1	0	1
Arkansas	8	7	4	2	1	1	0	0
Calif.	277	235	230	170	4	29	19	8
Colorado	47	24	31	25	0	3	2	1
Conn.	9	6	3	5	0	0	1	2
Del.	7	5	6	1	1	0	2	2
D.C.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fla.	54	40	48	39	1	6	2	0
Georgia	46	33	29	21	2	5	0	1
Hawaii	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	0
Idaho	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	30	25	32	13	0	7	0	1
Indiana	22	21	19	21	1	0	1	2
Iowa	9	8	7	4	0	0	1	2
Kansas	22	19	24	19	0	3	1	1
Kentucky	19	17	16	12	0	1	2	1
Louisiana	9	5	11	6	0	0	0	3
Maine	7	6	4	0	2	0	2	0
Maryland	37	35	20	12	2	5	0	1
Mass.	41	36	25	17	0	7	0	1
Minnesota	41	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Miss.	19	14	8	5	0	1	0	5
Mo.	32	26	22	16	0	1	0	2
Montana	5	4	3	2	0	1	0	0
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nevada	9	8	9	2	0	4	1	2
N.H.	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
N.J.	58	53	28	16	0	9	2	1
N.M.	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.Y.	108	88	63	37	4	17	0	5
N.C.	24	21	21	17	0	2	1	1
N.D.	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Ohio	88	72	60	48	1	7	1	3
Okl.	23	19	18	11	0	0	2	5
Dragon	71	67	54	46	0	6	1	1
Pa.	53	48	30	17	0	5	0	8
R.I.	12	11	6	3	0	3	0	0
S.C.	14	14	13	9	0	2	1	1
S.D.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenn.	8	7	6	6	0	0	0	0
Texas	42	38	45	29	1	12	2	1
Utah	5	4	5	4	0	1	0	0
Vt.	6	6	3	0	0	3	0	0
Va.	44	43	40	27	2	6	4	1
Wash.	24	19	18	7	0	5	0	6
W. Va.	25	24	19	15	0	0	0	4
Wisc.	29	19	24	15	1	0	1	7
Wyoming	8	1	6	6	0	0	0	0
	1,424	1,193	1,073	736	21	174	50	92

South Vietnam To Start Drafting 18-19 Year Olds

South Vietnam has started drafting 19-year-old men into the Armed Forces as part of President Nguyen Van Thieu's mobilization plans, informed Government sources said recently.

The same sources said the Government apparently plans to begin drafting 18-year-olds in May.

The partial mobilization decree issued by Thieu last October followed complaints from some American Quarters that South Vietnam's Draft laws were not being obeyed, and that many young South Vietnamese were avoiding military service at a time when U.S. boys of 18 and 19 were on the firing lines.

Canadian Border Two-Way Street

According to United Press International, Americans aren't the only ones who cross the Canadian border because of the Vietnam War.

More than 600 Canadians have requested U.S. enlistment applications since July 1, 1967, according to an Army Recruiter in Bellingham, Washington, 20 miles south of the British Columbia line.

Series E U.S. savings bonds purchased between May 1941 and May 1949 have been granted two 10-year extension—giving them a "life expectancy" of 30 years. All are still earning interest—now at the increased rate of 4.15 percent.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$5 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

February 19, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 322, Subject: "Advice of National Security Council with Respect to Occupational and Graduate Student Deferments," concerning the discretion of local boards to grant such deferments, and transmitting a copy of the recommendations of the National Security Council.

February 26, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 309, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Pursuing Non-degree Courses of Study," concerning classification of full-time students who are taking courses not leading to a baccalaureate degree.

March 19, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 323, Subject: "Amendment of Selective Service Regulations: Part 1606," concerning the Director's amendment of the regulations pertaining to the furnishing of information to the public.



BUY U.S.
SAVINGS
BONDS

WHERE YOU BANK OR WORK

100 Percenters

Selective Service Headquarters having 100 percent participation in the U.S. Savings Bond purchase program as of January 31, 1968:

States	Percent Employees
1. Puerto Rico	100.00
2. Guam	100.00
3. Idaho	100.00
4. Vermont	100.00
5. Oklahoma	100.00
6. Utah	100.00
7. Wyoming	100.00
8. Mississippi	100.00
9. Kentucky	100.00
10. Alabama	100.00
11. Nebraska	100.00
12. Delaware	100.00
13. Virgin Islands	100.00
14. New Hampshire	100.00
15. West Virginia	100.00
16. Nevada	100.00
17. Washington	100.00
18. North Carolina	100.00
19. Missouri	100.00
20. Virginia	100.00
21. Wisconsin	100.00
22. Rhode Island	100.00
23. Arizona	100.00
24. New York	100.00
25. Texas	100.00
26. Montana	100.00
27. South Dakota	100.00
28. National Headquarters	100.00
29. Indiana	100.00
30. Hawaii	100.00
31. Ohio	100.00
32. Michigan	100.00
33. Florida	100.00
34. Oregon	100.00
35. Connecticut	100.00
36. Alaska	100.00

Height Limits Liberalized By Defense

Maximum Height Standards for procurement of personnel for the Armed Services have been liberalized by amendments to AR 40-501. Standards of Medical Fitness.

The Director of Selective Service notified all State Directors of the new standards by recent letter.

Men seeking a commission in the Regular Army must not be less than 66 inches nor more than 80 inches in height. However, individuals being considered for appointment in the Regular Army in other than Armor, Artillery, or Infantry who are not more than 2 inches below the minimum height requirement of 66 inches will automatically be considered on an individual basis for an administrative waiver by the Headquarters, Department of Army, during the processing of their application.

Men enlisting or inducted in the Army or Air Force must be at least 60 inches in height and no more than 80 inches tall. The Navy and Marine Corps limits the height from 5 feet to 6 feet, 6 inches.

Appointments to the United States Military Academy are limited to those 5 feet, 6 inches or above and to those who are no taller than 6 feet, 6 inches. Candidates for admission who are within 2 inches below the minimum will automatically be considered for an administrative waiver by the Headquarters, Department of Army, during the processing of their cases if they have exceptional educational qualifications, have an outstanding military record or have demonstrated outstanding abilities.

Defense Reports 175,000 Volunteer For Vietnam Duty

The Pentagon said recently that more than 175,000 officers and men already serving in the Army and Navy have volunteered for Vietnam duty since 1965.

It said only 114,778 of those volunteers so far have been assigned to the war zone.

The Defense Department said that Vietnam volunteers from within the ranks of the Armed Forces are considered immediately available for reassignment but "they must wait for an opening in their grade and specialty in Vietnam."

The spokesman for Defense also said that between November 2, 1966 and December 31, 1967, more than 50,000 U.S. servicemen already in Vietnam extended voluntarily their tours there for an additional six months.

The Air Force and Marine Corps do not keep statistics on the number of Vietnam volunteers.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



Stateside News . . . Briefs

"Hey, Charlie, got a rake I can borrow to get my leaves up? Billy took ours to help out down the street at the new neighbors."

"Sure, George, come on over," replied Charlie.

Into Charlie's basement the two men went to fetch the rake—part ways, that is, for George stumbled over some musty, old burlap bags that Charlie had left on the floor near the door. Luckily, no harm done. When Charlie reached toward the wall for the rake which was standing loose on the floor—pongs protruding, his big right foot snagged on the prongs and what a banging poor old Charlie's forehead took.

"Hurt, Charlie?"

"No, George, just a big knot. It'll go down after a while."

"But, Charlie, you could have killed yourself. Better be more careful, chum!"

As the fellows started to leave the basement Charlie turned to George with a quizzical look:

"Have you ever seen such a mess? Bet your basement doesn't look like this."

George thought a moment, then volunteered a few sage remarks. "No, Charlie, I'll tell you it's a very simple thing, not hard work, to keep the basement and the rest of the house in order. Really it only requires a little planning, putting the plan into effect, and then practicing safety habits. Here are a few tips I'll pass along—they've certainly helped me:

"First, clean out the basement . . . make this a part of your annual spring cleaning of the home . . . provide adequate space for your tools and materials . . . arrange in an orderly fashion . . . have metal receptacles for waste and scrap, and systematically dispose of such waste . . . install drains for liquid spillage . . ."

Charlie interrupted, "Do you actually do all of those things?"

"Sure do, and more too," George continued, "I installed an exhaust system to pull out dangerous fumes . . . also outlined aisles and storage spaces with distinctive borders . . . painted dark corners a light color . . . installed toolracks and toolholders, and properly secured all my tools."

"In fact, Charlie, you'd do well to compile a complete SAFETY check list for your entire home, including the attic. Most people have an even worse condition in their attic. It can be a real fire trap."

"Go get a pencil and piece of paper, and I'll help you write another 'insurance policy' on your home."

And away went Charlie on his mission, a new convert to SAFE living.

Let's all join Charlie and be converted. SAFE habits keep us and our homes on this earth much longer.

Headquarters Visitors

Mrs. Jeanette K. Tice, Local Board No. 116, Newton, Massachusetts; MAJ Cordie Pearson, Miami, Florida Reserve Unit; Mr. Newell Snow, Local Board No. 1, Hyannis, Massachusetts, and Mr. Louis F. Fiorella, Local Board No. 3, Juneau, Alaska.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Mississippi—Army: Mrs. Shirley P. Mullins, Local Board No. 18.
Ohio—Air Force: Mrs. Idamae E. Moyer, and Mrs. Virginia Gilcher, Local Board No. 36.
Texas—Navy: Mrs. Mae R. Williams, Local Board No. 121.
Virginia—Army: Mrs. Linda A. Turnbull, Local Board No. 18.

Ordered to Active Duty

COL Harold A. Eichsteadt, USAR, National Headquarters; LTC Charles T. Herndon, USAR, National Headquarters; COL Ralph H. Herrold, USAF, National Headquarters; and LTC Garrett C. Whitworth, USAR, National Headquarters.

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award

The Director recently approved the designated awards for the following employee suggestions:

Mrs. Jean S. Ruiter, Personnel Management Assistant, New Hampshire State Headquarters, proposed the development of a form for use in reporting minority groups.

Certificates of Award

Miss Katie D. McClutchie, Secretary, Mississippi State Headquarters, recommended a revision in the SSS Form 461 which will include information required under the new law.

Miss Helen J. Waldram, Clerk-Stenographer, Missouri State Headquarters, recommended an improvement in the instructions on the SSS Forms 153 and 154.

Miss Helen M. Zapp, Personnel Assistant, South Dakota State Headquarters, proposed a revision in Item 13 of the SSS Form 401.

Colonel Joel G. Adams, Communications and Records Division, National Headquarters, recommended an improvement in the listing of the Selective Service System in telephone directories.

Discussions directed toward improving the Government Employee Incentive Award Act, will be held during the State Directors Conference in Washington, D.C., scheduled April 22-26.

Virginia Assembly Passes Resolution Against Violators

The Virginia Senate and House of Delegates recently unanimously adopted resolutions commending Virginians who are serving in the armed forces during the Vietnam conflict and condemning those who deliberately defy the draft laws.

Chief patron of the House resolution was former National Commander of the American Legion, Del. W. C. Daniel, a member of The House of Delegates who said, "the time has come to deal harshly with those who openly defy" the selective service laws.

His resolution would urge U.S. Attorney General to prosecute those responsible.

The identical Senate resolution by Senator Leslie D. Campbell, Jr. bore the names of all 40 Senators.

Worse Than War

Cars have killed more Americans since 1900 than the death toll of all U.S. wars since 1775. Roughly 24 million cars crashed in 1966 alone, injuring 4,000,000 people, disabling 1,900,000 and killing 53,000.

Induction Center Rocked By Blast

An early morning explosion of an undetermined number of sticks of dynamite shattered at least 30 windows in the 81-year-old fortress-like building at 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, which houses the Armed Forces Entrance and Examining Station. No one was in the building at the time of the explosion which also did damage to windows of other buildings in the area.

New York police have been joined by armed forces investigation teams and F.B.I. agents in the effort to determine who placed the dynamite at the building. A police detail has been assigned to the building. Details assigned there during a series of anti-war demonstrations were withdrawn a month ago.

The center is used for inducting men into the armed services as well as housing recruiting activities for all branches of the military service. In spite of the explosion, it opened next morning for recruiting.

F.B.I. agents are looking into the possibility of a connection between the explosion and a pamphlet called "Blueprints for Sabotage." The pamphlet, printed in Toronto, gives instructions on how to disrupt operations of Federal activities through the destruction of the physical facilities.

Legion Lauds Grad. Student Policy Change

The National Security Council's decision to suspend lists of essential activities and critical occupations was recently lauded by The American Legion.

Legion National Commander William E. Galbraith pointed out that the freeing of previously deferred men for military service will provide a much needed reservoir of manpower and greater equity in the draft.

Citing what amounts to a rotating system of manpower for the armed forces, Commander Galbraith said that approximately 800,000 men are expected to complete their military duty tours during 1968.

"These men who have completed their military obligation to the nation then will have an opportunity for higher education which they delayed in many instances when they entered the military service," the Legion chief added.

He also called attention to the approximately 400,000 veterans who are enrolled in higher education under the G.I. Bill this current school year. He said that approximately 12.4 per cent of that total are enrolled at the graduate level.

Commander Galbraith said that it is estimated that by next year over 1-million veterans will be enrolled full-time under the G.I. Bill's provisions. He emphasized that the nation must take into consideration this potential in calculating her future manpower needs.

Pointing to the experience of post-World War II under the G.I. Bill program the Legion Commander said that it was proven then that the veteran, being older and more mature, makes a better student.

The Commander stressed that The American Legion is working closely with the Veterans Administration to make known to servicemen and veterans the broad opportunities for higher education and other training afforded under the G.I. Bill and interest-free loans for education.

The provisions of the G.I. Bill relating to education provide the nation one of the greatest potentials for trained manpower in all areas of national interest.

Commander Galbraith added, "These young men included in the new group made eligible for the military service would have the same opportunity to complete their education under the G.I. Bill after two years of service."

The peak of the uncompensated personnel working for Selective Service during World War II was reached in October 1945, when it totaled 184,325.

Questions and Answers

Following are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers.

Question:

I began graduate study in law school in September 1967 and am making satisfactory progress. Will I be entitled to continued deferment in II-S for my second year of law next September?

Answer:

No. Under the advice of the National Security Council on February 16, 1968, deferment for graduate study was limited to registrants in medicine, dentistry, or an allied medical specialty, or those who had entered the second or subsequent year of graduate study last fall.

Question:

Under what authority does the National Security Council make recommendations on graduate and occupational deferments? Who are members of the Council?

Answer:

Congress, by law, has directed the National Security Council to advise the Director of Selective Service periodically concerning deferment of needed professional and scientific personnel and those in critical skills and other essential occupations. Members of the Council are, the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Director of the Office of Emergency Planning.

Question:

Now that the National Security Council has recommended that the lists of essential activities and critical occupations be suspended, is there a change in the authority for granting occupational deferments?

Answer:

No. Local draft boards have the continuing responsibility, under law, to use their discretion to grant occupational deferments, in individual cases, based on a showing of essential community need.

Question:

My neighbor's son has stated he will not comply with his Order to Report for Induction. If he is convicted for such offense and serves a prison term, will he then be free of his obligation to serve in the Armed Forces?

Answer:

No. The Military Selective Service Act of 1967 provides that "any registrant who has failed or refused to report for induction shall continue to remain liable for induction and when available shall be immediately inducted."

Question:

I am now classified in Class II-A because of my occupation. Is there a time limit on that classification?

Answer:

Yes, Class II deferments shall be

List of Duties For Registrants Required by Law

A list of the requirements under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, although not all-inclusive, but which are of the most interest to the average young man of draft age, are as follows:

1. Register at your local board on your 18th birthday or within 5 days thereafter. If you are away from home, you should present yourself to the nearest local board.

2. Complete in full and return your Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form 100) within 10 days after the date on which it is mailed to you.

3. Present to your local board all written information which you believe to be necessary to assist the board in determining your proper classification.

4. Answer any inquiry received from your local board within 10 days after the date on which it is mailed to you.

5. Complete in full and return to your local board within the time allowed all forms mailed to you by the board.

6. Keep your local board advised at all times of the address where mail will reach you.

7. Report to your local board any change of home address or of status which might result in a change of classification within 10 days after the occurrence of such change.

8. Obey all orders of your local board.

9. The registrant has the duty to keep himself informed of his classification status.

10. Keep your Registration Certificate (SSS Form 2) and your current Notice of Classification (SSS Form 110) in your personal possession at all times.

11. If either your Registration Certificate (SSS Form 2) or current Notice of Classification (SSS Form 110) is lost, destroyed, mislaid or stolen, request a duplicate of the lost form without delay.

Both Wife and Child

A Local Board in Montana received the following answer on Current Information Questionnaire (SSS Form 127) Series II, Marital Status and Dependents:

"Item 2(a) I have the following children under 18 years of age who live with me in my home:

Name: Dorothy Age: 11 months
Name: WIFE Age: 17 (yrs.)."

for a period of 1 year or less. Additionally it is noted, that if there is a change in your status during the period of deferment in Class II-A, your classification will be reopened and considered anew.

CLARIFICATION GIVEN ON BOARD APPEARANCES

The February 1968 issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE carried an article entitled, "Local Board Appearances Discussed." Because a question regarding representation of a registrant by an attorney or legal counsel before the local board subsequently developed, section 1624.1(b) of Selective Service regulations is quoted below:

"(b) No person other than a registrant shall have the right to appear in person before the local board, but the local board may, in its discretion, permit any person to appear before it with or on behalf of a registrant: Provided, That if the registrant does not speak English adequately he may appear with a person to act as interpreter for him. And provided further, That no registrant may be represented before the local board by anyone acting as attorney or legal counsel."

This provision also appeared in the regulations issued under the 1940 Act, and has been present in the regulations issued under the current Act since 1948, when it was promulgated by Executive Order issued by President Truman.

History Shows Local Control Best Operation

Throughout modern history, the states and communities have been charged with the responsibility of the operation of the Selective Service System. This operational pattern is in response to lessons of history which have shown that the success of any military manpower procurement program is dependant upon community confidence and support in its operation.

In furtherance of this philosophy, the law since 1940, has provided that the salaries of local board employees would be determined administratively. This helps to insure that local board clerks, as well as members who serve without pay, have community identification and responsiveness.

The Congress, after reviewing several studies of the system made prior to the enactment of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, left untouched statutory provisions concerning local board employees. It enacted a provision to further enhance and insure community identification by designating the chief compensated employee of every local board or group of boards as Executive Secretary and limiting tenure to not more than 10 years, subject to reappointment.

Classification Picture February 29, 1968

Class	Number
Total	35,472,998
1-A and I-A-O	1,348,313
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	90,296
Not examined	241,379
Induction or examination postponed	8,993
Ordered for induction or examination	280,646
Pending reclassification	136,358
Personal appearance and appeals in process	30,893
Delinquents	17,602
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	24,297
Not examined	11,435
Induction or examination postponed	223
Ordered for induction or examination	3,287
Pending reclassification	3,491
Personal appearance and appeals in process	668
Delinquents	272
26 years and older with liability extended	92,125
Under 19 years of age	406,348
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,523,317
I-C (Inducted)	546,851
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,274,081
I-O Not examined	6,491
I-O Examined and qualified	3,701
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	999
I-W (At work)	6,109
I-W (Released)	7,342
I-D Members of a reserve component	977,934
I-S Statutory (College)	19,481
I-S Statutory (High School)	487,032
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	351,254
II-A Apprentice	44,537
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,561
II-S Student deferment	1,857,851
III-A Dependency deferment	3,990,341
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,707,395
IV-B Officials	74
IV-C Aliens	16,771
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	104,723
IV-F Not qualified	2,408,663
V-A Over age liability	15,767,177

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Law Violators Plagued Nation In Past Wars

Throughout most of the Vietnam War, there has been an unfounded belief among some individuals that because of the unpopularity of this war, the number of persons being convicted for draft violations had climbed to an all-time high in our Nation's history.

A study of reports of the Provost Marshall General during the Civil War, those of the Department of Justice, F.B.I. and the Selective Service System, shows that while there is cause for concern, the situation now is not as alarming as it has been in certain periods of our history.

During the Civil War, of the 776,829 men called into the service on the Northern side, over 161,000 or about one fifth, failed to even report for duty. However, only a small percent were ever convicted or even apprehended. The Southern side was plagued with a similar situation.

In World War I, about 23,495 persons had to be inducted into the armed forces upon orders of the Department of Justice. This was the policy during that war rather than to prosecute for failure to register or for other infractions of the Selective Service Law of 1917.

The number of cases reported for delinquency or for other offenses against the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 in World War II was much less than that reported for World War I, though the period of time was much longer and the number of registrants far greater. From the beginning of the System's operation on September 16, 1940 until June 30, 1945, there were 348,217 cases reported. Of these cases, 270,494 were closed without conviction as compared to 13,986 cases for which sentences were imposed.

During the Korean conflict, of the 1,557,141 inductions that took place from July 1950 to the end of July in 1953, some 3,300 cases were filed for prosecution and of this number, 1,529 were convicted.

From 1960 through the first five months of 1968, the percent of cases filed with the Department of Justice and those convicted has remained nearly constant which was also true during the Korean conflict.

During this 1960-1968 period, approximately 1.4 million persons have been inducted. The Department of Justice reports that of such figure, 4,235 cases were filed for conviction, however only 2,853 have been convicted.

The Silent Must Speak

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

It was in May of 1950 that for the first time the observance of Armed Forces Day was established. It was to be a day on which the citizens of this Nation would express their interest and, particularly, their realization of the continuing debt that a Nation owes to those who have sworn "to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic." There was no doubt of a need for such a day. Citizens of all nations, and especially democratic nations, are slow to recognize their obligations and quick to forget what they owe to others for the freedoms, rights, and privileges which they enjoy.

It is a sad fact of life that there is, generally, a total lack of appreciation of a privilege that has always been possessed. Too often we must find this appreciation of our Nation among our naturalized citizens. They have known what it was like to live without so many things that we, the native citizens, take for granted.

Certainly, for the past three years, there has been an ever-increasing need for positive expression of confidence in the members of the Armed Forces by the citizens of this Nation. More and more of the members of the Armed Forces are facing hardships, bodily injury, and death, to insure for those not in the Armed Forces not only freedom from these dangers but opportunities to pursue an education, a career, and to live in a style which, by contrast, seems to the young citizen in the jungle luxurious indeed. The citizen enjoying the

comforts of home and friends can always cause the serviceman in combat to wonder why he must endure for all.

Added to these natural anxieties of the serviceman have been the effects of present day communication facilities and the influence on the fighting man who reads, listens, and sees continual evidence of not only a lack of support from the home front but positive efforts to sabotage on the home front the contributions of the fighting man facing the enemy. It is only because our servicemen have such abiding faith in the real people of America that they have so resolutely and successfully fought the enemy at the front while the loudness of the dissenting phonies in their rear would have been terrifying to fainter hearts. It is hard to understand how our sons in the same nation could vary so widely in ac-

(Continued on page 2)



WINNERS OF SAFETY AWARDS—Gen. Hershey is shown with the 1967 Safety Award winners and Mr. Daniel F. Hayes (extreme left), Vice Chairman, Federal Safety Council, who was the guest speaker of the program.

From left to right: Mr. Hayes; COL Brubaker, Wyoming, National Award; BG Novey, Conn., Honorable Mention; COL Oyasato, Hawaii, Honorable Mention; MAJ Knutson, Wisconsin, National Award; LTG Hershey, National Director, COL Davis, Mississippi, Honorable Mention; MAJ Bohn, North Dakota, Honorable Mention; COL Minton, Ohio, Honorable Mention; COL Holmes, Michigan, National Award and LCDR Hammack, Illinois, Honorable Mention.

June Draft Cut by 9,500; July Call Low

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 15,000 inductees in July 1968.

This is the lowest call since April 1967.

Defense has also requested a reduction in the June draft call from 29,500 to 20,000.

All June and July inductees will be assigned to the Army.

The June reduction is partly a result of higher-than-predicted reenlistments.

These requests support currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service, Department of Defense officials observed.

Highest Income Among Veterans Statistics Show

A statistical study made over a year ago as to the number, percent of distribution and median income of all male war veterans and non-veterans ages 25-64, shows there were 47.8 million males 25 years and older in the civilian non-institutional population of the United States.

The median income of this group was \$5,500, however, 20.7 million or 43 percent were war veterans and their median income reached \$6,600 or \$1,100 per year more.

Post-Korean Conflict veterans—those entering service after January 31, 1955—totaled 2.5 million or 5 percent. Their income, the second highest, was \$6,200, just \$400 per year less.

The non-veterans represent some 24.6 million, or 52 percent of the total male population ages 25 to 64. This group's total average annual income was \$4,500, more than \$2,000 per year less than those who are veterans.

30 Million Veterans Predicted By 2000 A.D.

The U.S. Veterans Advisory Commission recently predicted that the veterans population may reach 30,000,000 by the end of the century, and that veterans and their dependents will then comprise 50 percent of the total population.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

The Silent Must Speak

(Continued from page 1)

ceptance of responsibility and complete disregard of individual responsibility. Why will the few suffer and die that the many may have freedom, abundance, and a good life, while another few accept all of the privileges which our beloved Nation gives, while at the same time declare their right to refuse to meet any obligations and obstruct the efforts of those who want to support those who are dying for them.

It is not surprising that those who give aid and comfort to the enemy attempt to wash from their hands the blood of their fellow citizens who are bleeding for them. It is in keeping with the character of those who know what should not be done but are unavailable or completely vague when the question is "What shall we do?"

Armed Forces Day comes once a year and we should, and we must, take stock in how we reassure our servicemen that we are behind them and supporting them. The silent

part of our Nation must speak. Too long we have failed our servicemen by permitting the din that degrades us in the eyes of other nations and even in our own eyes. We must be heard at home, abroad, and wherever our Armed Forces serve.

Survival cannot be taken for granted. Freedom is only free when we are able and willing to fight to defend it day by day. We must not, dare not, behave as a people, or seem to behave as a people, in a manner which convinces others that we are not, as a Nation, worth fighting for. Catastrophe only can follow such a judgment. We must judge our citizens by the deeds their words provoke, for by deeds we must be judged. Those who are not, by their deeds, showing they are for a united America must be considered and treated as citizens who are against a united America.

This year we must make our servicemen believe that Armed Forces Day is no empty gesture.

Classification Picture March 31, 1968

Class	Number
Total	35,651,290
I-A and I-A-O	1,283,570
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	76,665
Not examined	162,364
Induction or examination postponed	10,662
Ordered for induction or examination	336,210
Pending reclassification	134,027
Personal appearance and appeals in process	32,126
Delinquents	18,113
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	17,708
Not examined	10,181
Induction or examination postponed	548
Ordered for induction or examination	6,423
Pending reclassification	3,334
Personal appearance and appeals in process	708
Delinquents	282
26 years and older with liability extended	94,320
Under 19 years of age	379,899
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,554,485
I-C (Inducted)	546,758
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,301,001
I-O Not examined	6,430
I-O Examined and qualified	3,937
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	963
I-W (At work)	6,004
I-W (Released)	7,588
I-D Members of a reserve component	971,061
I-S Statutory (College)	24,030
I-S Statutory (High School)	558,388
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	346,045
II-A Apprentice	45,129
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,563
II-S Student deferment	1,867,548
III-A Dependency deferment	4,015,037
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,724,186
IV-B Officials	79
IV-C Aliens	16,928
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	104,708
IV-F Not qualified	2,398,267
V-A Over age liability	15,846,585

Questions and Answers

Following are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers.

Question:

At the present time I am in my third year of graduate work for a doctoral degree. It will be necessary for me to transfer to another university for the last two years because of the curriculum offered. If I do transfer, may I retain my II-S student deferment?

Answer:

Yes, providing there is not any interruption in your study program and your new school certifies that you are satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction leading to the degree. The II-S deferment may be granted, in your case, for only two more years as there is a five year limitation for graduate school, inclusive of the years already used in such course of study. Be sure to inform your local board of your plans.

Question:

My local board told me I might qualify for a II-C agricultural deferment if I was employed in the production for market of a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities. How is this "quantity" determined?

Answer:

The production for market of a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities should be measured in terms of the average annual production per farm worker which is marketed from a local average farm of the type under consideration. The production of agricultural commodities for consumption by the worker and his family, or traded for subsistence purposes, should not be considered as production for market. Production which is in excess of that required for the subsistence of the farm families on the farm under consideration should be considered as production for market.

25,255 Former I-Y's Inducted Into Service

Class I-Y (Registrants qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency) was created January 5, 1962, by issuance of Presidential Executive Order No. 10984.

The Secretary of Defense, requested that all registrants in Class I-Y be reprocessed and reclassified, if qualified, in accordance with new lower mental standards which became effective December 1, 1966. Those meeting the new standards, the secretary instructed should be reclassified I-A and processed for induction beginning February 1, 1967.

The total number inducted from that date to the end of December 1967 was 25,255.

CSC Issues Regulations On Hiring Vets

Regulations governing the new Transitional appointment of returning veterans in Federal jobs have been issued by the Civil Service Commission.

Under the program to assist returning veterans:

—The Civil Service Commission will increase job opportunities for returning veterans and speed their employment through increased counseling service at Veterans Assistance Centers and Interagency Boards of Civil Service Examiners, prompt handling of applications, and use of Transitional appointments.

—To qualify for a Transitional appointment the veteran must have logged military service since August 1964, he must have completed less than one year of college, and must agree to take an approved course of education or training while working full time or part time.

—Transitional appointments may be made at the level of GS-5 or below, or at equivalent levels under other Federal pay plans.

—Vietnam era veterans will be eligible for Transitional appointment for one year after separation from the armed forces, one year after release from hospitalization or treatment immediately following discharge from active duty, or one year from February 9, the day the enabling Executive Order was signed, whichever is later.

—If written tests are required for the Transitional appointment sought by the veteran he will have to take and pass the test but on a noncompetitive basis.

Interested veterans may obtain further information from any Interagency Board of Civil Service Examiners, or from Veterans Assistance Centers in 20 major cities.

Preinduction Exams Spur Enlistments

In fiscal year 1967, there were 164,625 enlistments into the regular armed forces by selective service registrants who had passed their preinduction armed forces examination and were waiting induction.

This gives some indication of the extent Selective Service assists the Armed Forces in recruitment.

These men accounted for 36.3 percent of the 453,601 first time enlistees during the year.

Additionally, approximately another 102,000 registrants, who were found acceptable upon preinduction examinations, enlisted in the National Guard and Reserves components.

During the 3-year period of the Korean conflict more than 1,500,000 men were inducted into the Armed Forces through Selective Service.

General Hershey A Cool General"

An editorial entitled, "A Cool General" recently appeared in the northern Virginia Sun.

Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, upon the consent of the Senate, had it printed in the Congressional Record.

The following is a reprint of this editorial just as it appeared in the record:

"We talked with a number of the teen-agers who listened to Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey at Wakefield High School last week and were not too much surprised to hear the daddy of the draft really wowed them.

"He's cool," said one of the youngsters, one who might have been expected to be among the group most loudly protesting the draft these days.

"Heck," the kids exclaimed. "Only a handful of the kids hate the draft." They explained that most all of the group in that age bracket disliked the idea of going into military service—but no more than their daddys did before them.

"They seemed to be showing a promise for the youth of today that is somewhat obscured in the publicity given to the hippies and the drinkers and those who take dope and those who drop out. From what we could gather, not that we were too surprised, these kids are a lot more ready to face the world than most people give them credit for.

"They were tickled silly at the ease with which the aging general 'put down' the few hecklers in the group. But they remembered he's had lots of practice answering questions about his favorite subject.

"Some of the kids seemed particularly irked at the young hippies who insisted on addressing him as 'Mister' instead of 'General'.

"A wag once said that Gen. Hershey has but one speech. Sometimes he starts in the front and goes to the end, sometimes he starts at the end and works backward and at other times he starts in the middle and works in both directions.

"At Wakefield he did it differently—he opened the subject with but a few sentences and then told the audience to ask questions. It would be difficult to think of a question about the draft he hasn't been asked in the past.

"At a press club briefing some days ago he was asked how he got into the Army. His reply was great—he said he'd started as a private 'because there weren't any vacancies in the other grades.'

"When he left Wakefield we got the idea that most of his audience recognized that they, too, would start as privates—like so many millions of Americans before them who were fulfilling their obligations of citizenship."

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Air Force: Employees of Local Board No. 102; Navy: Josephine R. Ulm and Nancy L. Shackelford, Local Board No. 148.

Michigan—Army and Marine Corps: Christine F. Knight, Local Board No. 281.

New York—Army: Col. Paul Akst, Director, New York City Headquarters.

North Dakota—Army: Dona R. VanderWal, Local Board No. 1; Viola E. Berg, Local Board No. 5; Maybelle Moncrief, Local Board No. 8; K. Ruby Kipp, Local Board No. 17; Lucretia Silbernagel, Local Board No. 30; and Thurston B. Price, Jr., Local Board No. 47. Air Force: Ramona G. Cofer, Local Board No. 19; Ruby M. Ritchie, Local Board No. 22; Louise M. McNulty, Local Board No. 33; Wilma G. Klusmann, Local Board No. 45 and Joanne R. Jones, Local Board No. 49. Navy: Wilma G. Klusmann, Local Board No. 45; and Agnes N. Hegstad, North Dakota State Headquarters.

Texas—Army and Navy: Mrs. Dorothy D. McKelvy, Local Board No. 91.

Auditor Registers Son

John P. Cowger, one of the Auditors for Arkansas State Selective Service Headquarters since 1966 recently registered his 18-year-old son, Philip B. Cowger in the office of Local Board No. 77 in Arkansas. The elder Cowger is quite at home in this office, where he served as clerk from 1948 until transferring to employment in the State Headquarters.

Mother Registers Son for Draft

Assistant Selective Service Clerk Eva Miller, recently registered her younger son, Mike, for the draft on his 18th birthday. Mike is a high school student and will graduate next year. Mrs. Miller's other son, Charles, enlisted last June after graduating from high school and is now serving at Cam Rahn Bay, Vietnam.

Ordered To Active Duty

CPT Paul E. Idol, ARNGUS, Kansas State Headquarters, effective February 18, 1968; CW4 Thomas G. Perkins, ARNGUS, Mass. State Headquarters, effective April 1, 1968; LTC James E. McDonald, Jr., National Headquarters, effective March 15, 1968 and LTC Henry R. McKee, National Headquarters, effective March 16, 1968.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Francis Drake, Local Board 54, Marquette, Michigan and her daughter Donna; and Mrs. Shirley M. King, Wisconsin State Headquarters.

Reserve Officer "Outstanding Man"

Kentucky State Senator, Carroll Hubbard, Jr., has been selected as one of three "Outstanding Men of Kentucky for 1967" by the Kentucky Junior Chamber of Commerce.

At age 30, Senator Hubbard is the youngest person to serve in the history of the State Senate.

He practices law in Mayfield and is a First Lieutenant in the National Guard assigned to the Selective Service Section.

A Navy "Minded" Family

As in the days of old, the Kidds of today also follow the sea.

Myrl W. Kidd, son of Mahlon and Marva Kidd, Idaho Falls, Idaho, joins his father, brother, and sister as members of the U.S. Navy.

Myrl's mother is a clerk for Selective Service Local Board No. 26, Rigby, Idaho.

His father entered the Navy in 1941 and received an Air Medal with 4 gold stars and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He has been a member of the reserve since that time.

An older brother, Don, enlisted in the Navy in 1966 and is on active duty in Guam serving as a radioman.

Elinda, a sister, enlisted in the Waves in 1966 and is on duty in San Diego, California as a personnelman.

DOD Revises Regulation on Reserves Called to Temporary Missionary Work

Members of Ready Reserve units called by their church for legitimate temporary missionary work may now remain in the reserves instead of taking an automatic discharge and reporting to their draft board.

Following completion of the missionary tour, the men could be immediately drafted into the armed

forces since they were no longer a member of the Ready Reserves.

A recent revision of Department of Defense Directive 1205.14 provides for reenlistment of such personnel with a term of enlistment to include the remainder of their six-year obligation to the reserves and up to 30 months in a one-time missionary tour.

Reserve Call Set for May 13 Gen. Rich Says

Lt. General Charles W. G. Rich, Chief of Army Reserves, told a news conference on April 11 that 24,500 Reservists would have to report for active duty on May 13.

He said some of the Army National Guard and Army Reserves Units were under strength and, to build them up to strength, it is estimated it would be necessary to call perhaps 3,600 men from the Army's individual Ready Reserve pool, who were not attached to units. These would be included in the 24,500 call-up.

General Rich said individuals could apply for exemptions under the normal rules, including hardship cases, in which a member of the family has already been killed in the war and the individual called up is the sole surviving son, and various possible educational deferments under normal Army Regulations so that men may finish high school before being called. College students could also apply to finish a semester, and a decision would then be made in their individual cases.

Both General Rich and Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford stressed that those Reservists who were not sent to Vietnam would be used to strengthen active duty military forces in the United States, which are available for contingencies, including riot control.

Neither would say which units will be sent to Vietnam. This will not be announced until the units arrive there. General Rich said individual Reservists will not learn where they are destined until "some time" after they report for duty.

South Vietnam To Recall Vets Up to Ages 45

The Premier of South Vietnam, Nguyen Van Loc recently signed a decree extending the draft age to 40 years and recalling older veterans to military service, Government sources said recently.

The decree, tentatively scheduled to become effective June 1, sets the draft age at 18 to 40. Previously the ages were 18 to 33.

Veterans who were enlisted men will be recalled up to age 40. However veterans who were officers will be recalled up to age 45.

An additional 135,000 men will be added to South Vietnam's regular regional and popular forces by the middle of the year, President Nguyen Van Thieu said.

Mr. Thieu advised that general mobilization would be necessary if the Vietcong and North Vietnamese continued fighting.



PICTURED ABOVE ARE STATE DIRECTORS AND OTHER STATE PERSONNEL who attended the 1968 State Directors Conference, Washington, D.C., April 22-26, 1968. Left to right: Row 1: COL Addison A. Millard, Nevada; COL Evan P. Clay, Utah; MG Richard C. Kendall, Montana; COL Luis Torres-Massa, Puerto Rico; BG Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; LTG Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; LTG Lewis B. Hershey, Director; COL Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; COL Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant Director; CPT Chester J. Chastek, Washington; BG Harold C. Wall, Florida; COL Robert K. Custer, Indiana; BG Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut. Row 2: COL Heber L. Minton, Ohio; MG Joe Nickell, Kansas; COL Paul V. Akst, New York City; COL Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; COL James L. Davis, Mississippi; COL Jack W. Blair, Deputy Director, West Virginia; COL Joseph T. Avella, New Jersey; CPT Charles L. Kessler, Virginia; BG Norman Erb, Arizona; Mr. Bruce G. Sanders, Jr., Deputy Director for Canal Zone; MG Erbon W. Wise, Louisiana; LTC Leo W. Davis, Deputy Director, Louisiana; COL Clifford E. Hall, Delaware. Row 3: Mr. Arnold L. Malone, Tennessee; MG George B. Bennett, Idaho; MAJ Clinton S. Knutson, Deputy Director, Wisconsin; BG Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia; COL Willard A. Hawkins, Arkansas; COL Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; COL Donald H. Collins, South Carolina; COL Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; Mr. Allen J. Roush, Colorado; COL Leonard G. Hicks, Oregon; COL Fred A. Campora, Deputy Director, New Mexico; MG L. B. Adams, Jr., Missouri; Mr. Hugh J. Caldwell, Jr., Alabama; COL Robert P. Knight, Minnesota. Row 4: Mr. Carlos C. Ogden, California; LTC John W. Brokaw, Deputy Director, New York State; COL William J. Burke, Vermont; Mr. John C. Carr, Jr., Massachusetts; Mr. William H. McCachren, North Carolina; COL James L. Hays, III, Maryland; COL Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; MAJ Edward Pagano, Acting State Director, Alaska; Mr. Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam; LCDR John H. Hammack, Illinois; COL Henry C. Oyasaki, Hawaii; COL Jack P. Brubaker, Wyoming; MAJ Raymond J. Bohn, Manpower Officer, North Dakota; COL Lloyd C. Wilson, Rhode Island; MG Duane L. Corning, South Dakota; COL Paul B. Merrick, Maine; COL Taylor L. Davidson, Kentucky; COL Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; COL John T. Martin, District of Columbia; Mr. Oscar N. Grandmaison, New Hampshire.

Department of Defense Announces Official Plans For Call-Up of Reserves

Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford announced on April 11 the immediate call-up of about 24,500 Army, Navy and Air Force Reservists. Some 10,000 of them will be sent to South Vietnam.

The Secretary gave these details on the Reserve call-up:

The Army is calling about 20,000 men in 76 units of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

The Navy is calling up approximately 1,000 men in two units of the Naval Reserve. These Navy men will be available for rotation between Southeast Asia and the United States.

The Air Force is calling about 3,500 men in 10 Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve Units. About a third of these will be sent to Southeast Asia under current plans.

Secretary Clifford said the length of service for all of these men will not exceed 24 months. He said notifications were already being sent to all units involved. Each man will have a minimum of 30 days notice before reporting.

The additional men being sent to

Vietnam, he said, will bring the total of American troops serving there to 549,500 men.

Mr. Clifford said it is President Johnson's "intention at this time" not to increase U.S. Forces in Vietnam beyond 549,500. This was the level set and announced at the time of President Johnson's March 31 speech.

The Secretary said "The President has not reached a decision as to whether he will call up any more Reserves or not" beyond those announced on April 11.

Earlier Defense officials had talked of Reserve call-ups over a period of time perhaps ultimately reaching about 60,000 men. Mr. Clifford said the present plans for dispatching troops to Vietnam meet the needs of military commanders there.

He said that for training purposes, some of the Reservists will use older weapons, but he said acceleration of production of new weapons is going forward, including the M16 rifle so that when they go overseas they will have the "most modern weapons" available.

Nebraska Clerk Appointed to Board

A former Nebraska local board clerk, who recently retired after approximately 25 years with the System, has been appointed as a member of the board which she served so long. She is the first and only Nebraska woman board member.

Mrs. Emma H. Ackels, who served as clerk of Local Board No. 57 from 1940 to 1947 and from 1950 until 1967, replaces on the board the individual who hired her originally and who was relieved of his assignment due to age in accordance with the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

Mrs. Ackels, a 63-year old grandmother, retired in September 1967, and soon found baking cookies and working around the house just wasn't enough.

Asked about her role as a woman board member, Mrs. Ackels said, "I think the boys are used to talking with a woman at the draft board office and therefore are not really surprised to see me."

"I still feel very much at home," Mrs. Ackels commented, "I can't say I feel much different than when I was working as clerk, but I do realize being a board member is a terrific responsibility and most of the time it's a thankless job."

Deferred Registrant Thanks Board Clerk For Prompt Reply

The following letter written by a selective service registrant in Ubol Thailand is reprinted for the readers of SELECTIVE SERVICE:

*"Dear Miss Belfore
Clerk, Local Board No. 1
Hartford, Connecticut*

"I want to thank you for your prompt and considerate response to my letter directing questions to you about my military status. Your letter was both complete and informative.

"I know, at this time, that you are quite busy with additional work and responsibilities. You have little time to deal with each person individually. Yet you did find time and I appreciate it.

"Though, across the country, there is a hue and cry from some people about the Selective Service System and the impersonalization and mechanization of the whole process, I am sure that those people are mistaken when there are people such as yourself working with the Boards.

*"Again, let me thank you."
Sincerely,*

Public Law 779, 81st Congress approved September 9, 1950, authorized the so-called "Doctor Draft".

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVIII

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Number 6

DOCUMENTS

Graduate Deferments

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

Since the suspension of all deferments for graduate students, except for those in the medical and dental fields, there has been much confusing discussion of what the graduate student has been. Has he been a student doing some teaching, or working as a research assistant, or has he been a teacher or a research assistant carrying college work?

There has been an apparent difference of opinion among those responsible for the operation of the graduate schools. Some of this misunderstanding can be attributed to a disinclination to accept the fact that the past practices of the colleges and universities in the use of their graduate schools can no longer be continued.

Undoubtedly, most of the concern has been caused by the fact that the basic reasons for deferment have been merged in many minds, and where they came from before merging has been forgotten. This may account for the demands by some that if graduate students could not be deferred then all occupational deferments should also cease. Specifically, some have argued that if graduate students are not deferred then teachers should not be deferred.

The answer lies in the fact that the teacher is doing something necessary in the national interest and, presumably, difficult to replace with national loss likely to follow if replacement is not possible.

The graduate student, on the other hand, is training to do something, he is not doing it now. There is a wide gulf between doing and getting ready to do. Certainly, if national survival was in doubt, a nation could not afford to risk extinction by continuing to train personnel for the future when they were needed to assure survival.

A second consideration is that we always train in hope, never in certainty. You may be training a teacher, a scientist, or some other needed profession required by the nation. On the other hand, you may be trying to train one of the many who never makes the minimum requirements of the profession or, if that is accomplished, have a product that cannot be used with effectiveness.

Historically, in primitive times, all able-bodied men fought or were available continuously to fight as a part of the armed forces, called later, the militia.

Complexities of warfare, and many other factors, caused the deferment of those who planned and built the weapons and other necessities for the armed forces.

It was much, much later that

manpower was deferred to train in order to become skilled in hand or mind, capable of serving in the armed forces, or supporting essential activities in the carrying on of the struggle, or providing for the national health, safety or interest.

It is undoubtedly true that the graduate student has been performing two functions, probably neither has ceased to be deferrable. Therefore, a full time graduate student cannot be deferred and, obviously, a part-time graduate student cannot be deferred for his graduate studies.

A full-time teacher can be deferred if he meets the requirement for deferment of a teacher. When he has met these requirements, his other activities do not prohibit his deferment unless they come under the heading of those types of behavior that are contrary to the national interest.

Local Boards Give Student Deferments When Criteria Met

The Director of Selective Service wrote the following letter concerning student deferments in reply to a communication received from Congressman F. Edward Hébert, (D-La.) Chairman, Special Subcommittee on the Draft, House of Representatives:

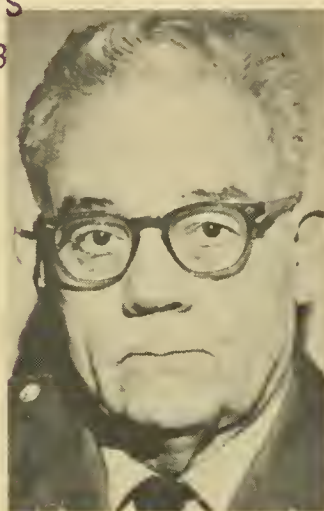
"Dear Mr. Chairman:

"This acknowledges your communication of May 6, 1968, with enclosed letter from Mr. Edgar E. Burks, Dean of Student Services, Louisiana State University in New Orleans, which is returned, concerning student deferments.

"Mr. Burks is quite right in stating that there is a great variance in the number of hours required for graduation in various curricula. For this reason, it would be misleading for this Headquarters to issue any directive as to the set number of hours which should be completed by all college students to show satisfactory progress in studies. This is a determination which must be made by the local board in each individual case.

"Each college submits annually to the appropriate local board a certificate regarding the status of each registrant who is in attendance at such college, and states thereon whether the registrant has progressed to the next year class.

(Continued on page 3)



Gen. Necrason State Director For Alaska

Maj. Gen. Conrad F. Necrason has been appointed as Alaska State Director of Selective Service on the nomination of Governor Walter J. Hickel of Alaska.

Gen. "Nick" Necrason was born in Cooperstown, New York, December 16, 1911. He is a graduate of West Point, class of 1936 and of the flying school at Kelly Field, San Antonio, in 1937.

Gen. Necrason was a fighter pilot in the Philippines with the 3d Pursuit Group until 1940, when he joined the 35th Pursuit Group at Moffett Army Air Field in California. The next year he was assigned to the 7th Bomb Group in Salt Lake City. By 1942 he was commander of the 7th. He saw action with this outfit in the Southwest Pacific Theater, the Middle East and in the China-Burma-India Theater.

On his return to the United States, Gen. Necrason had a variety of major posts at home and abroad. Among other assignments he was Chief of Staff to Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith, one of the principal organizers of the Berlin airlift, commander of the 90th Bomber Wing, vice commander of the 11th Air Division, commander of the Alaskan Air Command. He completed his active Air Force career with a 4-year hitch as commanding general of the 28th Air Division, headquartered at Hamilton Air Force Base, California. He retired in July 1965.

In January 1967, Gen. Necrason was appointed Adjutant General of Alaska with the grade of major general.

Gen. Necrason's decorations include the Legion of Merit with one oak-leaf cluster, the Silver Star for gallantry in action over Burma, the Distinguished Flying Cross and one oak-leaf cluster for heroism in action over Java in World War II and during the Korean conflict. He has the Air Medal and two oak-leaf clusters and the Purple Heart.

The new State Director is married to the former Myrle Caffee of Virginia Beach, Virginia. The Necrasons have two daughters, Mrs. Sandra Ann Necrason Kelly, and Virginia Leigh Necrason.

AFEES Reject 41.6%

From September 1948 through March 1968, a total of 12,355,756 registrants were examined at Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations. Of this number, 5,142,808 were found not qualified—41.6 percent of those examined.

Col. Cameron. 55. Of SSS Region II Taken Suddenly

Col. Collins Cameron, AGC, Regional Field Officer, Region II, died on Monday, May 13, 1968 at 9:30 in the evening.

Col. Cameron is survived by his wife, Mildred, and three children: Mrs. John L. Ellis, Miss Carol Collins Cameron and Mr. Collins Cameron II.

Funeral Services were held on Wednesday evening, May 15 at the Minnich Funeral Home, 415 Wilson Boulevard East, Hagerstown, Maryland, and on Thursday morning, May 16 at the Chapel, Fort Myer, Virginia. Burial was at Arlington Cemetery.

The family said that contribution in lieu of flowers could be made to the Heart Association of Washington County, 148 North Potomac, Hagerstown, Md.

Col. Cameron received his BS and MS degrees from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., in Education and School Administration. During his long career, he had been a high school principal, a psychologist for the Veterans Administration and an area manager for the Educational Division of Field Enterprises before joining Selective Service.

Col. Cameron was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Optimists Club International, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was commissioned a 2d Lt. Res. in May 1934. In World War II he was Adjutant of the 46th Field Artillery Brigade and Assistant G-1 of the Sixth Army Headquarters. He was later with General Headquarters, Armed Forces Pacific Theater.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Classification Picture April 30, 1968

Class	Number
Total.....	35,813,432
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,199,988
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	76,066
Not examined.....	108,678
Induction or examination postponed.....	14,017
Ordered for induction or examination.....	325,993
Pending reclassification.....	135,727
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	32,623
Delinquents.....	19,129
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	14,992
Not examined.....	8,884
Induction or examination postponed.....	756
Ordered for induction or examination.....	5,160
Pending reclassification.....	3,814
Personal appearance and appeals in process.....	842
Delinquents.....	266
26 years and older with liability extended.....	96,322
Under 19 years of age.....	356,719
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	2,590,004
I-C (Inducted).....	558,379
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	2,322,692
I-O Not examined.....	6,596
I-O Examined and qualified.....	4,203
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age.....	952
I-W (At work).....	6,005
I-W (Released).....	7,740
I-D Members of a reserve component.....	971,126
I-S Statutory (College).....	28,634
I-S Statutory (High School).....	627,853
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural).....	341,752
II-A Apprentice.....	44,809
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	22,616
II-S Student deferment.....	1,867,161
III-A Dependency deferment.....	4,035,779
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son.....	2,728,774
IV-B Officials.....	82
IV-C Aliens.....	17,138
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	104,711
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,396,903
V-A Over age liability.....	15,929,535

Proposed July Salary Rates Show Gains Ranging From 3 to 9 Percent

Under a recent announcement made by the Civil Service Commission, proposed Federal salary schedules indicate that salary increases ranging from 3 to nearly 9 percent to take effect in July, would be warranted under the half-way-to-comparability formula in the Federal Salary Act of 1967.

Increases are larger at the higher grades where the gap between Federal and private salaries is greater.

In grades GS-1 through GS-6 the increase would be 3 percent. At GS-16, it would be nearly 9 percent. Increases in grades GS-17 and GS-18 would be limited by the provision of law which holds career salaries to an amount not above the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule, now \$28,000.

The 1967 law provided for pay increases in October 1967, July 1968, and July 1969 to close the comparability gap between Federal salaries and pay in private employment. Second stage adjustments are to be determined by the President and will be automatically effective in July 1968.

Postal workers will not be affected by the 1967 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey inasmuch as the Federal Salary Act of 1967 provides a flat 5 percent increase for them in July.

Increases of 6 percent for postal workers and 4.5 percent for other Federal workers whose salaries are fixed by law went into effect last October.

Under the Federal Salary Act of 1967, the rates approved last October will be adjusted in July of this year to close half the remaining gap between present salary rates and private rates determined on the basis of the 1967 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. No employee covered by the Act, however, will receive less than a 3 percent increase this July.

The Act provides that rates will again be adjusted in July 1969 to close the remaining gap between Federal and private pay.

The average investment of persons buying U.S. Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan is \$24 per month.

Lt. Gen. Hershey Sees Danger In Publicizing Home Phone Numbers of Local Board Members

In his press conference on the President's Task Force Report on the Structure of the Selective Service System, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, was asked about whether or not the names and addresses of local board members should be publicized.

This is Gen. Hershey's reply: "We've been through that. When you begin to have individuals demanding the home telephone numbers of local board members, remember the country is not completely devoid of threats and the telephone is a very fine instrument to hide your identity, especially if you use the button system of calling.

"Obviously, everybody knows who the local board members are and where their offices are. But whether it is necessary for everybody to know exactly where each board member lives on what street is another matter.

"My address is well known and any time the pickets want to come, they do. In fact, I'm not so sure I'm not going to be forced out of my neighborhood. Some of my

neighbors have been more disturbed than others. They kind of think it's kind of bad for the neighborhood to have pickets around.

"There are some local board members who are not quite so anxious to get that sort of publicity.

"We have been engaged in quite a little discussion with the Congress as many of you know and I think that the matter of publicizing the addresses of local board members has been pretty well resolved.

"I think we do have a court case that was decided up in Philadelphia.

"Around in the rural areas it doesn't make much difference because everybody knows, but in the rural areas normally we don't have very much difficulty.

"I don't know whether they are more law abiding out there or whether they are just more frightened of being found out. The molestation of local board members and the threats to local board clerks and so forth has generally been confined to some of our more populous areas."

100 Percenters

Selective Service Headquarters having 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of March 31, 1968:

States	Percent of employees	Percent of gross payroll invested
1. Puerto Rico	100.00	19.20
2. Guam	100.00	15.08
3. Idaho	100.00	13.70
4. Vermont	100.00	11.86
5. Utah	100.00	9.24
6. Oklahoma	100.00	8.38
7. Wyoming	100.00	7.54
8. Kentucky	100.00	7.53
9. Mississippi	100.00	7.15
10. Nevada	100.00	6.99
11. Wisconsin	100.00	6.92
12. Nebraska	100.00	6.89
13. Alabama	100.00	6.88
14. Delaware	100.00	6.50
15. Washington	100.00	6.11
16. Virgin Islands	100.00	6.09
17. North Carolina	100.00	6.06
18. West Virginia	100.00	6.04
19. New Hampshire	100.00	5.91
20. New Mexico	100.00	5.85
21. Missouri	100.00	5.59
22. Maryland	100.00	5.53
23. Texas	100.00	5.44
24. Rhode Island	100.00	5.42
25. Virginia	100.00	5.22
26. Arizona	100.00	4.97
27. Ohio	100.00	4.63
28. Montana	100.00	4.59
29. National Hq	100.00	4.49
30. Hawaii	100.00	4.47
31. South Dakota	100.00	4.44
32. Michigan	100.00	4.37
33. Indiana	100.00	4.23
34. Oregon	100.00	3.95
35. Connecticut	100.00	3.61
36. District of Columbia	100.00	3.25
37. Alaska	100.00	2.89

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 amended both the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 to provide that Standby Reservists could be ordered into active service in the event of war or a national emergency declared by Congress, but only after the Director of Selective Service had determined they were available for recall.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5, and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, at State Headquarters or at National Headquarters.

April 19, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 324, Subject: "Executive Secretaries—Amendment of the Selective Service Regulations," concerning the appointment, compensation and tenure of Executive Secretaries.

Part-Time Teaching Not Cause To Defer Graduate Students

A Local Board Memorandum issued by the Selective Service System on April 24, 1968 advised that "A full-time graduate student shall not be considered for occupational deferment because he is engaged in teaching part-time."

Acting on the advice of the National Security Council, Gen. Hershey in February had issued an Operations Bulletin ruling out graduate school deferments other than for medicine, dentistry and allied medical specialties. This recommendation does not affect students who had entered their second or subsequent year of graduate study in the fall of 1967.

(Continued from page 1)

Local Board Gives Student Deferrals

A local board ordinarily would accept this as evidence that the registrant concerned is making satisfactory progress.

"In its enactment of the extension act of 1967, the Congress spelled out in the statute the requirements for undergraduate student deferment for young men satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction leading to a baccalaureate degree in a college, university, or similar institution of learning until graduation, failure to pursue a full-time course satisfactorily, or age 24, whichever is earlier.

"To guide local boards in applying these provisions of the law, the President issued regulations defining satisfactory pursuit of such studies as follows:

"A student shall be deemed to be satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction" when, during his academic year, he has earned, as a minimum, credits toward his degree which, when added to any credits earned during prior academic years, represent a proportion of the total number required to earn his degree at least equal to the proportion which the number of academic years completed bears to the normal number of years established by the school to obtain such degree. For example, a student pursuing a 4-year course should have earned 25 percent of the credits required for his baccalaureate degree at the end of his first academic year, 50 percent at the end of his second academic year, and 75 percent at the end of his third academic year."

"While the application to each individual case of these regulations is the responsibility of each local board, this Headquarters has interpreted these regulations as having no retroactive effect but should be applied in classifying young men in a student status at the time they were promulgated on the basis of the individual's status at that time.

"I trust this information will be of assistance to you."

CO Program Shows Moderate Growth

In 1967 The Civilian Work Program for Conscientious Objectors showed a moderate growth as to the number of persons so classified.

The records also disclose a steady increase in the number of I-O's who were absorbed into the program by employing agencies.

This increase started after the conflict in Vietnam began to escalate and in September 1967 reached an all-time high figure of 6,575 persons assigned in the work program.

The program began in July 1952.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Ordered to Active Duty

Major Thomas C. Armstrong, Jr., USMCR, California State Headquarters, effective May 1, 1968; Lt. Col. Frederick C. Mee, USAFres, California State Headquarters, effective May 1, 1968; Lt. Col. Willard I. Silverberg, USAR, Pennsylvania State Headquarters, effective May 1, 1968, and Maj. Albert H. Walker, USAFres, California State Headquarters, effective May 15, 1968.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Comdr. Robert Espeseth, Detroit, Michigan Selective Service Reserve Unit and Dorothy E. Conner, Executive Secretary, Local Board Group A, Washington State.

Brig. Gen. John W. Patton, Jr. Passes Away

Brig. Gen. John W. Patton, Jr., CE, (Ret), State Director of Selective Service for Mississippi from 1948 to 1962, passed away on Monday, May 13, 1968. Brig. Gen. Patton was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Harper Patton, and by a daughter, Sara. Before joining Selective Service in 1948, Gen. Patton had been active for many years in insurance. He had been on active duty with Selective Service from September 1940 to October 1941.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters: Delaware—Navy: Miss Bertha R. Haggerty, Executive Secretary, Local Board 3, Wilmington; Mrs. Lillian L. Brown, Executive Secretary, Local Board 4, Wilmington; and Mrs. Agnes C. Deputy, Executive Secretary, Local Board 5, Wilmington.

Michigan—Army and Marine Corps: Dorothy De Mull, Clerk, Local Board No. 283, Kent County, Michigan.

Wyoming—Army: Mrs. Mary F. Moore, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 23, Weston County, Newcastle, Wyoming.

Send-offs for Inductees

Local Board No. 79 of Albion, New York, reports the monthly "send-offs" given Orleans County inductees as follows: The inductees, their families and friends are guests of the American Legion and Auxiliary for breakfast the morning of their departure. The Mayor, members of Local Board No. 79, ministers of all denominations and Legion members are on hand to see the boys off. A representative of the Gideons presents the inductees with New Testaments. The Senior Girl Scouts pack lunches for the boys; the money being provided by the Rotary Club of Albion. The managing editor of a local newspaper takes a group picture of the inductees and it is published in the paper.

A prayer, patriotic music, display of the colors and remarks from a Congressional Medal of Honor winner recently sent 21 registrants of Local Board No. 8, Burlington, New Jersey, to the Armed Forces Induction Stations. "Operation Send-Off" was held at 7:00 a.m. at the Armory in Burlington where 100 persons bid farewell to the draftees. The "send-off" will be held as a regular event.

Cash Award and Certificate of Award

Mrs. Alice T. LaRue, Clerk, Local Board No. 65, Russell, Kansas, was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award for recommending an improvement in the SSS Form 115 which will reduce errors in its preparation.

Certificate of Award

Mrs. Carol L. Burkhardt, Clerk-Stenographer, Wisconsin State Headquarters, proposed an amendment to the regulations relating to the copies of the DD Form 47.



Selective Service employees who participated in the "Government Girls' March for Savings Bonds" on May 3, in Washington, D.C. are, left to right, Gwendolyn Kelly, Janis Elton, Lylia Stout, Paula Tyler, Alma Washington, Catherine Glass, Christal Goode, Kathleen Collins, Annie Frazier and Lillian Purdy.

SS Director Lauds Awards Program As Major Success

The Selective Service System's Incentive Awards Program has been a resounding success, primarily because of the energy and imagination with which it has been carried out.

Notes from Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's comments on the program follow:

"The outstanding leadership of our State Directors in (the Incentive Awards Program) has resulted in significant accomplishments . . .

"The manner in which continuing stress (has been) placed on this management improvement program included; publicizing the names of employees who had received recognition for adopted suggestions or who had performed a special act or service; high-lighting monthly, semiannual or annual clerks' conferences with awards ceremonies at which time employees who had received awards were called upon to give a brief summary of their "award winning idea;" publicizing areas in which suggestions had already been submitted; developing slogans such as "Better Services To The Public At The Lowest Possible Cost" and "Tall Oaks From Little Acorns Grow" designed to serve as a reminder to employees that no idea is too insignificant to submit; forwarding personal letters of appreciation to employees from the State Director, in addition to the regular suggestion acknowledgment form; and inserting program reminders in pay envelopes . . .

"Numerous employees, demonstrating their keen awareness of the necessity to remain alert for better, faster and more efficient methods of conducting operations, orally recommended many improvements which were placed in effect immediately to meet the needs of the public and assist young registrants . . .

"In several states the rotating of committee members resulted in generating greater enthusiasm among the management level employees as well as a better understanding of the program and its purpose.

"The policy of requesting the opinions of local board clerks as to the feasibility of implementing ideas proved most useful to committees in determining the value of contributions and resulted in a more thorough evaluation.

"During the training process and the orientation of new employees, the Incentive Awards program was given equal importance (with) other management programs. . . . In some instances, new employees were successful in recommending changes in operations and were recognized accordingly.

"In addition to emphasizing the program in general, stress was placed on the need for quality ideas, with an endeavor not to minimize quantity . . .

"(Guidelines have been) developed to aid employees in su-

(Continued on page 4)

Selective Service Safety Awards Program Recognized at State Directors' Parley

I am most pleased to announce the final award winners in the Selective Service Safety Awards Program for Calendar Year 1967. The recipients of the National Safety Award were: Division "A"—Wyoming; Division "B"—Wisconsin; Division "C"—Michigan.

The following states, which were runners-up in the order listed, received the Honorable Mention Certificate: Division "A"—1. Hawaii, 2. Connecticut; Division "B"—1. Mississippi, 2. North Dakota; Division "C"—1. Illinois, 2. Ohio.

The awards were presented to the respective State Directors at the Second Annual Awards Ceremony, held at National Headquarters during the State Directors' Conference. Mr. Daniel F. Hayes, Vice Chairman of the Federal Safety Council, was the guest speaker for the occasion.

Congratulations to each of these winners!

1967 Annual Safety Report

This comprehensive report on the safety operations of the System will be made available shortly to all State Headquarters. In addition to the Director's Safety Message, there are narrative accounts of various safety activities, as well as a full statistical record of state safety operations.

This report is designed for management's use and is not a report to the employee per se. It offers a picture in depth and contains many items which you can transfer to your own safety publication that will reach your employees.

Four (4) copies of this report will be sent to each State Headquarters. Please see that this report gets full circulation to your management and supervisory personnel. It should be required reading for each one of them. Your Safety Officer should have one copy available for ready reference throughout the year.

If you desire any additional copies of this report please address your request to the Safety Director at National Headquarters.

Progress Report on Mission SAFETY-70 for 1968

The first quarter of the safety year has now passed and the compilation of the quarterly statistics is now under way. It is most important that each accident be promptly reported to us in order that we may have an accurate plotting of our records.

Thirty-five (35) accidents have been reported for this first quarter. This represents a decrease of 12.5% over the first quarter of last year. Eleven (11) accidents resulted in disabling injuries (preliminary classification) for the quarter. This represents a reduction of 31.3% over the corresponding period for last year.

Have you reduced your accident rate by 30% as yet? This is the Mission SAFETY-70 goal!

Safety Education

Our accident causation analysis

reveals that eighteen (18) accidents (51.4% of total number of accidents) involved FALLS OF PERSONS. Seven (7) of these, or 38.9%, were disabling injuries.

It is readily apparent that we must still vigorously push our campaign against FALLS. Our safety education program must get the message to the employee about this great "trouble-maker". You should again personally remind each employee of this in a safety message. Let them know of your personal interest in this program.

Another area for safety education is "striking against material or equipment." Seven (7) accidents this quarter were attributed to this cause.

Safety Thought

The philosophy of the safe driver:

... LOSE A MINUTE
... SAVE A LIFE ...
... SLOW DOWN!!!

Director.

Instructions Sent On Visa Changes For Alien Doctors

In a letter to all State Directors concerning changes of visa for alien physicians, National Headquarters Selective Service System states:

"An alien who has been registered when required to do so and is later readmitted to the United States on a J-1 visa (Exchange Visitor) should be considered for classification into Class IV-C under the provisions of section 1622.42(d), Selective Service Regulations."

In this letter to all State Directors, Gen. Hershey enclosed a copy of a memorandum the Immigration and Naturalization Service has sent to its Regional Commissioners regarding "requests by alien physicians and other medical specialists to change from immigrant status to J-1 nonimmigrant status because of recent amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act."

A Definition of Citizenship

This definition of citizenship has been distributed by the National Conference on Citizenship, whose Honorary Chairmen are former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren.

Citizenship means that reciprocal relationship between a person and his country which makes him a constituent, integral part thereof. Citizenship, therefore, is a matter of public concern, as well as of private right. It implies individual membership in, and identification with, a political body—such as a Nation or a State—which exercises powers necessary for the purposes of government.

The right and the duty of citizenship are inseparable; they are continuous in nature; they begin and end together.

Citizenship in the United States means membership in an identification with a government which was created by the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and to their posterity. This they did by ordaining and establishing the Constitution of the United States of America. Consequently, the relationship between the citizen and the Constitution is basic and fundamental.

The quality of citizenship under the Constitution of the United States is the same for all; there are no preferred or subordinate classes of citizenship; neither is there any distinction based upon race, color or religion. Except in the one particular of eligibility to hold the offices of President and Vice President, there is no differentiation between those who become citizens by naturalization and those who acquire citizenship by birth.

The significance of citizenship is revealed by the difference between a citizen and a subject. A subject owes a personal allegiance to a lord or master. A citizen owes a tie of loyalty and allegiance to the government of which he is a participating member. Consequently, it is the duty of a citizen to participate in the functions of government, whether that be civil or military service, or civic activities in addition to his vocational pursuits.

In return for the citizen's loyalty and allegiance and because of his participation in the functions of government, it affords him protection, wherever he goes, and pledges to him, upon terms prescribed by law, the enjoyment of many rights, privileges and immunities such as those specified in the Constitution of the United States.

In the final analysis, the spirit of citizenship comes from within. It is a quality of the heart that often expresses itself in very personal ways—sometimes humble and undramatic ways. It is the love of the good neighbor for his fellowman. It is fair play and good sportsmanship. It is the cooperation of people in little towns and big cities working together for the community good. It is the conscientiousness of men and women serving on school boards, in city and county councils, in legislative halls, on the bench and in the jury box. Citizenship is a living thing. It lives and grows in the minds and hearts of individuals in local communities throughout the United States of America.

Questions and Answers

Following are questions frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers.

Question:

It is my understanding that the local board has solicited information concerning my job from one of the county offices. Under what authority may they take such action?

Answer:
The local board may take this action under authority given them by provisions of Section 1622.20 (c) of Selective Service Regulations which provide that "The local board may avail itself of the assistance of all Federal, State, or local agencies to obtain information which will help it to determine whether a claim for occupational deferment should be granted."

Question:

Recently I heard that one must register with Selective Service at age 18. If that is so, and I am in Chicago with my family instead of at home in San Francisco when turn 18, may I delay my registration until we go back to California?

Answer:

No. You are required to register on your 18th birthday or within 30 days thereafter, hence a delay is not permitted. You can go to any Selective Service local board in Chicago or wherever you are at that time and complete your registration. Your registration card will then be sent by Selective Service to the San Francisco local board having jurisdiction over the home address you indicate on line 2 of the card.

Question:

Is any expert advice available to the Selective Service System regarding scientific personnel?

Answer:

Each State has a Committee of Engineering and Scientific Personnel available for general advice or specific counsel on individual cases.

Director Lauds Awards Program

(Continued from page 3)

perior or high level work performance. The issuance of this directive resulted in a more extensive examination of the work performance of employees in general . . .

"The policy of recognizing performance through the granting of small monetary and honorary awards has sustained, without question, high morale and favorable attitudes among employees . . .

"Many of our State Directors have expressed emphatically the growing need and value of the Incentive Awards Program not only in terms of improvements obtained through the efforts of employees but as the program relates to management-employee relations as well."

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 7

Freedom—Through Law

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

Independence Day, July 4, 1968, is the 192d anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. We are 8 years less than 200 years as a nation. It has been said that 200 years is the average age of great civilizations. What is the prognosis of the United States of America on its 192d anniversary of its birth in 1968?

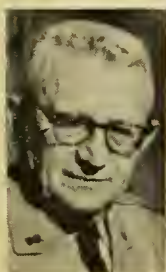
What are the symptoms by which the longevity of a nation should be judged? Experts, self confessed and others, disagree, but the Nation's health would be one of the criteria, with general acceptance

to be followed immediately by involvement in lack of agreement as to what factors should be used in the evaluation of health.

Size would be considered by many. First, because size is a result of growth, and growth is some indication of health.

Whatever the value of size as an indication, the United States, by this factor, should be considered healthy. Rich in resources, again a positive score, for regardless of our guilt in waste we still stand most favorably in our world. Relatively, the resources available for the average citizen can be matched in few places on the globe.

On Independence Day it is well to ask, "Are our citizens as free as



the objectives sought in the Declaration of Independence 192 years ago?"

The United States pays homage to no other nation. The citizen is free from domination from without. Is he free from the interference of his own government or is he free from the encroachments on his freedom by his fellow citizens?

It is in this direction that our citizens should turn their attention. The Declaration of Independence was brought about by government above the community and above the colony attempting to direct how they should govern themselves. Today the dangers of centralization are not absent. Often it is the lure of funds made available by a central government that causes us to yield our freedoms to avoid the necessity of finding these funds from our own resources or, if necessary, do without what the funds would buy. We also forget the funds we received from the national government came from us in the first place.

Many times we lose our freedoms because we believe that centralization gains efficiency and a so-called uniformity from which equity flows. Selective Service has lived through, and is still living under the shadow of an effort to abolish the states and the localities in the Selective Service System under the

(Continued on page 2)

DOD Calls 18,300 Men For Delivery During August

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 18,300 inductees in August 1968. All of the inductees called in August will be assigned to the Army.

This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

The monthly calls for the first 8 months of 1968 now total 245,500. This compares to 136,500 called during the same period last year.

Appeal Agent Role Discussed in Letter To Sen. Thurmond

In answer to a letter from Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) concerning the functions of Government Appeal Agents, The Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, made the following reply:

Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate

Dear Senator Thurmond:

"I have your letter of May 21, 1968, concerning the functions of the Government Appeal Agent.

"No attorney client relationship exists between the Government Appeal Agent and a registrant nor between the Government Appeal Agent and the local board.

"The Government Appeal Agent is an unpaid government official whose duties are to assure, in cases coming to his attention, that procedures are followed, and that classifications reflect the national interest. To discharge these responsibilities he may recommend that the local board reopen and reconsider a classification, or he can appeal a classification made by his local board any time before the induction order is issued. (The registrant, his dependent, or employer may appeal only during the 30 day period following classification. The State Director or Director of Selective Service may appeal at any time.)

"With respect to his authority to appeal, the Government Appeal Agent is the balance wheel for the community, as is the State Director for the State and the National Director for the System nationally. The lessons of history demonstrate conclusively that the success of a Selective Service System depends on the degree of its decentralization and the representation in the community of all of the elements necessary to insure local operational autonomy.

"The role of these patriotic unpaid officials is the same now as it has been ever since 1940. In these nearly three decades past, many thousands of citizens, mostly attorneys, have served as Government Appeal Agents. The American Bar Association and State and local Bar Associations have performed a vital service to the Nation over the years by cooperating with the Selective Service System in keeping these offices filled with competent and dedicated men.

"I trust this information will be of assistance to you."

Sincerely yours,
LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director.

Card Burning Is Not Legal Court Declares

The Supreme Court on May 27 declared constitutional a 1965 law forbidding the burning of draft cards.

The 7-1 decision reversed a judgment of the U.S. 1st Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston that the law was an unconstitutional infringement of free speech.

The court's ruling reinstated the conviction of David P. O'Brien, who had been charged that he "willfully and knowingly did mutilate, destroy, and change by burning (his) Registration Certificate."

O'Brien drew a 6-year sentence and is free on bail.

The 1965 statute, passed by Congress as an amendment to the Selective Service Act, makes it a penalty for any person who "knowingly destroys, knowingly mutilates" any certificate issued by the System.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which represented O'Brien, argued that draft card burning was "symbolic speech" and contended the law did not serve any rational purpose and on those grounds, it was an unconstitutional impairment of individual liberty.

O'Brien told the FBI he knew he was breaking a Federal law. Later he told a jury, "I am a pacifist and as such, I cannot kill and I would not cooperate."

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who spoke for the court, said, "The constitutional power of Congress to raise and support armies and to make all laws necessary and proper to that end is broad and sweeping."

"The power of Congress to classify and conscript manpower for military service is beyond question," he said.

"Pursuant to this power," he continued, "Congress may establish a system of registration for individuals liable for training and service, and may require such individuals within reason to cooperate in the registration system. The issuance of certificates indicating the registration and eligibility classification of individuals is a legitimate and substantial administrative aid in the functioning of this System. And legislation to insure the continuing availability of issued certificates serves a legitimate and substantial purpose in the System's administration."

Mr. Justice William O. Douglas was the lone dissenter in the case. Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall, a former U.S. Solicitor General, did not participate.

Mr. Justice John M. Harlan concurred separately.

Spock, and Others Are Found Guilty In Anti-Draft Case

Dr. Benjamin Spock, Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Mitchell Goodman, and Michael Ferber, were convicted by a Boston Federal Court on Friday, June 14, 1968 for conspiring against the Selective Service System.

A fifth defendant, Marcus Raskin, was acquitted by an all-male jury that had deliberated more than 7 hours before announcing the verdict.

In a set of special subsidiary findings issued with the verdict, the jury declared that the conspiracy did not include counseling draft-aged men to dispose of their draft cards, but that it did embrace all other elements of the one-count indictment, among them aiding and abetting of draft card turn-ins.

July 10, all were sentenced to 2 years in prison and fined \$5,000 except Michael Ferber, who was fined \$1,000. Earliest appeal hearing date may be January.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1721 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Freedom—Through Law

(Continued from page 1)

asserted, but never demonstrated claim, that here lie all the virtues of a fair, uniform, and centralized freedom for our citizens.

Independence Day is a day to remember how our freedoms were gained and to consider how they may be lost and then to resolve by thought and action that they shall not be lost.

It seems strange that a Declaration of Independence aimed against the loss of freedoms of individuals should aid in developing a Nation in which the over protections of the individual would become a danger to the freedoms of the other individuals in this Nation, but such a situation has come to pass.

On this Independence Day any analysis of our national problems cannot avoid the consideration of "how far can my freedoms go before they absorb the freedoms of my fellow citizens?" A method of maintaining freedoms has been through rules in the form of laws. The observance of these laws has protected the freedoms of the citizens. Violations of these laws jeopardize the freedoms of every citizen in the Nation. It is in this threat that citizens of the United States of America find themselves on this Independence Day. A factor that adds to the fright that we shall lose our freedoms, is the fact that among those who claim the right to obey which laws they choose, are too many of our citizens who have participated in the benefits and privileges far beyond the average. In these groups are found ministers of religion, teachers, particularly at the college level, students and, perhaps in a somewhat different manner, members of the bar. The numbers of these people may be relatively small but their influence is greater because of their positions of leadership. Lawlessness in this group can be far more disastrous than their numbers would ordinarily indicate. Members of groups that have been looked upon as examples of conduct, by their misconduct, strike at a loss of freedom for us all if not brought under control. This Independence Day is a good day to write in our book of conduct that it is the obedience of laws that protect our freedoms, not their enactment.

We live in a great Nation; we are surrounded by privileges that few places on earth afford. Our Nation is rich, powerful, influential, and we share freedoms unusual on this globe. We need more to remember our blessings and to tell ourselves, each other, and the world, about them. We must, more and more, realize that freedoms are always shared and they can only be had by a nation united in theory and in fact. Let us find other ways to demonstrate our claim of intelligence, rather than by destructive criticism of our Nation. Keep the

Nation strong by the acceptance of individual responsibility; keep the individual strong by protecting his freedoms from the encroachments of either the government or his fellow citizens.

DOD Panel Studies Use of Graduates For Fiscal '69

A Department of Defense panel has been looking into methods to provide for the most effective utilization of those special skills possessed by the estimated 140,000 to 180,000 college graduates who may be inducted or enlisted into the armed services during fiscal year 1969.

Formation of the special interservice study group was ordered by Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Alfred B. Pitt when questions began to arise on how maximum benefit can be obtained from this projected abundance of professional and technical talent.

The services have been examining their utilization policies for college graduates. The results will be transmitted to the interservice study group where they will be analyzed. The resultant recommendations will be delivered to the respective service secretaries for approval.

One long-range objective of the study is to place as many graduates as possible in assignments closely related to their professional background. Such an arrangement, DOD officials believe, would provide for possible military career opportunity benefits for inductees, enlistees and the services. Defense officials pointed out, however, that frequently it will be necessary to use the graduates' leadership potential in special training projects to meet current military requirements.

U.S. Savings Bonds Interest Rates Increased on June 1

An increase in interest rates on U.S. savings bonds effective June 1 has been announced. The increase brings the rate on series E and H bonds to 4.25 percent and on freedom shares to 5 percent.

E and H bonds purchased prior to June 1, 1968, receive comparably higher rates for the remaining period to next maturity. Freedom shares purchased between May 1, 1967 and May 31, 1968, continue to earn at the original rate of 4.74 percent.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5, and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, at State Headquarters or at National Headquarters.

April 25, 1968—Transmittal Memorandum No. 132 containing the following Local Board Memorandums:

(1) Local Board Memorandum No. 73, Subject: "Processing Registrants Who Are Outside the United States," amended February 6, 1968.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 86, Subject: "Cooperation With Veterans Administration," issued March 14, 1968.

(3) Local Board Memorandum No. 69, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States," amended April 19, 1968.

(4) Local Board Memorandum No. 77, Subject: "Processing Doctors of Medicine, Dentists, Veterinarians, and Allied Specialists," amended April 19, 1968.

(5) Local Board Memorandum No. 87, Subject: "Clarification of I-S(C)," issued April 19, 1968.

(6) Local Board Memorandum No. 88, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Pursuing Non-Degree Courses of Study," issued April 19, 1968.

(7) Local Board Memorandum No. 89, Subject: "Volunteers for Induction Under the Department of Defense Medically Remedial Enlistment Program (MERP)," issued April 19, 1968.

(8) Local Board Memorandum No. 90, Subject: "Physicians Appointed in the Public Health Service," issued April 19, 1968.

(9) Local Board Memorandum No. 91, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Dentists," issued April 19, 1968.

(10) Local Board Memorandum No. 92, Subject: "Classification of Midshipmen Enrolled in Merchant Marine Academies," issued April 19, 1968.

(11) Local Board Memorandum No. 93, Subject: "Furnishing Information to Regular and Reserve Components for Enlistment Purposes and Report of Regular and Reserve Enlistments," issued April 19, 1968.

(12) Local Board Memorandum No. 94, Subject: "Mental Standards for Induction," issued April 19, 1968.

(13) Local Board Memorandum No. 95, Subject: "Advice of National Security Council With Respect to Occupational and Graduate Student Deferrals," issued April 19, 1968.

(14) Local Board Memorandum No. 96, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Pursuing

Director Announces Personnel Shifts Within the System

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has announced the following reassignments of Selective Service Officers to other positions within the System: Effective June 17, Col. James F. Ulmer, Inf, was relieved from duty at North Dakota State Headquarters, Bismarck and reassigned to National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Regional Field Officer changes also announced were: Capt. Donald R. Russell, USNR, from Region V (Chicago) to Region II (Hagerstown, Md.), effective June 17; Lt. Col. John M. Neal, USAR, from Region I (Lebanon, N.H.) to Region V, effective June 24; Col. Ralph H. Herrold, AFRes, to Region V. Included in the transfer was Lt. Col. Linwood G. Wilhelm, USAR, from National Headquarters to duty as a Staff Officer at Virginia State Headquarters, Richmond, Va.

Courses of Graduate Study," issued April 19, 1968.

(15) The recision page for Local Board Memorandum No. 81, Subject: "Examination of Doctors of Medicine, Dentists, Veterinarians, Optometrists, Male Nurses, and Osteopaths," Rescinded April 19, 1968.

May 28, 1968—Packet No. 67-4 dated April 1, 1968, of the Selective Service Manual contains the following:

(1) A revised Index to the Selective Service Regulations and the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and current lists of forms of the Selective Service System.

June 5, 1968—Packet No. 67-5 dated April 15, 1968, of the Selective Service Manual contains the following:

(1) Part 1606.—Sections 1606.62 and 1606.63 were added by Amendment No. 111.

(2) Part 1621.—Section 1621.5 was reprinted to correct a typographical error in the number.

(3) Part 1622.—Section 1622.30 was reprinted to correct errors in paragraph (a). Section 1622.40 was reprinted to correct an error in subparagraph 6 (of paragraph (a)).

(4) Part 1626.—Section 1626.26 was amended to correct an error in paragraph (a).

(5) Part 1641.—Section 1641.11 was reprinted to correct an error.

(6) Part 1655.—Sections 1655.6, 1655.10 and 1655.11 were amended by Executive Order 11391 which comprised Amendment No. 110.

(7) Proclamations.—The current proclamations were reprinted as follows: Proclamation Nos. 2799 of July 20, 1948; 2937 of August 16, 1951; 2938 of August 16, 1951; 2942 of August 30, 1951; 2972 of April 17, 1952; and 3314 of September 14, 1959.

June 7, 1968—Memorandum to Government Appeal Agents No. 4, Subject: "Functions of Government Appeal Agents."

VFW Chief Calls For Punishment Of Card Burners

The Commander and Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars called upon the Attorney General to move with vigor and dispatch to institute criminal proceedings against all those who . . . willfully burn or otherwise mutilate their draft cards.

In a letter to Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Joseph A. Scerra, of Gardener, Mass., commended the recent decision of the Supreme Court and asked for an "early indication of the intentions of the Department of Justice to the prosecution of those in violation of the selective Service Laws."

"There are hundreds of such cases known to the Justice Department, as well as cases of men who incite the young men of our Nation to denounce their obligation to the Nation as a whole. I certainly hope that those who burn and mutilate their draft cards, those who defile the Selective Service Records and those who counsel draft evasion will be summarily dealt with by the government, which, as the Supreme Court has upheld, has the laws on the books to indict under such cases."

The VFW chief said that "Justice and equity for the many patriotic Americans giving their lives in the cause of our country, demand . . . immediate and forceful application of justice against all who break the laws of our Nation."

Modern Medicine Aids Vietnam GI Cited Figures Show

The Deputy Commandant of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C., RAdm Jack J. Appleby, USN, has cited figures showing that the "GI on active duty" is healthier today than 20 years ago. He also noted that that increased church membership is an encouraging trend, and that long-established religious convictions are a powerful aid to our combat soldiers.

RAdm Appleby reports that during World War II the rate of absence from duty because of sickness was about 4.5 percent, as compared to 2.0 percent in Korea and about 1.0 percent in Vietnam. Further, "More than 50 percent of the wounded in Vietnam are 'patched up' on the scene and returned to active duty, and of all those wounded, 91.5 percent are returned to active duty. Of those hospitalized, losses are 3.1 percent compared to 4.5 percent in World War II."

Quoting the Surgeon General of the Army, Admiral Appleby said, "If percentage ratios of surviving wounded to the total of battle deaths plus surviving wounded are computed, it is seen that some 70.7 percent survived in World World II, 73.7 percent in Korea, and 80.6 percent for Vietnam."

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Ordered To Active Duty

Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Augustin, USNR, Indiana State Headquarters, effective June 1, 1968; Col. Carl Cooper, USMCR, National Headquarters, effective June 10, 1968; Lt. Col. George E. Haynes, USAR, Florida State Headquarters, effective May 15, 1968; Maj. Zacharias G. Panagiotakis, USAR, effective June 1, 1968, and Capt. Bill D. McCann, AFRes, California State Headquarters, effective July 5, 1968.

Inducts Own Son

Mrs. Frankie W. Roberson, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 20, North Carolina, processed her son, John, for induction into the Army.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, Local Board No. 32, Massachusetts, Mr. George Francis Metcalf, Chairman, Local Board No. 58, Michigan, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fortson. Mrs. Fortson is an employee at Indiana State Headquarters.

Ninth Brother Enters Service

Dennis Schickowski, a registrant of Local Board 76, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, was the ninth of 12 brothers to enter military service.

There are 15 children in the family. So far the sons have accumulated 29½ years of armed forces service.

Mrs. Schickowski, the mother of these boys, said she didn't ask them to enter the service.

"It is their own decision," she said. "No, I don't like to see them go, but if Uncle Sam needs them, then they must go."

25 Years of Service

At a ceremony in the Council Chambers, Torrington, Connecticut, Mrs. Eleanor W. Scully, Executive Secretary of Local Board No. 20, was presented a Certificate of Appreciation in recognition of 25 years of service. During her 25 years of service Mrs. Scully never missed an induction or preinduction, which meant being on the job at 6:00 a.m.

Cash Award

Mrs. Alice T. LaRue, Clerk, Local Board No. 65, Russell, Kansas, was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award for recommending an improvement in the SSS Form 115 which will reduce errors in its preparation.

Classification Picture May 31, 1968

Class	Number
Total	35,965,419
I-A and I-A-O	1,141,988
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	104,623
Not examined	85,791
Induction or examination postponed	12,089
Ordered for induction or examination	268,475
Pending reclassification	125,704
Personal appearance and appeals in process	32,867
Delinquents	20,615
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	14,402
Not examined	7,415
Induction or examination postponed	502
Ordered for induction or examination	3,924
Pending reclassification	2,994
Personal appearance and appeals in process	807
Delinquents	344
26 years and older with liability extended	98,363
Under 19 years of age	363,073
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,635,983
I-C (Inducted)	572,982
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,344,382
I-O Not examined	6,157
I-O Examined and qualified	4,433
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	960
I-W (At work)	6,028
I-W (Released)	7,942
I-D Members of a reserve component	973,316
I-S Statutory (College)	32,187
I-S Statutory (High School)	664,603
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	336,170
II-A Apprentice	44,794
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,812
II-S Student deferment	1,852,283
III-A Dependency deferment	4,052,179
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,739,002
IV-B Officials	78
IV-C Aliens	17,348
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	104,790
IV-F Not qualified	2,392,181
V-A Over age liability	16,012,821

SELECTIVE
SERVICE
SAFETY NEWS



Hey, do you want to have a "groovy" time on your vacation? You can do just that—but, first, you must avoid the sour notes of summer mishaps.

Accidents, accidents, accidents! They lurk on every front. Whether it is boating, swimming, sunning, fishing, hiking, bicycling, or other forms of recreation, unfortunate mishaps occur. But, thankfully, most of them can be avoided.

Going boating? If so, don't overload the craft. Stay alert for bad weather; in rough water, keep low in the boat and head it into the waves. Overpowered boats lead to disaster; match the motor to the boat. Boating and alcohol are a deadly mixture; don't drink while boating. Capsized craft rarely sink—stay with it until help arrives. Water skiing and surfboarding are SAFE only when an alert observer accompanies the operator. Provide life preservers for all occupants of the boat, and equip the craft with a fire extinguisher, running lights, a whistle or horn, a pair of oars, and emergency fuel. However, remember that no SAFETY device can replace COURTESY, CAUTION and COMMON SENSE.

It's silly to think you can be a once-a-year athlete without muscle misery—or worse. Take it easy with exercise—and sun. You can burn almost as fast on a hazy day as in bright sunshine. Consult a doctor if anyone in the family gets a bad sunburn. It could be serious.

Learn to swim well yourself, and make sure your children are taught to swim as soon as they start going into the water. When you become tired, cold or over-heated, stay out of the water. Cold or tired muscles are more apt to develop cramps. Use the buddy system when swimming, especially in unfamiliar waters. Dive only in designated areas.

City-soft feet can bring misery on vacation. Canvas sneakers clean easily, dry fast, protect the wearer from sharp stones, glass and campfire embers. Wear sturdy shoes for hiking in rough country.

Bicycling provides a healthful form of exercise, but it too can be dangerous. The bike should match the size of the rider and be properly adjusted. It should be equipped with a coaster brake if used by small children, since they may have difficulty in squeezing the control of a hand-brake. A light is required for night riding; reflective tape will identify presence of the bike during hours of darkness. The tape should be placed on front and rear fenders, and on handlebars. Keep off heavily travelled streets and highways; do not ride on thruways.

For a SAFE vacation, don't wish on a star! Rely on down-to-earth SAFETY habits. Wherever you go—mountains, seashore or to Cousin Minnie Pearl's—WEAR YOUR SEAT BELT!

Selective Service Announces Public Information Policy

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, has announced that it is the general policy of the Selective Service System to make information available to the public, unless the disclosure of such facts would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or is prohibited under law or Executive Order. "This policy also relates," he said, "to internal memoranda, letters or manuals, the disclosure of which would interfere with the functions of the Selective Service System."

Memoranda, correspondence, opinions, data, staff studies, information received in confidence, and similar documentary material prepared for the purpose of internal communication within the Selective Service System, or between the Selective Service System and other organizations or persons, is generally not information available to the public.

Selective Service furnishes the public free of charge reasonable quantities of information that has been printed or otherwise reproduced for that purpose. Additionally, the Selective Service System furnishes to a member of the public information that is readily available and can be furnished either without cost or at nominal cost to the System.

Copies of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, the Selective Service Regulations, and Local Board Memoranda are offered for sale and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Current Operations Bulletins, which are temporary in nature, may be inspected at the office of any local board, the office of the State Director of Selective Service for any State, or at the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System.

Each local board maintains a Classification Record which contains the name, selective service number, and the current and past classifications for each person registered with that board. This record is open to inspection by the public.

Information contained in a registrant's selective service file is confidential and may be revealed only within specified controlled circumstances as prescribed in Selective Service Regulations.

Requests for information concerning administration of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 within a particular State should be addressed to the State Director of Selective Service for the State involved. Requests for information concerning the national administration of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 should be addressed to the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Addresses of State and National Headquarters are obtainable at any local board office.

Under the positive public information policy in being, the Selective Service System brings to the public, through news releases, regular ques-

tion-and-answer releases, pamphlets, and educational courses for distribution to high schools, information concerning important events, the application of the draft law, Selective Service Regulations, and the functions of the Selective Service System. Orientation books, containing background information on the Selective Service System, are also available for distribution to clubs, libraries, schools, business firms, labor unions, religious bodies, and other organizations. Information concerning sources and location of research material will be supplied, upon request, by the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System.

The names of board members, government appeal agents and advisors will be posted in an area available to the public at each local board office to which such personnel are assigned. The home addresses and other personal data concerning these officials will not be released unless the person to whom the data relates consents to such release or the board chairman determines in writing, after consultation with the person to whom the data relates, that disclosure would not harm such person, and would not constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of his personal privacy.

DOD Summarizes Manpower Strength Of Armed Forces

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on April 30, 1968, based on preliminary reports, was 3,492,793. This represents an increase of 25,145 from the March 31, 1968 combined strength of 3,467,648.

April strength figures for each service and year-ago figures for comparison, follow:

	ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL	
	30 April 1968 Preliminary	30 April 1967
Total DOD	3,492,793	3,370,533
Army	1,532,541	1,436,478
Navy	757,831	753,284
Marine Corps	300,815	281,554
Air Force	901,606	899,217

Health Benefits Open Season Set For November '69

The next open season for the Federal Employees Health Benefits program has been scheduled for November 10-28, 1969. There will be no open season in 1968.

During the open season in 1969, eligible employees who are not enrolled in a health benefits plan will be permitted to enroll. Employees who are already enrolled in a plan will be able to change to another plan or option.

System to be Discussed And Debated By Nation's High School Students

In December of each year the Committee on Discussion and Debate of the National University Extension Association, conducts a conference to which each affiliate of the Committee is invited to send a representative.

This conference selects three problems which are submitted to a referendum of the state high school leagues. The problem approved by the leagues is then announced by the Committee as the national high school forensic problem for the year.

The problem chosen for the national high school forensic series for academic year 1968-69 has been announced as follows:

How can the United States best maintain manpower for an effective defense system?

Discussion Questions

How can the United States Selective Service System best be improved?

What type of compulsory service is required for the security and social welfare of the United States?

What should be the United States' policy toward an individual's right to refuse military conscription?

Debate Propositions

Resolved: That the United States should establish a lottery system of military conscription.

Resolved: That the United States should establish a system of compulsory service for all citizens.

Resolved: That all military service for the United States should be voluntary except in time of declared war.

A recommended reading and reference list concerning the problem for discussion and debate is provided below:

Report of the Task Force on the Structure of the Selective Service System. October 19, 1967.

*Hearings Before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 90th Congress, First Session, May 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11, 1967.—\$2.50.

*Hearings Before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, First Session, on S. 1432, April 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 19, 1967.

Congressional Record May 10, 11, and 25, 1967, June 12, 14, 1967.

A Program for National Security, May 29, 1947, Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training.—\$7.50.

Congressional Digest May 1967 and August-September 1968 (scheduled).—\$1.50 per copy.

Published by the Congressional Digest Corporation, Congressional Digest Building, 3231 "P" Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.—\$1.50.

*In Pursuit of Equity—Who Serves When Not All Serve? Report of The National Advisory Commission on Selective Service.—\$1.50.

*Military Selective Service Act of 1967, with Analysis—U.S. Government Printing Office.

*Civilian Advisory Panel on Military Manpower Procurement, Re-

port to the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 90th Congress.—\$15.

*Review of The Administration and Operation of the Selective Service System, Hearings Before the Committee on Armed Forces, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, Second Session (No. 75).—\$1.75.

The Draft, A Handbook of Facts and Alternatives, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.—\$12.95.

* Obtainable from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Additional free reference material is available from the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Defense Reports "Project 100,000" Proves Successful

In October of 1966, former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara launched a program entitled, "Project 100,000" which was designed to accept for both enlistment and induction men who fell below the mental and physical standards then in force. The goal the first year was to take only 40,000 men, followed by 100,000 the second year.

During the first 18 months of the program, the Services took about 97,000 men of their 140,000 two-year goal.

The Department of Defense officials report the following additional information:

—Statistics show that of all who entered basic training, 96 percent of the New Standard men successfully completed the course as compared to 98 percent completion by those who had qualified for entry under the higher standards.

—Some 88 percent of the New Standard group who complete basic training do so without needing any special help. The other 12 percent need only two additional weeks of training to finish. By contrast, some 4 percent of all men who enter the Services require special help to complete their training.

—Eighty-seven percent of those who were sent for training in special skills after finishing basic training successfully completed the special-skill courses.

—Upon completing 12 to 15 months of military service, more than 90 percent received "excellent" in conduct and efficiency ratings.

Incentive Award Leaflets Distributed

A leaflet, "A Formula for Originating Ideas", prepared as part of the Incentive Awards program of the Selective Service System, has been sent to State Headquarters in sufficient supply to permit distribution to all Selective Service personnel.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1968

Number 8

Fellowships Reinstated After Service

The Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE) has announced a policy which permits reinstatement of Federal fellowships awarded by government agencies to graduate students who are drafted or volunteer for military service, provided at the time of their release from service, the supporting agencies have funds available and need for such programs continues to exist.

Agencies endorsing this policy are as follows:

- Atomic Energy Commission
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- National Council on the Arts
- National Endowment for the Humanities
- National Science Foundation
- Public Health Service
- National Institute of Health
- Office of Education

The Board of Foreign Scholarships, Department of State, which administers Fulbright Scholarships (Fulbright-Hays Act) also advised that students selected for Fulbright grants, but unable to accept them because of the draft, would undoubtedly have little difficulty in obtaining grants again if they reapply after service. Such reapplication would be reinforced by the fact that the Fulbright-Hays Act provides for veterans preference.

Minority Groups On Local Boards Numbers Increase

The number of Negroes serving as members of local boards climbed to 788 in July. At the beginning of 1967, there were only 278. This is an increase of over 500 during the last 18 months.

A breakdown of other persons from minority groups serving as local board members is as follows:

Spanish American.....	487
American Indians.....	53
Orientals	56

Membership of women on local and appeal boards since enactment of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, which no longer denies such membership on account of sex, has also steadily risen. As of June 1968, there were 61 women serving as board members and 14 as Government Appeal Agents.

Perils of Permissiveness

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

When this is read, we shall be approaching the beginning of another college year. What can the Selective Service System expect to meet in problems of deferment this coming college year?

Some of the problems will be old ones, recurring ones, some experienced last year, and some new this year, particularly in the area of what has been the graduate school deferments.

The Selective Service System will continue to be faced with problems as the reflection of the problems faced by those who administer, teach, and presumably learn in the colleges and universities. In other words, the problems of the presidents, the faculties, and the students of our educational institutions.

It is foreseeable that the new legislation in the several States and the new Congress of the United States will inquire far more searchingly into the objectives of educational institutions, and how these objectives are related to the funds furnished through a wide variety of methods for the support of these institutions. What the results of the inquiries will be is not certain.

I am convinced that the great majority of the institutional presidents, administrative officers, faculty members, and students are the kind of people this country needs and has. Unfortunately, through the technical efficiency of our means of communication, that is not the kind of college and university presidents, administrative officers, faculty members, and students that the public, the silent public, has been hearing from and about. It is a tragedy that the image of our educational institutions is being created by the few, loud and irresponsible though they are. There is great danger that the silent, long-suffering members of society will place restrictions on all for the image created by the few.

The financial support of educational institutions depends to a very large degree upon other than those who are enjoying the privileges and repaying by dissatisfaction and, even worse, by creating chaos which deprives the institution of its ability to perform the functions for which it is being subsidized by Nation, State, and other sources of support.

Few of the presidents and administrators have abdicated their responsibility, but some well-advertised ones have. The great majority of the faculty have accepted their obligations as leaders, but noisy, irresponsible, even unlawful ones have not and the press, the television, and the radio have featured the members of faculties in their shortsightedness, their direct and indirect efforts to encourage law-

lessness, and their prostitution of teaching ethics by such artifices as giving all students "A" to evade their plain duty to determine the satisfactory scholarship of a student.

The outcries from the faculty members, and even presidents, who certainly should have known better on reclassification of students who openly disobeyed the very laws by which they were deferred, is an example of the depths to which control has fallen in the operation of some institutions. The complete loss of control which followed could not be other than inevitable.

The question for the coming year is what has been learned by admin-

(Continued on page 2)

Induction Call For September Lowest Since 1967

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 12,200 inductees in September 1968. All of the inductees called in September will be assigned to the Army.

This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

The September draft call is the lowest draft call placed by the Department of Defense since April 1967. Although many factors enter into the determination of a required draft call, including expected enlistments and reenlistments, and separations, the relatively low September call results mainly from the Army's replacement cycle for draftees.

The average time required to train a new draftee or recruit is approximately five months. In order to maintain its trained strength at a stable level, the Army must, therefore, procure new personnel about one-half year in advance of anticipated loss of trained personnel due to completion of tours of duty or other factors. In effect, the replacement cycle for draftees is about one and one-half years rather than two years.

Top Advisory Committees Reconstituted

Executive Order No. 11415, issued by President Johnson on June 24, 1968, reconstituted the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists and Allied Specialists in conformity with section 4(j) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. The National Health Resources Advisory Committee was also reconstituted by this Executive Order.

The two committees will have a common membership consisting of 12 members to be appointed by the President from private life. The President shall designate one of those members to serve as chairman of both committees. The members are to be selected from among individuals who are outstanding in medicine, dentistry and the sciences allied with those fields.

In carrying out their functions, the committees shall consult with the Director of Selective Service and such other officials and agencies as may be appropriate, including the Secretary of Defense and officials of the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare as well as the Office of Emergency Planning.

The order stated, "... on the basis of experience . . . it has been determined that the purposes of the two committees can be better accomplished and the public interest would be better served if they share a common membership."

The makeup of these two committees, which have actually been in existence since 1950, has fluctuated. On August 5, 1950, President Truman directed the establishment of the Health Resources Advisory Committee for the purpose of advising and recommending to the National Security Resources Board in the field of health resources essential in a national emergency.

One month later on September 9, 1950, Public Law 779 amended the Selective Service Act of 1948 to provide for the registration and drafting of physicians, dentists, veterinarians and allied specialist categories. This law stipulated that the President should establish a National Advisory Committee to aid the Selective Service System and to "coordinate the work of such State and local volunteer advisory committees as may be established to cooperate with the National Advisory Committee."

Then on October 4, 1950, the President established the National Advisory Committee on Selection of Physicians, Dentists and Allied Specialists. The membership of this

(Continued on page 3)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Perils of Permissiveness

(Continued from page 1)

istrators, faculty members, and students. Will the educational institutions be operated by the administrators? If not, there will be a sharp decline in means for operations from whatever source they have come. With frequent interference in operation, how long will students who want to learn frequent such an institution? How can the Selective Service System find a student satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course when he is prevented from doing so by others, or he prevents others from doing so?

Will faculty members who believe that academic freedom covers disrespect for our Nation and disobedience of its laws be allowed to continue to prey on students even to require them to attack the actions of government officials as the price of passing grades?

I believe there are encouraging indications that the silent citizens are nearing the end of their patience and such faculty members will reform or cease to be subsidized in their attempts, realized or not, to destroy the United States that we have known and loved. I cannot help

but believe that the root of the difficulty of rebellious students came directly from the affirmative efforts of some of the faculty members and the negative failures of others.

The students, regardless of the factors which are the causes, will be the ones the Selective Service System must deal with in the majority of the problems. It is certain that Congress will not tolerate the Selective Service System deferring students to permit them to disrupt educational institutions. Nor do I believe that Congress will for long provide funds to educational institutions to pay faculty members who incite students to disobey the Selective Service Law, or tolerate, as satisfactory, students who do so. I believe that there is an implied character and integrity requirement for a student who is being trained to be an effective citizen of the United States. It is impossible to believe the State or the Nation intends to subsidize any further education of those who fail to demonstrate either the capacity or the desire to be law-abiding citizens of their State and Nation.

Wyoming Governor Scores Those Who Seek To Protect Selective Service Violators

Following are remarks by Governor Stanley K. Hathaway of Wyoming at a recent news conference with regard to the arrest and jailing of a registrant who staged a sit-down with law enforcement authorities at Rawlins, Wyoming. The Governor's statements were recently published in the *Cheyenne-Wyoming State Tribune*:

"It seems a shame in this day in which we lost many men in Vietnam—48 in Wyoming—that so much attention has to be called to the fact that a draft resister has caused such a fuss in the Rawlins jail. I feel that further comments are in order in regard to this matter and that we should set the record straight on several things.

"First of all, I think the attitude of over-protectiveness, permissiveness that prevails in much of this nation today cannot prevail in Wyoming—that we must speak out for law and order. The law violators are always the good guys and the law enforcement people are the bad guys.

"Well, what do we do—what do law enforcement people in Wyoming do when someone lies down in the highway—in a busy highway—and refuses to move? What do they do when a man goes into court and refuses to stand up in a courtroom?"

"They do, in my opinion, what Sheriff Ogburn and the highway patrolman did in Rawlins. They arrested this young man. They brought him to jail. We have had numerous telegrams, telephone calls, from numerous organizations protesting this sort of action.

"Well, let me say that everything has been done to protect this young man. He's been examined by a medical doctor who says that he is in good shape. They did clip his hair and his beard when he went into jail, but that's common practice in any jail that is devoted to cleanliness. It's an ordinary procedure.

"It disturbs me because I think this matter strikes right at the very roots of the law and order problem in America. Too few of us are willing to speak out for law and order. We're governing out of fear. We seem to go along with those who protest the treatment of people who are arrested for violation of the law.

"I want to make it very clear that as long as I am governor of this state I am going to do everything I can to back up and assist law enforcement.

"This is one state that is going to stand out and speak its mind and protect its citizens against the things that we see going on in this country. I commend the sheriff and all those involved for the way they've handled this matter.

42,000 Army Men Released Each Month

Approximately 42,000 men per month are currently being released from the Army. During 1968, the Army plans to process 485,000 new untrained personnel, both enlisted and Officers, while returning almost an equal number to civilian life.

"It seems that most people are silent when it comes to speaking out in behalf of law enforcement. And when we have all of these bleeding hearts who speak out when someone is detained in jail.

"Now, this young man believes that jails are wrong. He doesn't think anyone should be incarcerated. He believes he can decide whether the law is right or wrong and if he thinks it's wrong he's not going to follow it.

"Well, if this type of philosophy prevails in this country . . . a free society is not going to exist very long. Because freedom isn't free. We can't all make up our minds on what the law should be or what we should obey.

"I don't want the State of Wyoming to get a bad name from failure to enforce the law.

"I think we just as well make it very clear to these people they're welcome in the state, but when they're in the state they're going to obey the law. If the laws are wrong we'll change them in the Legislature. But it incenses me that any young man will refuse to stand up in a courtroom in this state. This violates every tradition—everything that we believe in in this country. And I think it's time some of us speak out against it."

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5, and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, at State Headquarters or at National Headquarters.

June 11, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 325, Subject: "Volunteers for Induction Previously Discharged for Unsuitability," concerning procedures at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations for processing volunteers who were previously discharged for unsuitability.

July 3, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," announcing the Jewish Holy Days for the 1968-69 year.

You are eligible to purchase freedom shares—which earn interest at the rate of 4.74 percent if held to maturity of 4½ years—if you enroll in the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the Bond-a-Month Plan where you bank for the regular purchase of savings bonds.

Classification Picture as of June 30, 1968

Class	Number
Total	36,086,844
I-A and I-A-O	1,283,147
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	148,987
Not examined	124,469
Induction or examination postponed	10,440
Ordered for induction or examination	238,270
Pending reclassification	128,818
Personal appearance and appeals in process	36,097
Delinquents	21,759
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	14,262
Not examined	7,197
Induction or examination postponed	372
Ordered for induction or examination	2,922
Pending reclassification	2,402
Personal appearance and appeals in process	767
Delinquents	344
26 years and older with liability extended	103,564
Under 19 years of age	442,477
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,679,777
I-C (Inducted)	580,735
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,366,335
I-O Not examined	6,325
I-O Examined and qualified	4,910
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	943
I-W (At work)	6,072
I-W (Released)	8,100
I-D Members of a reserve component	973,533
I-S Statutory (College)	28,691
I-S Statutory (High School)	571,784
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	327,920
II-A Apprentice	44,122
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,580
II-S Student deferment	1,763,949
III-A Dependency deferment	4,066,824
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,753,959
IV-B Officials	79
IV-C Aliens	17,415
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	105,435
IV-F Not qualified	2,389,577
V-A Over age liability	16,083,632

Reason Given For Call-Up Of Reservists

In April, Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford announced plans for the immediate call-up of about 24,500 Army, Navy and Air Force Reservists. Some 20,000 of this number were to be called by the Army from Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

As a service to its readers, *Army Digest* in the May issue provided answers to questions concerning the call-up. One of the questions related to Selective Service. In answer to a question as to why not expand the active Army by increasing draft calls instead of ordering to active duty units and individuals of the Army Reserves and National Guard, the Digest gave the following answer:

"Until the present time the Army has been able to meet its manpower requirements in Vietnam and elsewhere without drawing upon the resources of the Reserve Components. When the size of the active Army was substantially increased in 1965, the added manpower was obtained through stepped-up enlistments and an increased draft call. As the need arose for forces in South Vietnam, additional active Army units were deployed from the United States. This resulted in a heavy demand on our strategic reserve.

"Now the strength of the active Army must be increased—to replenish our strategic reserve and to provide the additional manpower required. This cannot be accomplished solely by larger selective service calls. The requirement is for trained units and for trained men to bring those units to operational strength. Our only source for such trained individuals is the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve."

Advisory Group Reconstituted

(Continued from page 1)

The committee was the same as the Health Resources Advisory Committee until July of 1961 when the two committees were separated and the National Advisory Committee functioned in an advisory capacity only to Selective Service. This division was then reversed by President Johnson in his June 24, 1968 Executive Order.

Just two days after the National Advisory Committee was established by President Truman, a State Advisory Committee was appointed in each State on October 6, 1950 by the National Committee. Each consisted of a physician chairman, a dentist and the State Health Officer.

The dual function of the Health Resources Advisory Committee and the National Advisory Committee to Selective Service was originally held to be logical because of the close relationship of the consideration of health manpower resources and the drafting of these resources for military service.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions adopted under the provisions of Administrative Bulletin 2.80:

Mrs. Lynn R. Champagne, Secretary, Louisiana State Headquarters, recommended revision in the SSS Forms 302 and 303 which will simplify the completion of these forms. A cash award and a Certificate of Award were granted in recognition of this contribution.

Mrs. Amelia W. O'Brien, Clerk, Local Board No. 16, Manchester, Tennessee, was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award for two suggestions which proposed improvements in the Educational Series of the SSS Forms 100 and 127.

Mrs. Betty J. Parker, Clerical Assistant, Local Board No. 103, Amarillo, Texas, received a cash award and a Certificate of Award in recognition of a proposal to include additional information on the SSS Form 104 which would facilitate the processing of these forms.

Mrs. Ruby D. Trice, Local Board Clerk, Newberry, South Carolina, was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Award in recognition of her proposal to amend the SSS Form 119 to coincide with the Procedural Directive to this form.

Certificates of Award

Mrs. Madeline Cannizzo, Clerk, New York City Headquarters, was granted a Certificate of Award for a suggestion which related to the duplicate copy of the Registration Card.

Mrs. Mary N. Selzer, Clerk, Local Board No. 55, Warrensburg, Missouri, received a Certificate of Award for a proposal which recommended an amendment to Section 1642.4(b) of the Selective Service Regulations regarding the preparation of the SSS Form 304.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Army: Mary Fletcher, Margaret E. Goodwin, Ruth J. Starnes, and Alene R. Yarbrough, all of the Fort Lauderdale Local Board.

Florida—Navy: Martha H. Clayton, Lorraine R. Mangan, Catherine A. McCabe, Jacqueline M. McDonnell, and Irene A. Stephenson, all of the Palm Beach Local Board Group.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Maria M. Borges, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 65, San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico; Mrs. Helen M. Brooks and her husband, Mrs. Brooks is an itinerant clerk for Tennessee Headquarters, LCDR James C. Gates, Montgomery, Alabama Selective Service Reserve Unit; Mrs. Joanne Jones, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 49, North Dakota, and Mrs. Frances M. Kuykendall, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 119, Oklahoma City, Okla., accompanied by her husband, Mr. Henry Kuykendall and their son, Todd.

Recruiting Award

Mr. Carlos C. Ogden, State Director of California, and Major Albert A. Madsen of California State Headquarters were honored by receiving the coveted "bayonet" award presented to them by Lt. Colonel J. D. Cunningham, Acting Commander, Headquarters, United States Army 6th Recruiting District, and AFES for services rendered and the excellent working relations established and existing between the two agencies. The presentation was made in the Office of California State Headquarters during a recent visit by the AFES commander. The handsome plaque accompanying the award consisted of a M-5 bayonet mounted on polished wood and appropriately inscribed with the names of the individuals and the date of presentation.

25 Years of Service

At a ceremony in the Council Chambers, Torrington, Connecticut, Mrs. Eleanor W. Scully, Executive Secretary of Local Board No. 20, was presented a Certificate of Appreciation in recognition of 25 years of service. During her 25 years of service Mrs. Scully never missed an induction or preinduction, which meant being on the job at 6:00 a.m.

Correet Diagnosis Gets Man In Army

According to Associated Press, Dan Bertram wanted to get into the Army so badly he paid \$200 for tests to prove he didn't have diabetes as the Army physicians had diagnosed.

The Cincinnati man was so disheartened when he learned he failed to pass his Army physical that he spent the money for two days in the hospital to prove he was perfectly healthy.

Mr. Bertram is now in the military.

Just A Little Mad

The following news item appeared in the *Adrian, Michigan, Telegram*:

"An Adrian man, J. C. Boyett, about 30, of the Downtown Club kicked in the windows of two doors because, according to police, they won't take him into the U.S. Army.

"Boyett was picked up at 1:30 p.m. by police officers and taken to the station for questioning. He told police he had no money and was angry because they wouldn't take him into the service. Police are seeking a warrant for his arrest."

Few Inducted With Defects Not Noticed

Frequently one learns of an inductee or volunteer for enlistment being accepted for military service with medical defects which, if detected at the time of the examination, would have disqualified the individual.

Regardless of every reasonable effort being made to eliminate the unqualified, some persons with disqualifying conditions are accepted.

The most significant causes are hidden physical problems which could not have been detected at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, but are revealed later under the rigors of basic training.

For example, a man who desires to enlist may not indicate to the examining physician he has had a history of asthma. At the time of examination his lungs may be entirely free of asthmatic symptoms, but later he might have a severe attack.

The Department of Defense is continuously seeking means to increase the effectiveness of initial physical examinations.

However, should a defect get by, it is usually discovered shortly after acceptance for service. Once discovered, the inductee's separation is accomplished in as expeditious a manner as possible to insure minimum expense to the government and consideration for the individual involved.

"The Extra Step," Film on Courtesy, Is Now Available

As part of the training and educational program at National Headquarters, a film entitled "The Extra Step" was shown recently to all employees. This 30-minute color film, which was produced jointly by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Civil Service Commission, emphasizes the importance of employee courtesy, helpfulness, and of going "the extra step" to provide assistance to those who make contact with Federal offices.

The national distribution and showing of the film is a part of the President's program to improve service to the public. It also brings out the importance of courtesy and the establishment of a favorable public image, matters in which the Director of Selective Service is much interested and upon which he has laid emphasis from time to time.

The film is available on a loan basis from regional Civil Service offices.

Some 60 percent of all U.S. savings bonds sold today are purchased by government and industrial employees through the Payroll Savings Plan.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



"Jack, you certainly do go 'overboard' when you start planning a trip in your car. Do you think that the many things you do are really necessary?"

The surprised Jack Miller shot back quickly, "Do you love life and family, Buddy? I surely do and all of this planning and getting ready is prompted by the desire to sustain our lives and to enjoy trouble-free travel. Isn't it worth the effort?"

"Why, Jack, I see that we have plenty of gasoline and oil in the car before we leave. That's all that really matters. All that other stuff you do is unnecessary as far as I am concerned."

But Buddy Blind should be more concerned—not only for himself and those persons who ride with him, but for the occupants of the other cars on the road who will be affected by his unpreparedness. To be on the SAFE side of the ledger, Buddy should open his eyes to the necessity for preparing himself and his vehicle for travel.

Summertime is vacation time. The children are out of school; Swimming, surfing, tennis, camping and the call of the outdoors beckon the mind and heart. Along with summer come special hazards which are caused by the increase of outdoor activities. Traffic usually is heavy. Drivers are not as alert to traffic hazards. At times they are not familiar with the local traffic regulations. Drivers are in a hurry. The wide-open road, sunny sky, and mere joy of living tempt drivers to step on the gas.

Fatigue is a common danger. Drivers become drowsy after too many hours at the wheel. Studies show that efficiency drops sharply after approximately six hours of steady driving. The majority of fatigue accidents occur after about 250 miles of constant travel.

Copy the good habits of Jack Miller, not Buddy Blind!

Think SAFETY before you start. Make certain that your car is in topnotch condition. Check out your brakes, tires, headlamps and steering gear.

Make sure that you have everything that you'll need for emergencies—spare tire, tire changing equipment, maps, keys, first-aid kit, flashlight, flares or fuses.

Plan your trip carefully. Travel a reasonable distance and no more. Drive during the daylight and rest at night.

Load your car carefully. Avoid having sharp or heavy objects inside the passenger compartment. Articles should not be placed on the rear window deck; they impede the driver's vision and at worst, can become lethal missiles.

Buckle your seat belts. If your car does not have seat belts, have them installed before beginning your trip.

Everywhere you go take an extra passenger along—SAFETY!

A savings bond registered in co-owner form becomes the sole and absolute property of the surviving coowner should the other owner die.

Findings Indicate 2 Years Military Ups Test Scores

Many adults have achieved considerably more education than their formal education records would indicate. Recent testing has proven this theory, especially in the service.

A tour in the military appears to be worth a year or two of college. This impressive data comes from the College Entrance Examination Board of New York which reports that thousands of servicemen with no college training did better on college-level tests than the average college-taught sophomores.

The findings are from a study the Board made of 43,877 servicemen who took the General Examinations of the College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) from July 1965 through December 1966. The CLEP tests are a battery of examinations in English, mathematics, humanities, natural sciences, social sciences and history. The Board was furnished examination results by the U.S. Armed Forces Institute.

On the basis of the tests and Commission on Accreditation of Service Experience standards, from 18,000 to 24,000 of the servicemen ranked above the freshman year level. Yet, only about 4,200 of the men tested had actual college training beyond the freshman year.

Short Tour Area Enlisted Personnel Released Earlier

Under a change of policy put into effect by the Department of the Army on August 1, 1968, enlisted personnel returning from overseas duty in short tour areas will be released from active duty 150 days prior to the expiration of their terms of service. Under present criteria an individual can be given an early release of only 90 days.

A short tour area is one in which the overseas service tour for personnel with dependents is less than 24 months or less than 18 months for all other personnel.

Enlisted personnel serving in short tour areas, other than those located in hostile fire zones, will be retained in the overseas unit (beyond the normal tour for the area) until they have less than five months remaining for completion of their term of service. They will then be returned for separation under the new criteria.

Enlisted personnel assigned in hostile fire zones may voluntarily extend their tours to qualify for early separation. This will permit Vietnam returnees to be released upon completion of their extended tours in that country.

The new policy is intended to reduce the rate of turnover of individuals assigned to units in the United States and will improve unit combat readiness. In the past the majority of individuals assigned to units in the United States, after their return from short tour areas, have been with their units for too short a time to justify their retention on active duty.

Defense Study Group Rejects Drafting Of Imprisoned Men

Moral standards, which concern the acceptability for military service of men with police records, were given thorough study during the summer of 1966 by a Department of Defense Study Group. The findings and recommendations of the Study Group were accepted by the Secretary of Defense and in late 1966 he directed the Military Departments to make appropriate changes in their regulations. These changes were generally effective in all Services early in 1967.

Currently, conviction of an offense by a civil court—including conviction of a felony offense—or an adverse adjudication for such an offense as a juvenile, does not automatically bar an individual from induction or enlistment. Each such case is considered on its merits, and a determination is made in terms of the nature of the offense or offenses, age when committed, punishment actually imposed and degree of rehabilitation as reported by probation officers.

Among other changes, the revised policies provide that: conviction of a single minor offense (disorderly conduct, drunkenness, vandalism, etc.) does not require a waiver; minor traffic violations do not require a waiver for induction and they only require a waiver for enlistment if they exceed five convictions within a period of one year. Conviction of a felony offense does not automatically bar an individual from consideration for induction or enlistment.

The handling of cases of men under civil restraint—in confinement, on parole, probation or suspended sentence—is another important area in which policies have changed. Prior to the policy changes, men under civil restraint, without exception, could not be considered for induction or enlistment while they were in that status.

The Study Group found that while this policy continues to have general merit, it had arbitrary and undesirable effects in many cases. Under current policies, induction or enlistment is no longer prohibited if the only civil restraint consists either of unconditional suspended sentence or unsupervised unconditional probation. These terms generally mean that suspended sentences or probationary status imposed by a court place no conditions upon the individual: (1) regarding his freedom of movement; (2) requiring the payment of damages; (3) requiring periodic reporting by him to an officer of the court; (4) involving supervision by an officer of the court.

Under current policies, persons under active forms of civil restraint, including confinement and supervised probation, continue to be barred from consideration for induction or enlistment until their terms of restraint are completed. In such cases, it is considered that the civil restraint is imposed primarily for the purpose of rehabilitation and that this is best effected by civil rather than military authorities.

Consistent with the foregoing, Military Services do not accept an individual released from criminal charges, confinement, probation or other civil restraints conditional on his entry into military service.

There are many reasons for this policy. Basically, they do not wish to encourage judicial authorities to transfer civil responsibilities for rehabilitation of offenders to the Armed Forces. The assumption of such specialized responsibilities by the Armed Forces would entail a diversion of scarce resources from essential military missions. Additionally, the military is of the firm conviction that they should not be used as a penal or correctional institution, as this would be damaging to the prestige and morale of servicemen who assume their obligations willingly and could adversely affect voluntary recruitment and retention of high quality personnel.

20, Average Age Of May Draftees, Lowest Since 1965

In May 1968, a call for 45,900 men was levied upon the Selective Service System from the Department of Defense. The average age of the total inductees was exactly 20 years. The last time induction ages dropped to this level was in January 1966.

Tabulation of the average age was not begun until May 1955. During these past 13 years, the lowest average induction age was 19 years 10 months. This occurred during November and December of 1965 when induction calls had gone from a February low of 3,000 to a high of 40,200 in December of the same year.

The highest average inductee age was in May 1963 when it climbed to 22 years 6 months.

50th Anniversary Advisory Committee Selected By Legion

The American Legion has announced the formation of an Advisory Committee headed by former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The committee will assist in the planning and activities of the 15-month observance planned for the Legion's 50th anniversary in 1969.

Other members of the committee are: Retired Adm. Joel Boone; Retired Adm. Arleigh Burke; James F. Collins, President, American Red Cross; William J. Driver, Administrator, Veterans Affairs, and Selective Service Director, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Colonel Campbell Johnson Assistant Director Of SSS Passes Away In Washington

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant Director of Selective Service and senior Colonel on active duty in the United States Army, passed away at his home in Washington, D.C. on Thursday August 22, 1968.

Colonel Johnson was born in Washington, D.C. on September 30, 1895, attended elementary school in Alexandria, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., and was graduated from the M Street High School in Washington. His college studies at Howard University were interrupted by World War I. After the war, he returned to Howard and was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts, receiving a B.S. Degree. He later finished the Law School, receiving an L.L.B. Degree with Cum Laude honors, and was admitted to the Bar of North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

His college training was interrupted when he volunteered and entered the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he was commissioned first lieutenant, Infantry, October 15, 1917. His first assignment was to the 350th Field Artillery at Camp Dix, New Jersey, where he organized and commanded the first battery of Field Artillery composed of Negro troops in World War I. He was later transferred to Washington, D.C., to assist in the organization of the Students Army Training Corps Instructors' Camp at Howard University. He served as senior military instructor of the University S.A.T.C. Unit. After the Armistice, he was ordered back to the University to organize the Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit. This unit was organized January 14, 1919, and Colonel Johnson became the University's first Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

After his discharge from service in 1919, Colonel Johnson was appointed in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance (now the Veterans Administration) where he served until resigning in 1923 to become Executive Secretary of the 12th Street Branch of the Washington YMCA. He served actively in this position until 1940 when he was appointed by President Roosevelt as Executive Assistant to the Director of Selective Service. From the time of his discharge from active duty in 1919 until his recall in 1941, Colonel Johnson was active in the Reserve Corps.

During the period when he was the Secretary of the 12th Street YMCA, Colonel Johnson was very active in the field of community organization and action. Among the

many committees, boards, and authorities he was appointed to, helped organize, or served on were: the first board of trustees of the Washington Community Chest, the National Capital Housing Authority, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest Community Houses, and the YMCA's Camp Lichtman for Negro boys. He was appointed a member of the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia and served on the Board for more than 20 years, the last 14 as chairman. He also taught Sociology in the School of Religion at Howard University for 15 years.

Colonel Johnson received Howard University's first Annual Alumni Award for Distinguished Post Graduate.

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COL. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON

Responsible Reporting

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System provided more than 340,000 registrants who were inducted into the Armed Forces of the United States during Fiscal Year 1968. That is an average of almost 30,000 each month, or more than a thousand each day, not counting Saturdays and Sundays. That is about 163 per hour, or 3 per minute of an 8 hour day. One significance of these numbers is that it met the requests of the Armed Forces, which is the primary mission of the Selective Service System, and the main reason for its establishment.

To accomplish these results required that the Selective Service System deliver for preinduction examination 1,186,473, or 98,873 per month, between 4,000 and 5,000 each working day, and between 500 and 600 each hour of the 8 hour day. To accomplish these inductions and these preinduction examinations required over 1,500,000 orders, transportation arrangements to and from preinduction examination, and to induction.

To select these registrants required 7,975,145 classification actions by the 4,091 local boards, from Guam, Hawaii, and Alaska, across the continental United States, and out to the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. During this time, these local boards gave 240,000 personal appearance appointments, the State Appeal Boards handled 117,835 appeals, and 2,171 appeals were handled by the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

Perhaps I have missed some mention of these achievements in the public press, on the radio, or on television. I am quite sure that, if each of these accomplishments had received equal time with each card

burner, group of protesters, or pickets of the Selective Service operation, the ordinary citizen of the United States would have a far different concept of what his Nation can do, has been doing, and will continue to do.

If one adds to these events the enlistment of one-half million men per year and the return to civilian life of from 600,000 to 700,000 service men per year, one can wonder why the presence of some misguided registrants in Canada, or a few deserters in Sweden, or elsewhere, would be considered newsworthy.

It can be taken as axiomatic that a democratic society should have means by which essential facts of the society are available to members of the society promptly and accurately. Before the development of many of our present means of rapid communication, there was no doubt that the accomplishment of the transmission of essential news, promptly and accurately, was impossible. The problem of maintenance of a democratic society was most difficult indeed. Many of the citizens were uninformed because

(Continued on page 2)

The Director Issues New II-S Guidelines

The Director of Selective Service on July 29, 1968, reissued Local Board Memorandum No. 43, advising local boards that when a registrant transfers from a junior college or community college to a degree granting institution, and loses credits through no fault of his own, he may have less than the percent of course completions required to be eligible for a II-S student deferment.

In such cases, the memorandum advises, the local board may in its discretion, grant a II-S deferment for the first year after the registrant transfers. At the end of that first year, the registrant's eligibility to continue receiving a deferment as a student will then be reevaluated on the basis of the work accomplished at the new institution.

The Local Board Memorandum also instructs local boards to reopen a student classification "when the student ceases to be in the status for which he was deferred."

"It appears," the memorandum continues, "that some local boards are reopening student classification a month or two prior to the date of graduation and that some local boards are continuing the II-S classification for a 12-month period without regard to the date of graduation."

These instructions have established new guidelines for local boards to follow which should result in greater uniformity in classifications of this type.

October Draft Call Second Lowest During The Year

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 13,800 inductees in October 1968. All of the inductees called in October will be assigned to the Army.

This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

The October call is up slightly from September's previously announced low of 12,200 but well below the high of 48,000 last April.

After the Civil War, Indians became a part of the enlisted ranks of the U.S. Army where previously they had been hired as civilian auxiliaries and for scouting duty.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Responsible Reporting

(Continued from page 1)

of the absence of communication. Citizens were unable to act effectively because they learned too little and, that, too late. Our present means of communication indicate capacity to provide great volumes of information promptly. Has this capacity provided the desired effect? The answer is "no". What are the reasons? What must be done to bring sufficient information promptly and accurately?

We have learned to our sorrow that volumes of words transmitted do not insure sufficient information. In fact, the mass media may well destroy any possible hope of distributing the proper information.

There are two aspects to this lack of essential information. First, there is the question of accuracy, which I shall discuss later and, second, the influence of the lack of selectivity of even accurate information. Perhaps it would be more appropriate to say the poor selectivity of the facts distributed.

No one wants to justify the withholding of information, but does that require that violence be featured in its most disgusting detail, to the exclusion of most worthwhile facts? Can this be done in the name of responsible reporting?

Granted that facts about violators of the law is news, does that require or permit that they be treated as heroes? Has the press, the radio, or the television the right to encourage law violation by criticism of the law? Must they imply that there is a right above the law to violate those laws with which the citizen does not agree?

What can be said of editorials and slanted news that turn the public against the police and in favor of the criminal? What de-

fense can our communication media give for unfavorable and critical comment, editorially and otherwise, concerning judges who carry out effectively their duties of trying, judging, and punishing those who violate the laws?

What kind of selectivity has been practiced in regard to news about a relatively few lawless college students, fewer professors, and publicity seeking ministers of religion? Certainly they have received publicity far beyond justification in numbers or need to know basis in the general public.

There are convincing facts to indicate this has been a major cause of the behavior of the types noted above. There certainly can be no justification for our communication systems transmitting material that advocates, directly or indirectly, disobedience of the law or to excuse the violator because of unfavorable conditions under which he lives.

The diagnosis is always far easier than the remedy, but the continuing dangers remain that if our means of communication, with its duty of informing the public, cannot provide self-discipline, it will lead to government control, inevitably too restrictive.

This is a real danger and one to be avoided by all means possible. Like dissent, a free and uninfluenced press is a precious possession but, like dissent, it cannot be permitted in the possession of the irresponsible. History is replete with liberty lost because it was entrusted to those unable to discriminate between liberty and license, and chaos followed with repressive measures inevitably to restore order.

In theory, there are available means by which our citizens can learn promptly the facts of our every day life. But here, again, the results are influenced by factors other than the mechanical means for communications which are available. The capacity of the public to absorb information has well defined limits. A cup is filled at the faucet for practical purposes as readily as in the ocean.

The priority of the means of dissemination of information and the emphasis placed on the different kinds of information have much to do with the promptness of distribution of information.

There is also the reverse problem of the promptness in which inaccurate information flows. There is, of course, the vicious type which is deliberately distributed knowing it is untrue. There is the deceptive kind which uses words to create an impression that words do not mean, and there is the kind which is scattered by poorly informed reporters, broadcasters, and columnists. The latter are, undoubtedly, the most dangerous.

It can be seen that promptness in transmission of information must be closely guarded to remain an asset.

Mark Twain is frequently quoted as having said that it is not what you do not know that is harmful but rather what you know that is not so. In this area lie the greatest dangers. So far as the reader, the listener, or the viewer is concerned, it may make little difference whether the incorrect information was caused by hasty transmission before the facts were fully available, whether by honest but stupid reporting, or by using facts loosely to make a story when one does not really exist. The momentary harm will depend on the immediate circumstances, but in the long run it could be a form of suicide for our communication service, for the public cannot permanently depend for its information on means that are not dependable and especially if it becomes a loss of faith by the public in the integrity of the vehicle of transmission.

It may be too much to expect but we, the American people, must refuse to read, listen to, or view the kind of material that breeds violence, encourages crime, condones and excuses criminals, and expects protection from peace officers and pays for this protection by criticism of the peace officers because they must at times use force to perform their sworn duty. The education of the public will take time but it must be started and relentlessly pursued.

The most immediate necessity is to punish those who disobey our laws. This involves, first of all, each and every citizen. It is their job to demand of peace officers that they enforce the law and support them when they do. Our courts have much to do, especially in evolving procedures that make trial and punishment, if convicted, prompt. Escape from punishment must not be allowed by the artifice of failure to prosecute. There is much to be done in reevaluating the relationship of the government and the citizen. The exaggeration of the individual must be reduced until the law-abiding citizen has his rights recognized to the same degree as the law violating citizen.

99 Percent of CO's Train in Army As Medical Aidmen

According to Colonel C. C. Pixley, commander of the United States Army Medical Training Center, about 2,000 conscientious objectors (conscientious objectors in the military for noncombatant military service only) complete the modified basic training program each year.

Nearly 99 percent of them, after basic training, spend an additional 10 weeks to train to become medical aidmen.

"Between 6 to 8 percent of all medical aidmen in the Army are conscientious objectors," Colonel Pixley estimates. "The others train as cooks, clerk, truck drivers or for other noncombatant jobs," he said.

Col. Johnson Dies At Home In Washington

(Continued from page 1)

uate Achievement in 1942. The Washington Federation of Churches gave him their Award as the Most Outstanding Layman in the City of Washington for the year 1944-45. The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, in 1945, presented him with the Fraternity's National Achievement Award for superior service to his country and race. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the President of the United States in 1946 for exceptionally meritorious service in carrying out his military assignment. He thus became the second Negro soldier to receive this high award in the history of our Nation. He was also awarded the Army Commendation Medal. He received two distinguished service citations from the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

He served as a member of the National Council and Board of the Young Men's Christian Associations. He was a member of the Board of the Industrial Bank of Washington, the Protestant Co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, member of the Board of Friendship House, the Washington Committee of CARE, the National USO, and a member of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Washington, D.C.

Colonel Johnson was a member of the Citizens Council of the District of Columbia, the Washington Commission on Mental Retardation, Government Services, Inc., Commission on Interracial Policies and Program of the Y.M.C.A.'s of the United States, Commissioners Committee of Award for Valor, Police and Fire Departments, D.C., and was formerly Grand Basileus of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Colonel Johnson was appointed Assistant to the Director of Selective Service on August 5, 1948. He was appointed as Assistant Director of the Selective Service System by General Hershey on August 16, 1964. He held that position at the time of his death. As Assistant Director, he supervised the administrative functions of the System, including organization, management, personnel, incentive awards, supplies, printing, statistics, and race relations.

Colonel Johnson is survived by his wife, the former Miss Ruby E. Murray of Alexandria, Virginia, to whom he was married on November 2, 1918, a son, Campbell Carrington Johnson, Jr., a chemical engineer living in Sacramento, California and a sister, Mrs. Eudora Winters, principal of the Lewis School in Washington. Additionally he is survived by five grandchildren.

Funeral services for Colonel Johnson were held on August 26, in Washington, DC., followed by interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

System Reinstates Pre-Induction Call For September

On July 3, 1968, the Director of Selective Service instructed all local boards to schedule no pre-induction examinations for August, except for those already ordered, and none for September.

This economy measure stemmed from the June 23, 1968 enactment of Public Law 90-364. On the same date, the President called for a reduction of at least \$6-billion in Federal spending during fiscal year 1969.

The September calls for the pre-induction examination of Class I-A and Class I-A-O registrants were reinstated at the request of the Department of Defense in order to maintain a level flow of examinations at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations.

ROA Resolution Commends Boards For "Diligence"

The Reserve Officers Association of the United States at its national convention in Miami in June commended Selective Service local and appeal boards for their fairness and diligence in classification.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted:

"WHEREAS, the obligation and privilege of military service is, in American law and tradition, fundamental and universal, and

"WHEREAS, no exemption or other delay in the performance of military service by any individual liable by law is justified unless it is and remains clearly necessary in the national interest, and

"WHEREAS, the Selective Service law is founded on these principles, and the Selective Service local and appeal boards, made up of patriotic unpaid citizens, have strictly observed and adhered to these principles and thus fairly and justly required each to serve in his turn over the years, insuring adequate armed forces, and

"WHEREAS, illegal activities which interfere with the successful operation of the Selective Service system and otherwise seek to hamper the nation's effort to raise and maintain adequate armed forces are inimical to the National interest,

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States that it commend the diligence of Selective Service local and appeal boards for their fairness and firmness in classification action, particularly relating to individuals whose deferment is not in the interest of National Defense."

Military Increases In 13 Years Tops 1935 Total

In 1935, the U.S. Armed Forces manpower strength was 251,799, and by 1945, some 10 years later during World War II, it had skyrocketed to over 12 million men and women.

As soon as the war was over, the total strength began to plunge downward as rapidly as it had climbed during the build-up period of the war.

It did not hit the low figure of 935, but leveled-off in 1955 to 2,030,928. Due to the war in Vietnam, it had as of May, 1968, climbed back up to 3,518,099.

The manpower increase since 1955—some 315,000—is greater than the entire Armed Forces strength in 1935.

Because Freedom Shares are really U.S. savings notes, and come under a different law, those purchased between May 1, 1967 and May 31, 1968, will continue to earn at the original rate of 4.74 percent to maturity.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local military recruiters:

Florida—Army: Mary L. Zarachowicz, Tampa Local Board Group, and Ruth A. Johnson, Local Board No. 40.

Navy: Ardis E. Olsen, Local Board No. 102.

Michigan—Army, Air Force and Marine Corps: All personnel, Local Board No. 43.

Mississippi—Air Force: Mrs. Dorothy N. Miller, Local Board No. 47.

Wyoming—Navy: Mrs. Ruth E. Duncan and Mrs. Alleyne J. Armstrong, Local Board No. 11.

Legion Award

Mrs. Lillian Robbins, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 75, Arkansas, has been awarded the American Legion Certificate for Meritorious Service by the Armstrong Caldwell Post No. 106, Searcy, Arkansas.

Former Clerks Serve Boards

Mrs. Gertrude H. Thomas, a former local board clerk, has been appointed the first woman board member in Virginia. Mrs. Thomas, who was appointed a member of Local Board No. 66, King William County, on April 5, 1968, served as clerk of the same board during the entire period of its operation from 1940 to 1947, and from August 1948 until illness forced her to retire in August 1967.

Mrs. Margaret C. Crymes, another former Local Board clerk, has been appointed the first woman Government Appeal Agent in Virginia.

Ordered To Active Duty

MAJ John C. Akin, AFRes, Connecticut State Headquarters, effective 18 July 1968; CAPT Frederick J. Evans, USCGR, National Headquarters, effective 22 July 1968; COL Erbon W. Wise, AGC, (ARNGUS), Louisiana State Headquarters, effective 1 August 1968; LTC Frank M. Rock, Jr., USAR, Pennsylvania State Headquarters, effective 29 July 1968; CDR William D. Connor, USNR, relieved from duty with New Jersey State Headquarters and reassigned to Regional Field Office, Region I, Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Relieved From Duty

LTC Leo H. Fraser, Inf., (ARNGUS), Michigan State Headquarters, effective 23 July 1968 and placed on the retired list on 24 July 1968; COL Leo G. May, AFRes, Regional Field Officer, Region II, National Headquarters, effective 31 July 1968 and placed on the retired list, effective 1 August 1968; and 1LT William J. Steele, AGC, Georgia State Headquarters, effective 31 July 1968.



ROA RESOLUTION COMMENDS SYSTEM—Col. John T. Carlton, (left), USAR, Executive Director, and Brig. Gen. Homer I. Lewis, AFRes, President, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, confer with Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, after ROA adopted a resolution commending the System's operation and personnel.

8.4% Volunteered For June Induction

During June 1968, 23,516 registrants were inducted. Of this figure, 8.4 percent volunteered for induction.

In the same month, 24,483 registrants enlisted into the armed forces, all of whom had previously been found qualified for military service at Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations.

Total separations from the armed forces in June 1968 were 65,746.

System Inducts 10,135 Reservists In Past 12 Years

During the period June 1956-June 1968, 10,135 Ready Reservists were inducted to active duty because of failure to serve satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve. By Reserve component, the figures are: Army National Guard, 7,813; Army Reserve, 991; Marine Corps Reserve, 737; Air National Guard, 456; Coast Guard Reserve, 65; Naval Reserve, 64; and Air Force Reserve, 9.

Advice Given By Director On CO Claim

The circumstances under which claims of conscientious objection are made by registrants, and how such claims are processed by local boards or withdrawn by registrants, are outlined in the July 30, 1968 amendment to Local Board Memorandum No. 41.

In addition to changing the title of the LBM from "Withdrawal of Claim of Conscientious Objection" to "Claims of Conscientious Objection," the amended memorandum highlights guidelines for local boards in considering conscientious objection claims.

After a registrant signs Series VIII of his Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form 100) or files a written statement claiming he is a conscientious objector, the local board is instructed to make every effort to obtain from the registrant a completed Special Form for Conscientious Objector (SSS Form 150).

Even though a registrant may not submit the Special Form for Conscientious Objector, the local board is to consider the registrant's claim based on all other evidence in his file.

In the event the local board determines it cannot give the I-A-O or I-O classification, LBM No. 41 states, "... the local board should invite or request the registrant to meet with it for an interview prior to classification. The primary purpose of the interview will be to develop further facts on which the conscientious objector claim is based, and the sincerity of such claim. This interview does not take the place of the personal appearance which the registrant may request under Section 1624.1, after the classification action."

Vietnam Volunteers Outnumber AWOL, Political Refugees

Of the 282 members of the Armed Forces who went AWOL and took political refuge in other countries during the past 2 years, only 181 were United States citizens, according to a Defense Department survey. Fifty of the 181 AWOL's have returned to military control.

The report, made for Congress, points out that over the same 2-year period more than 25,000 GI's serving in Europe volunteered for Vietnam duty and approximately 60,000 enlisted men in Vietnam volunteered to extend their combat tours for at least 6 months beyond the normal 1 year of duty.

Series E and H bonds purchased prior to June 1, 1968 receive comparably higher interest rates for the remaining period to next maturity.

Rights Observed, Agent Explains To Law Journal

A Government Appeal Agent was quick to reply to an August American Bar Association Journal article questioning the fairness of the Selective Service System.

John R. Williams, Government Appeal Agent, Local Board No. 43, West Palm Beach, Fla., addressed the following letter to the editor of the Journal:

"I write in response to Norman Dorsen and David Rudovsky, 'Some Thoughts on Dissent and Personal Liberty and War,' A.B.A. Journal, August 1968, page 752.

"The authors employ considerable skill in casting doubts on the fairness and necessity of the Military Selective Service Law, but their argument that the draft may be unconstitutional because it inhibits personal freedoms appears to be but another refinement of the current demagogic assertion that any law or restriction is subject to the personal choice or inclination of the citizen to obey. Their argument could as easily be applied to compulsory taxation or to any one of a thousand obligations shared in any organized society. What higher obligation can or should deserve our respect and support than the obligation to defend this country from its enemies?"

"Furthermore, their statements on page 755 that draft boards do not allow registrants to produce witnesses in their own behalf, and that registrants are not informed of their rights under the law are simply not true. Such rights are meticulously observed in the regulations and in practice. As for 'confrontation with adverse witnesses' this is somewhat meaningless, since there is no 'trial,' and it is difficult to imagine who an 'adverse witness' could be in making a factual determination of classification based upon data submitted by the registrant himself. Time for appeal is not limited for Government Appeal Agents, and even if it were, such would be no different from appeal time limitations imposed before courts.

"A Selective Service System sharing the obligation to defend society among its members is more democratic than an exclusively professional military system because the latter system tends to become an entrenched military and political bureaucracy with a vested interest in its own perpetuation. The present system, controlled by Congress, is the best expression both of the necessity for conscription and of the means of implementation, with the ultimate limitation thereon in the hands of the people.

"As for 'selective conscientious objection,' which is actually based on an individual's determination that in a given war his own government is 'morally wrong' and a foreign government is 'morally right,' this is but a euphemism for disaffection, and adhering to the enemy. If critics of the draft spent one fourth as much time trying to understand their own Government's position in such foreign confronta-

Classification Picture—July 31, 1968

Class	Number
Total	36,203,960
I-A and I-A-O	1,354,285
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	171,257
Not examined	191,253
Induction or examination postponed	9,933
Ordered for induction or examination	149,625
Pending reclassification	132,309
Personal appearance and appeals in process	50,546
Delinquents	22,611
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	13,749
Not examined	6,969
Induction or examination postponed	300
Ordered for induction or examination	2
Pending reclassification	2,062
Personal appearance and appeals in process	888
Delinquents	333
26 years and older with liability extended	107,285
Under 19 years of age	493,003
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,721,153
I-C (Inducted)	577,285
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,392,957
I-O Not examined	6,380
I-O Examined and qualified	5,438
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	912
I-W (At work)	6,051
I-W (Released)	8,279
I-D Members of a reserve component	969,581
I-S Statutory (College)	25,644
I-S Statutory (High School)	514,143
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	332,933
II-A Apprentice	43,940
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,474
II-S Student deferment	1,701,988
III-A Dependency deferment	4,080,462
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,774,781
IV-B Officials	79
IV-C Aliens	17,589
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	105,217
IV-F Not qualified	2,385,025
V-A Over age liability	16,156,364

THE NAKED TRUTH

A certain fellow was drafted and was taking his physical examination. The doctor asked him if he had any defect, and he answered that he was nearsighted.

"Look at this chart," the doctor said.

"What chart?"

"That chart on the wall."

"What wall?"

"Wait a minute, you've got to have a more thorough eye examination. Do you mind taking off your clothes?"

"Take my clothes off just for my eyes?"

"Don't argue with the army, just go ahead and do as ordered."

So he took off his clothes and walked into a room where about fifty other men were sitting with their clothes off. He said to a fellow next to him, "Isn't this ridiculous? Something's wrong with my eyes and they told me to take my clothes off."

The fellow answered him: "What are you complaining about? I came here to deliver a telegram."

tions as they do in concocting apologetics for desertion, we would not find ourselves in such manufactured ideological difficulties."

Selective Service Ranks With Top 10 Purchasing Bonds

More than 279,300 civilian employees and servicemen purchased \$83.1 million worth of savings bonds and Freedom Shares in the 7-week drive which ended June 21.

The campaign boosted to 3,824,567 the number of Federal personnel, military and civilian, enrolled in bond plans; 1,959,731 military and 1,864,836 civilians.

Some 149,000 civilians signed up for E bonds and Freedom Shares this year, up 10,000 from the 1967 campaign. Another 42,500 civilians, about 7,500 more than last year, increased their bond holdings.

Front runners in the 1968 campaign, with more than 95 percent employee participation, were:

White House and National Aeronautics and Space Council, 100 percent; Small Business Administration, 97.9; Tennessee Valley Authority, 97.8; Railroad Retirement Board, 97;

Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, 96.3; Treasury Department, 96.2; Farm Credit Administration, 95.8; and Selective Service System, 95.6 percent.

Report Shows 71 Employees Issued Pens

The Selective Service National Incentive Awards Committee recently announced that a total of 1 ballpoint pens have been awarded to employees submitting original suggestions since the start of the program in July 1967.

The March 1968 issue of *Selective Service* listed those employees during the period October 21, 1967 through February 6, 1968, who were recipients of pens. Listed below are 71 more employees who have been awarded pens during the reporting period February through June 30, 1968:

Arkansas	New Jersey
Mrs. Luthera W. Danlay	Mr. Donald T. Dickson
Mrs. Dorothy A. Sherman	
California	New York City
Mrs. Carolyn G. Cromes	Mr. Louis Kreviss
Miss Esther L. Martinez	Mrs. Lillian Nctapoff
	Miss Paulette F. Vuolo
Colorado	North Dakota
Mrs. Audrey K. Gariepy	Miss Alice C. Rud
Mrs. Mimi J. Frazier	
Mrs. Agnes Marce	Oklahoma
Marxen	Mrs. Mary A. Agan
	Mrs. Dorothy I. Moore
Hawaii	Pennsylvania
Mrs. Yaeke Morisaki	Mrs. Emily E. Pilalick
Idaho	Puerto Rico
Mrs. Fern M. Worthington	Mrs. Luisa Idalia M. de Archila
	Mr. Ernesto De La Cruz
Iowa	Mr. Fernando Villalla
Mrs. Myrtle M. Schmacher	South Carolina
	Mrs. Ruby D. Trice
Kansas	Mrs. Doris H. Walsh
Mrs. Naomi M. Childs	South Dakota
	Mrs. Lucile B. Kruse
Kentucky	Tennessee
Mrs. Virginia F. Davis	Mrs. Helen M. Brooks
Mrs. Phyllis J. Frazier	Mrs. Tommie A. Willis
Mrs. Kaye A. Rowland	Texas
	Mrs. Ruth L. Chatham
Louisiana	Mrs. Alta L. Childress
Miss Bernice McMurry	Mrs. Bernice M. Fraza
Mrs. Ruth R. Riels	Mrs. Marie W. Merritt
	Mrs. Capitola C. Meyerditt
Maine	Mrs. Medrice L. Welch
Mrs. Anna T. Goodrich	Utah
Mrs. Genevieve H. Hill	Mrs. Ruth H. Metz
Mr. Antonio L. Parent	Vermont
	Mrs. Emily C. Simpson
Maryland	Virginia
Mrs. Jessie Jo Bowen	Mrs. Leora N. Reed
Mrs. Adeline M. Hickey	
Lt. Colonel Katharine J. Kindervatter	Wisconsin
Mrs. Elizabeth I. Simmons	Mrs. Tessie R. Hamann
	Mrs. Margaret H. Male
Michigan	Mrs. Vivian M. Mellem
Mrs. Erdine V. Southworth	Mrs. Anita M. Roder
	Mrs. Marian M. Roegell
Minnesota	Miss Eunice Schweizer
Mrs. Dolores S. Moore	Mrs. Margaret J. Stenulson
	Wyoming
Mississippi	Mrs. Eileen A. D'Laughlin
Mrs. Mary W. Harrison	National Headquarters
Mrs. Helen D. Rochinski	Mr. Robert H. Cheek
	Mrs. Alma M. Panholz
Nebraska	Mr. John E. Wilkinson
Mrs. Marquerite L. Crough	Miss Marie Jones
Mr. Lloyd D. Malone	
Mrs. Lavone A. Meyer	
Mrs. Doris Dianne Reed	
Mrs. Rita M. Rehling	
Nevada	
Mrs. Chloë G. Frampton	
New Hampshire	
Mrs. Josephine B. Pariseau	

Series E and H savings bonds now earn interest at the rate of 4.25 percent when held to maturity of years. Freedom Shares earn at the rate of 5 percent when held to maturity of 4½ years.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XVIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1968

Number 10

Conscientious Objector Form Now Revised

The new Special Form for Conscientious Objector (SSS Form 50) which is now in distribution is a substantially revised form from the previous document.

The instructions in Form 150 have been amended and Section 6 of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 concerning conscientious objection has been amended. Series I has been amended by adding language to explain the two statements regarding opposition to war in any form or just to combatant service.

Reference to the Supreme Being has been eliminated from Series II and the number of questions reduced from seven to four. These four questions will inquire as to the nature of the registrants' belief; how, where and from what source he received his religious training and acquired his religious belief; the extent to which his religious training and belief would restrict his service in the Armed Forces as noncombatant; and whether he has ever given expressions to his views as a conscientious objector.

The present Series III and IV have been eliminated. A new Series I offers the registrant an opportunity to submit additional evidence including names of references who could provide the local board with information regarding his religious training and belief. Series III replaces the present Series V.

The old form is to be destroyed upon receipt of the new one.

Less Than 3% Join in Student Protests

According to the *New York Times*, there were at least 221 major demonstrations at 101 colleges and universities from January 1 to June 15, 1968 and they involved 2.6 percent of the students enrolled in the colleges.

Sponsors were identified as draft resistance groups in two cases. Two of the protests were against military recruitment and two were in opposition to military officer training.

Information on the disturbances was compiled by the National Student Association from 2,000 newspaper clippings. It covered only first-time occurrences on four-year college campuses and only those led by students and including 35 or more participants. The study did not include the rioting at Columbia University.

A Measure of Genius

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The death of Colonel Campbell C. Johnson is no longer current news, but his life will remain as a most unusual factor in the history of the Selective Service System.

Colonel Johnson came to the Selective Service System soon after it was authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. He brought to it a great wealth of capacity, of experience and, above all, a devotion to the United States of America.

The functions he performed were never simple, always controversial, and he lived between those all too slow to

change and those far too much in a hurry. To gain and maintain the respect of each group was a measure of the genius of Colonel Johnson.

The qualities necessary to accomplish these results are rare and leave the evaluator with a feeling that it was the skill of an artist rather than the logic of a scientist that insured his success. Yet, he was a scientist with well-defined objectives, possible only by long-range approach, and a tactician in the successful "how" of timely implementation of well-laid plans. In the "when", which is the difficulty of timing, he was a master. Courage and judgment were so essential, and to keep in mind always the limitations of the possible. To climb the ladder and not disengage both hands and both feet at the same time, were necessary to prevent loss of gains.

A survey of the early forties and the late sixties shows how far the Selective Service System has come. It must be remembered that the operation of the Selective Service System must always be within the limitations of the law, the practices of the Armed Forces and, that undetermined factor, the effect of the public acceptance of the American people at any given time.

Thus, during World War II, calls by color were endured although in many ways it was unfair to black and white alike. The end of the war and the change in the practices of the Armed Forces, particularly the Army, made it possible for the Selective Service System, in 1948, to remove from all of its records any reference to color of registrants. The significance of this action has not been known or understood by the majority of our citizens up to the present time. It was an action years ahead of the action of any other agency of Government.

In the closing years of his life,



Colonel Johnson had the satisfaction of seeing a great growth in the numbers of the minority groups appointed to positions on the local boards. He was a realist and he appreciated the significance of this growth of numbers for which he had planned and worked for so long. As always, he was between those who changed all too slowly and those in a hurry far beyond any possible achievement.

The future will see many accomplishments for a better and stronger America, which will come because of the vision of the idealist Colonel Johnson was, and because of the patience and the judgment of this administrator who made ideals become realities.

Regional Officer Col. May Retires

Col. Leo G. May, AFRes, Regional Field Officer, Region II, Hagerstown, Maryland, has retired from military service. During a recent retirement ceremony given in his honor at Selective Service National Headquarters, he was awarded the Legion of Merit by the Director, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

A native of Aberdeen, South Dakota, Col. May entered military service in August 1941. He was separated from active duty in July 1946.

Following separation from military service he was employed with the Veterans Administration. He remained active in the Air Force Reserve and was earmarked to Selective Service for training on December 7, 1949. He was named commanding officer of the Fargo, North Dakota Selective Service Training Unit in February 1950.

On June 4, 1951, Col May was called to extended active duty with the Selective Service System as a Regional Field Officer, Region II, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Col. May is the father of four children and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, American Legion and the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

Must Prove Claimed Defect Director Says

General Hershey in an Operations Bulletin, dated August 23, 1968, advised all local boards that some registrants are demanding, as a matter of right, an appointment with the Local Board Medical Advisor without regard to previous physical examinations at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station.

The Director pointed out that the registrant is required to substantiate his claim of a disqualifying medical condition or a physical defect by submission of a statement from his physician and further, it is not a condition that was previously considered or evaluated by the Local Board Medical Advisor or the AFEES. Additionally he stated, the claim should be made within ten days after the registrant has knowledge of the condition or defect.

If the condition or defect has not been previously evaluated by the AFEES when the registrant was there, the Director advised that the evidence should be sent to the Examining Station for evaluation. If the registrant has not been physically examined by the AFEES and he submits evidence to the local board from his physician supporting his claim, the local board will then order him in for an interview with the Medical Advisor.

The Operations Bulletin continues that in the event the claim is made after an induction order is issued, the medical evidence should be attached to the examination papers with a note from the local board calling the changed or new physical condition to the attention of the examining physician. If the examination papers have already been sent, the registrant should be advised to take the evidence with him when he reports for induction.

In the case of the Class I-O registrant, he should be permitted to visit the Local Board Medical Advisor even though it may require postponement of an Order to Report for Civilian Work.

Armed Forces Strength Declines in July '68

Total strength of the armed forces on July 31, 1968 was 3,545,506. This represents a decrease of 1,296 from the June 30 combined strength of 3,546,802. Army's total for this period dropped from 1,570,343 to 1,567,985.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

During Examination For Induction

86.2% Qualify

Result of induction examinations at Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations during the period, January 1952-June 1968, show that more than 3.1 million of approximately 3.7 million registrants were found qualified for service.

According to the Selective Service System's statistics section, 3,695,799 examinations were given and 3,186,859 or 86.2 percent of those examined were found acceptable.

Those qualified but with trainability limited (V-O), were 57,845 or 1.6 percent.

Registrants found not qualified totaled 451,095 or 12.2 percent. In this category were 295,280 (65.4 percent) who could not pass the medical examination—264,121 due to physical and 31,159 because of psychiatric reasons.

A further breakdown shows: administrative non-qualification, 32,331 (7.2 percent); failed mental test only, 107,466 (23.8 percent); failed mental test and not qualified medically, 16,018 (3.6 percent).

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, at State Headquarters or at National Headquarters.

August 22, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 326, Subject: "Unauthorized Delay of Induction," concerning delays at AFEES stations without proper authority.

August 23, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 327, Subject: "Medical Interview by Local Board Medical Advisor," concerning requests for interviews under Section 1628.2(b) of the Regulations.

September 5, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 328, Subject: "Special Form for Conscientious Objector (SSS Form 150)," concerning the revision of this form which will be available shortly.

Classification Picture—August 31, 1968

Class	Number
Total	36,323,020
I-A and I-A-O	1,398,087
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	181,077
Not examined	191,862
Induction or examination postponed	10,289
Ordered for induction or examination	167,901
Pending reclassification	122,569
Personal appearance and appeals in process	53,046
Delinquents	23,119
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	13,877
Not examined	6,849
Induction or examination postponed	231
Ordered for induction or examination	1,283
Pending reclassification	1,775
Personal appearance and appeals in process	683
Delinquents	307
26 years and older with liability extended	109,821
Under 19 years of age	513,348
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,752,629
I-C (Inducted)	563,306
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,414,990
I-O Not examined	6,699
I-O Examined and qualified	5,500
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	916
I-W (At work)	6,137
I-W (Released)	8,447
I-D Members of a reserve component	963,086
I-S Statutory (College)	23,238
I-S Statutory (High School)	487,002
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	339,658
II-A Apprentice	44,017
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,417
II-S Student deferment	1,655,549
III-A Dependency deferment	4,090,948
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,797,897
IV-B Officials	81
IV-C Aliens	17,767
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	106,127
IV-F Not qualified	2,375,600
V-A Over age liability	16,241,972

Graduate Schools Enrollments Are Above Predictions

Applications in graduate schools in some instances are running 10-20 percent higher than previous years. This is contrary to predictions that the nation's graduate schools would be depleted as much as 70 percent of their students because of the action of the National Security Council which ended graduate school deferments except those in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and optometry.

An independent check with several graduate schools, as reported in an article by Craig Smith of Newhouse Newspapers, shows the following:

—George Washington University: "We've had a record number of applicants—about 20 percent over our previous high (1,069 compared with 824 last year), and our projections indicate the vast majority of those plan to enroll."

—Harvard Law School: "Our process has been very close to normal..."

—Ohio State: "Just about normal..."

Dr. Gustav O. Arlt of the Council of Graduate Schools said two major developments contributed to what he described as a brighter picture. First, was the statement by General Hershey that "chances were pretty good" for a graduate student to receive a postponement of his induction until the end of the semester should the student receive such an order during the middle of his term or semester.

Second, was General Hershey's policy permitting occupational deferments for those graduate students who teach full-time.

Undoubtedly another factor for increased enrollment into graduate schools has been the lower draft calls since July. Had the calls been as high as predicted, a much different picture might have resulted.

Severance Payment Must Be Refunded For Disabled Retiree

The Civil Service Commission has urged Federal agencies to make every effort to advise employees who will receive severance pay upon separation that if they apply and are found eligible for a disability annuity they will have to refund severance payments.

Several cases have come to the Commission's attention recently in which an employee's application for disability retirement was received and approved after the employee began drawing severance pay, and the employee found himself indebted for the severance pay from the date of separation to the date of retirement approval.

The Commission pointed out that because an employee can file for a disability annuity within one year of separation, and since severance payments generally begin with the pay period following separation, an employee's indebtedness can be substantial—up to one year's pay.

Data For 1967 Reveal Forces 8.9% Negro

More than 300,000 Negroes were on active duty with the Armed Forces as of 31 December 1967, according to a Department of Defense fact sheet. They represented 8.9 percent of the total active force.

Percentage of Negroes in the total active force has been declining. It was 9.1 in 1966, 9.5 in 1965 and 9.0 in 1964. In 1962, however the percentage was 8.2.

On active duty in the four services were 303,375 Negroes. Of these 295,040 (9.9 percent) were enlisted and 8,335 (2.1 percent) were officers.

On active duty in the Army were 162,935 Negroes, or 11.2 percent. Of these, 5,471 (3.4 percent) were officers and 157,464 (12.1 percent) were enlisted men.

Serving in the Navy were 31,471 Negroes (4.3 percent). There were 31,191 (4.7 percent) enlisted men and 280 (0.3 percent) officers.

In the Marine Corps, 9.6 percent of the personnel was Negro—167 (0.7 percent) officers, and 28,388 (10.3 percent) enlisted men.

On active duty with the Air Force were 80,414 (9.1 percent) Negroes. There were 77,997 (10.4 percent) enlisted men and 2,417 (1.8 percent) officers.

Military personnel serving in Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Thailand and nearby off-shore waters) as of 31 December 1967, totaled 563,132. Of these, 55,904 (9.8 percent) were Negro. This percentage has declined from 10.6 as of 31 December 1966 and 10.1 as of 30 June 1967.

Deaths due to hostile action in the Vietnam conflict totaled 9,378 in the calendar year 1967 and 1,192 or 12.7 percent were Negro.

The Department of Defense table shows a total of 16,022 deaths in the Vietnam conflict and 2,252 (14.1 percent) have been Negro.

During 1967, 80,000 non-whites entered the Armed Forces enlisted ranks. They represented 12.1 percent of all entrants. Of these, 43,000 (9.9 percent) were voluntary enlistees and 37,000 (16.3 percent) were inductees.

The DOD fact sheet points out that Negroes continue to maintain a higher enlistment rate than their white counterparts. There was a marked drop, however, in the first-term re-enlistment rate for Negroes in the Army over the previous year. The rate in 1966 was 66.5 percent. In the calendar year, 1967, it dropped to 31.7 percent. The rate for whites dropped from 20 percent to 12.8 percent.

Among first-term enlisted men eligible for re-enlistment, the following were percentages who chose to re-enlist during the calendar year, 1967: Army—White, 12.8 and Negro, 31.7; Navy—White, 16.7 and Negro, 22.5; Marine Corps—White, 9.7 and Negro, 15.9; Air Force—White, 17.3 and Negro, 26.9.

Boards Distribute Cards To Veterans Advising Deadlines

Each returning veteran who reports to his local board in Minnesota now receives a card entitled "Deadlines—Things to Do."

The card is supplied to the boards by the Minnesota Department of the American Legion and the program was instituted in cooperation with Minnesota State Headquarters, Selective Service.

The text on the front of the card points out that veterans just released from active duty have:

10 days—To advise Selective Service of address.

30 days—To register with Selective Service if not registered prior to entry on active duty.

90 days—To apply to former employer for reemployment.

120 days—To retain insurance protection by converting Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to an individual policy without examination.

1 year—From date of latest VA decision granting service-connection to obtain GI life insurance because of service-connected disability.

1 year—To file for VA dental treatment.

1 year—To receive unemployment compensation.

8 years—To complete GI Bill education. Course must be started in time to finish in eight years.

The other side of the card notes that veterans with basic eligibility have:

9 years—To complete Vocational Rehabilitation except certain cases of serious disability or delay in establishing eligibility.

10 years—To obtain GI loan. (Plus one year for each 90 days active duty.)

No limit—To file compensation claim for injury or disease or for non-service connected pension.

No limit—To obtain VA hospital care.

No limit—To convert term insurance.

The name and address of the American Legion post service officer also appears on the back of each card.

"Universal" Obligation Spelled Out In 1951

Although the ideal of universal sharing in the common defense has prevailed throughout United States history, it was not spelled out by name until 1951 when the Selective Service Act of 1948 was amended and cited as the "Universal Military Training and Service Act."

In the 1948 Act and present legislation, Congress reiterates that "in a free society the obligations and privileges of serving in the armed forces and the reserve components thereof should be shared generally, in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just, and which is consistent with the maintenance of an effective national economy."

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash and Certificates of Award

The Director has recently issued the following designated awards in recognition of employee contributions:

A cash award and a Certificate of Merit, reflecting an appropriate citation, was granted to Mrs. Thelma S. Burie, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 85, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This award was in recognition of the competence and courage demonstrated subsequent to a bombing incident of the local board office.

In connection with this emergency, further recognition in the form of a Certificate of Appreciation was granted to Mr. Richard E. Neville, Chairman of Local Board No. 85, for action taken by him during this incident.

In recognition of recommended revisions in the DD Form 47 relating to Section II—Local Board Medical Interview, Mrs. Jessie G. Beemer, Local Board No. 116, Danville, Kentucky, and Mr. Albert H. Lotz, Jr. of Louisiana State Headquarters, were granted Certificates of Award.

Guard Honors Former Director

Former State Director, Major General Chester W. Goble, was recently honored by the Ohio National Guard Association and was awarded this association's "Distinguished Service Award."

The presentation of this award, the first to be issued by the Association, recognized General Goble's many years of outstanding service to the Ohio National Guard and to the State of Ohio.

In addition to having been Director of the Ohio Selective Service, General Goble has served as the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio, Deputy State Auditor and Auditor for Ohio.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

New York City—Army: Local Board No. 68, Staten Island.

Navy and Marine Corps: Local Boards No. 37, 39 and 41.

West Virginia—Army: Mrs. Barbara J. Bolderson, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 10, Mrs. Eileen H. Stafford, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 36 and Mrs. Pauline Snyder, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 56.

Marine Corps: Mrs. Margaret H. Wellman, Executive Secretary and Miss Gloria J. Tygart, Clerical Assistant, Local Board No. 13, and Mrs. Martha E. Hines, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 29.

Wyoming—Navy: Mrs. Evelyn S. Surline, Local Board No. 1.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Shirley C. Atkinson, Local Board No. 12, Texas; Mrs. Grace M. Summers, Local Board No. 243, Indiana; Mr. Francis E. Butterfield, Chairman, Local Board No. 38, Idaho; Mrs. Josephine Finney, Oregon State Headquarters and Mrs. E. J. Francis, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 76, Oklahoma.

Negro Members On Boards Increase About 300 Percent Since January 1, 1967

Since January 1, 1967 and thru July 1, 1968, the number of members on local boards has risen from 17,264 to 17,653.

A large portion of the increased members of local boards consists of persons from Negro and other minority groups.

The Director of Selective Service, Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, has urged that Local Board membership be expanded to five wherever possible so that, among other reasons, more representation can be gained from minority groups.

As an example of the increased participation by these citizens, a recent survey of a number of Southern states shows the following:

Negroes on Local Boards

	1967	1968
Alabama.....	0	3
Arkansas.....	0	35
Florida.....	3	29
Georgia.....	2	17
Kansas.....	0	9
Kentucky.....	2	7
Louisiana.....	0	40
Mississippi.....	0	0
Missouri.....	1	28
North Carolina.....	7	16
South Carolina.....	1	12
Tennessee.....	11	20
Texas.....	8	26
Virginia.....	12	27

As of August, 1968, a total of 822 Negroes served on local boards across the country as compared to 278 at the start of 1967. In calendar year 1967, 345 Negroes were added to local boards.

The 18 month study reflects nearly a 300 percent increase in the number of Negroes serving on local boards and the number continues to grow.

Draft Call For November 3¹/₂ Year Low

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 10,000 inductees in November 1968. All inductees called during that month will be assigned to the Army.

This number is the lowest since the Vietnam buildup began in March 1965, at which time 7,900 men were ordered following a February low of 3,000. A high for the same year was reached in December when 40,200 men were called.

As a further comparison, in May and June of 1961, there was no manpower call whatsoever.

Draft requirements in late 1968 continue a decline in numbers which can be noted by the September call of 12,200 and the October intake of 13,800 when compared to the April need for 48,000 men. Pentagon officials say they are at a low point in the so called "draft cycle" and offer this as a partial reason for the declining numbers needed by the Armed Forces.

As draft quotas decline in numbers, it is interesting to note the average age of inductees going up.

The average age of induction for July 1968 was age 20 years and 7 months, as compared to age 20 in April when the calls reached 48,000.

100 Percenters

As of July 31, 1968, 38 of the 56 Selective Service Headquarters had 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program. Puerto Rico continued to be the pace-setter with 20.65 percent of gross payroll invested.

States	Percent of Gross Payroll Invested
1. Puerto Rico	20.65
2. Guam	14.48
3. Idaho	12.55
4. Vermont	11.54
5. Wyoming	9.27
6. Utah	9.23
7. Oklahoma	8.62
8. Mississippi	6.77
9. Wisconsin	6.60
10. Kentucky	6.57
11. Alabama	6.42
12. Nevada	6.38
13. Nebraska	6.36
14. North Carolina	5.88
15. West Virginia	5.77
16. New Mexico	5.69
17. Washington	5.61
18. Delaware	5.46
19. New Hampshire	5.41
20. Missouri	5.32
21. Rhode Island	5.14
22. Montana	4.72
23. Virginia	4.75
24. Virgin Islands	4.69
25. Maryland	4.68
26. Arizona	4.65
27. South Dakota	4.49
28. Texas	4.49
29. Ohio	4.27
30. Michigan	4.16
31. National Headquarters	4.10
32. New York	4.02
33. South Carolina	4.00
34. Hawaii	3.95
35. Oregon	3.71
36. Indiana	3.60
37. Connecticut	3.28
38. District of Columbia	3.19



Since school is well under way, now is an ideal time for us to take stock of our school safety programs.

School safety applies not only to the children but to parents alike. We can be of invaluable service to our children and their schools in helping to assure a safer year of activity. As in other phases of teaching, all of the safety instruction cannot be accomplished in the classroom; much of it has to be done in the home.

Helping a child to form safe habits must be done in a few days. Parents must do this by word and by example from the time a child begins to walk, continuing year after year until the child unconsciously does the safe thing. The following basic rules of pedestrian safety are given as reminders for parents to discuss with children of all ages at the beginning of or at any other time during the school year.

- Always obey traffic policemen, schoolboy patrol members, and traffic signals.
- Walk on sidewalk, not on street or curb.
- Cross streets only at intersections or other officially designated areas.
- Look both ways before crossing—left first, then right.
- Cross at right angles—the shortest route—not diagonally.
- Stand on the sidewalk while waiting to cross, never in the street.
- Be sure traffic has stopped before you start to cross. Do not rely on "red" lights and "stop" signs.
- At intersections be on guard for cars turning into the street you are crossing.
- Watch out for moving cars hidden by stopped cars.
- Do not step from behind a parked car.
- If you have to walk in the roadway, walk off the paved portion facing on-coming traffic. In a group, walk single file.
- Do not chase anything or anybody into the street.
- If you have to walk in the roadway after dark, wear or carry something light-colored or carry a flashlight.
- Do not hitch a ride on truck or bus.

After reviewing the principles of safe walking with our children, we should design and discuss the safest route, regardless of distance, to school with them, and if possible walk it with them several times. Doing so will afford an opportunity to point out safe practices and danger points to see how well they have learned what has been taught.

If any of the children ride a bus to school, here are additional reminders that parents should pass on to them:

—Upon boarding the bus, do not linger in the aisle—go straight to your seat.

—Obey the bus driver. He is responsible for your safety while you are on the bus.

PRACTICE SCHOOL SAFETY HABITS. THE DIVIDENDS ARE TOO GREAT TO PASS UP!

Records Since July '65 Show Induction and Rejection Rate Varies From Month To Month

	Call	Pre-induction Physicals	Rejection Rate	Inducted	Rejection Rate
1965					
July	17,100	108,049	46.4	18,257	14.8
August	16,500	124,352	45.7	17,393	16.2
September	27,400	150,564	44.0	26,909	13.6
October	33,600	152,489	40.4	30,070	12.9
November	38,350	159,690	39.0	35,645	12.3
December	40,200	164,640	40.2	38,691	13.2
1966					
January	37,280	191,882	38.6	38,682	12.6
February	25,400	163,827	39.8	29,239	12.9
March	22,400	157,321	40.0	27,076	16.6
April	19,200	127,354	35.0	21,667	17.1
May	40,600	118,621	40.0	39,712	14.3
June	18,500	106,295	40.9	20,140	15.5
TOTALS	336,530	1,725,084		343,481	
July	28,500	107,686	38.9	29,954	12.8
August	36,600	126,871	33.0	37,691	12.3
September	37,300	126,309	36.3	38,017	11.1
October	49,200	145,663	34.9	49,481	10.4
November	37,600	139,521	34.9	36,472	11.8
December	12,100	126,310	34.1	13,879	12.9
1967					
January	15,600	111,850	36.7	17,218	15.1
February	10,900	38,918	37.3	13,024	17.3
March	11,900	24,802	39.0	12,651	19.7
April	11,400	12,564	43.6	12,218	20.4
May	18,000	45,958	45.4	17,740	17.7
June	19,800	63,867	42.0	20,214	16.2
TOTALS	288,900	1,070,319		298,559	
July	19,900	104,748	40.9	20,729	15.1
August	29,000	105,153	39.4	30,066	13.7
September	25,000	66,543	40.1	26,414	14.1
October	17,000	53,920	42.3	18,733	15.9
November	22,000	52,323	43.4	21,832	16.3
December	18,200	52,338	42.6	17,493	17.8
1968					
January	34,000	104,439	43.7	33,382	16.9
February	23,300	82,766	42.5	24,215	17.8
March	41,000	131,731	43.2	39,203	14.3
April	48,000	152,051	42.1	44,650	12.9
May	45,900	143,724	42.9	42,189	12.7
June	29,500	136,737	42.8	24,641	14.3
TOTALS	352,500	1,186,473		343,597	
July	15,000	122,686	41.3	17,354	17.4
August	18,300	30,964	38.3	19,396	18.2
September	12,200				
October	13,800				
November	10,000				

President's Memorandum Calls for Cost Reduction, Most Effective Use of Federal Employees

President Johnson has asked the heads of Federal departments and agencies to make every dollar go further, and to "Make sure every Federal employee is being used in the most effective way possible."

The vast majority of Federal employees are not in Washington, he said. "For the most part, our programs are carried out and our costs are incurred by employees who are out in the countryside and cities. These field operations provide a great opportunity for cost reduction."

He told Federal managers, through the chairmen of Federal Executive Boards: "The resources available to the Federal Government are never unlimited. There simply is not enough to do all the things that should be done. Cost reduction is a positive force that enables us to accomplish more of our programs within the resources that are available."

The President's statement followed his signing of Public Law 90-364 which requires significant program readjustments. The Law called for the Federal Government to reduce spending and lending by at least \$6 billion below original

estimates for 1969 and restricted hiring until total civilian employment in the Executive Branch is reduced to its June 1966 level.

President Johnson expressed pleasure with what Federal Executive Boards have done, working together, to reduce costs, saying: "Such things as sharing data processing resources and conference rooms, libraries, reproduction facilities, and motor vehicles all have been instrumental in helping us get more program results."

He Really Meant It!

A Walker County, Alabama local board registrant recently returned an SSS Form No. 127 with a doctor's statement verifying that he was an expectant father. By way of satisfying the board that it was true, he attached it to the questionnaire with a diaper pin.

The drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers began on October 1, 1943, during World War II.

NFFE Union Recognized By Director

The Selective Service System has granted nationwide formal recognition to the National Federation of Federal Employees, (NFFE). The announcement was made jointly by Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service and Dr. Nathan T. Wolkowicz, President of NFFE.

NFFE, which dates its origin back to the 1920's is the largest independent union that represents Federal employees. The recognition by Selective Service included provisions for union consultation on Selective Services' personnel policies as well as a check off on union dues for those members of NFFE in Selective Service throughout the country.

Previously, NFFE had been granted formal recognition on a state-wide unit basis in Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, New Jersey, Maryland, Montana, and New York Selective Service state organizations.

NFFE also recently became the first union to be granted exclusive recognition in the System when the union's New York City Council gained bargaining rights for all Selective Service employees in New York City.

Employees Union Must Be State-Wide Director Holds

The Director of Selective Service has received the first advisory decision rendered by an arbitrator on the matter of unit determination for the purposes of collective bargaining between the Selective Service System and employee organizations under the provisions of Executive Order No. 10988, Employee-Management Cooperation in the Federal Service.

The Director disapproved the request of Lodge 1175 of the American Federation of Government Employees for the establishment of a unit composed of Selective Service employees assigned to local boards in Dallas, Texas.

The American Federation of Government Employees then requested the Secretary of Labor to appoint an arbitrator for the purpose of holding a hearing and rendering an advisory decision as to the appropriateness of the unit requested by the AFGE.

Representatives of the Selective Service System and the AFGE presented witnesses and exhibits at the hearing held in Dallas on March 7, 1968. On June 24, 1968, the arbitrator rendered his advisory decision recommending denial of the request made by the AFGE.

A number of unit determinations have been made by the Director but none have resulted in the recognition of an employee organization on less than a state-wide basis.

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Optometrists To Be Called in December

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the military with 88 optometrists for active duty beginning in December 1968.

This is the second time a call for optometrists has been issued by the OD since the Vietnam military build-up. All of those ordered in the first call were assigned to the Army. In the second call, the Navy will take 40 in December, and the Air Force 26. The remainder will go to the Air Force and are scheduled as follows: Nine in January, seven in March and six in June.

According to the Defense Department this requisition is necessary because the number of optometrists who have volunteered for active duty in the Navy and Air Force has not been sufficient to provide the optometric care required to meet the existing increase in military strength. The Army, however, has obtained an adequate number of volunteers to meet its present requirement.

SSA Outlines Policy On Grad Students Delay of Induction

The following State Directors advice was issued on October 24, 1968:

When college students are ordered to report for induction during school term in which they are satisfactorily pursuing full-time postbaccalaureate courses, consideration should be given, on an individual case basis, to a postponement of induction until the end of the term (quarter, trimester or semester).

New Federal Law Imposes Penalties For Flag Defacing

Federal law, recently enacted, imposes penalties for anyone convicted of the offense of desecration of the U.S. Flag. According to the law, a person who knowingly casts contempt upon the Flag of the United States by publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling, burning or rambling upon it shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

In Remembrance

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

DOCUMENTS

NOV 26 1968

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November eleventh, nineteen hundred and eighteen, was Armistice Day. Millions thought it marked the end of the World War. It became World War I after there was a World War II. On that day we thought it was the end of the war to end wars. We have learned that it was an armistice.

It has come to be called Veterans' Day—for all veterans—living and dead. It is a day of remembrance for us, the living. A day to remember what our fighting men have done to build our America. It is a day to remember that our veterans loved our

land enough to offer their lives that we might enjoy its freedoms and its privileges. It is a day, as we count our many blessings, to remember that some veterans died that our lives may be more secure, less uncertain, and that we enjoy as necessities what most people on this earth consider unattainable luxuries.

Veterans' Day should be for every citizen of the United States, a day of remembrance of what he owes to those who have served in our Armed Forces. When we have remembered what they have done for us our next task is to show by our actions that we have remembered, that we do remember, and that we always shall remember, but how?

There should be no confusion in this decision. We have an obligation to dedicate our lives to the things for which they fought and died. They testified by their sacrifices that they believed in this Nation. By their devotion they showed that they loved this Nation. Can we, dare we, do less? Our veterans protected and defended this Nation against foreign enemies. Generally, they had the support and the backing of the citizens of this Nation not in the armed forces. There were, of course, through our history, exceptions. Until the advent of massive communications, these exceptions tended to be localized. We, of today, contend with means that spread the doings of anywhere—everywhere.

The world has always had the philosophy of negativism. There have always been those who had the know-how and desire to destroy, often because they did not know how to do, and took refuge in undoing in frustration.

The descendants of the holders of the philosophy of nihilism are still with us. They have nothing to contribute and they satisfy their feeling of inadequacy by advocating the destruction of the works of others, too shortsighted to understand that they are not unlike the passenger who sinks the ship to get even with the company who owns it.

The memory of our veterans deserves better treatment than this. The serviceman fighting today, far from home to keep the fighting far

from home, deserves support, not sabotage, from his contemporaries who are the prime recipients of the advantages which his fighting insures.

Fortunately, the members are few but their intrusion on the eyes and ears of all America violates every principle of a democracy that should be governed by the majority and be free from the tyranny of a noisy few.

A Nation should never forget the rights of the individual citizen and his welfare, as well. But the individual citizen of a Nation has no right to ask his Nation to commit suicide to satiate the individual desire to destroy.

Make no mistake, our citizens who do not support our fighting men by their failure to do so give aid and comfort to the enemy. Citizens of a democracy cannot be neutral when their Nation is involved. We yield to no one in our desire for peace but how well we know that it has been our fighting men who brought the peace to this Nation.

On this memory day for our veterans it is not the time to show appreciation for this memory by attempting to demolish the government which men died to build, or by cheering the efforts of those now engaged in killing our servicemen who are giving their lives that protesters may, in comfort, be publicized in their contributions of destruction by violence.

It is a day to honor the memory of our servicemen by a declaration of love of the country for which many of our veterans "gave their last full measure of devotion." It is a day to revere their memory by recognition of their contributions in building and maintaining the Nation which has given more to its citizens than any previous Nation has done.

It is a day for each of us to rededicate ourselves to the perpetuation of the United States of America, to its flag, and to support its defense against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

If a united America will resolve and implement this course of action it will provide the finest in remembering our veterans in 1968.

December Call From Defense Set at 17,500

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 17,500 inductees in December 1968. This is the highest call since August, when 18,300 men were ordered.

From the total number called, 15,000 will be assigned to the Army and 2,500 to the Marine Corps.

To avoid the entrance of new inductees to active duty during the Christmas and New Year holiday season, all inductees will be ordered to report for induction in the first two calendar weeks of December.

The total induction call in 1968 is for 299,000 men. This exceeds last year's call by nearly 71,000.

Minority Members Serving on Boards Continue to Rise

Negroes are being appointed to local boards of the Selective Service System at the rate of one each day.

The total number of Negroes serving as board members reached 854 as of October 1, 1968, according to the latest statistical report received by Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System.

In September 32 additional Negroes were recommended by governors of their States and were appointed by the President to local board membership. During that month 19 States participated in the increase. During August the increase was 34.

Pennsylvania leads the United States with a total of 65 Negro local board members. Michigan has 63, Illinois 58, California 47, New York City 44, and Louisiana 43. In six other States the numbers are in the thirties.

The frequency of Negro appointments to local boards is part of a studied effort by the Selective Service System to insure representation of ethnic groups in all appropriate areas. The number of Spanish-Americans on local boards numbers 509, up 15 during September.

There are also 48 American Indians and 57 Orientals on Selective Service local boards.

The number of women has also increased rapidly. They now total 92, up 8 during September.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

September 26, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 326, as amended, Subject: "Unauthorized Delay of Induction," concerning delays at AFEES stations without proper authority.

People Questioned State Their Views On Record Burning

A majority of Milwaukee area residents interviewed in a survey for the *Milwaukee Sentinel* feel the 14 men arrested in connection with the burning of draft records there during the last week of September, were just trying to cause trouble rather than putting their consciences above the law.

Opinion, however, was evenly divided as to whether the incident was part of a national conspiracy to obstruct the draft laws or a protest by a few dedicated people.

A total of 114 persons were interviewed by telephone on September 30. The survey was conducted by the marketing research department of the *Journal Company*.

The survey results showed:

—Only 3 percent of the persons called had not heard or read about the incident. The survey covers only those who said they knew about it.

—Asked whether they felt the theft and burning of the records was a part of a national conspiracy, 38 percent agreed that it was, 38 percent disagreed and 24 percent were uncertain.

—In the opinion of 60 percent, the 14 men were just trying to cause trouble but 25 percent felt they were acting out of conscience; 12 percent didn't know and 3 percent said it was a case of both motives.

—An overwhelming 74 percent believed the draft is fair to persons of minority races, especially black people. Only 8 percent said it was unfair and 18 percent were undecided.

—Similarly, 75 percent approved of the draft to supply men for the Vietnam war, while 13 percent disapproved and 12 percent were undecided.

President Praises Selective Service Savings Bond Pledge

Thirty-nine of the 56 State Headquarters and National offices of Selective Service have pledged 100 percent to the United States Savings Bond Program. In these activities all employees have joined the plan and are contributing up to 20 percent of their gross pay to bonds. Four are withholding 10 percent or more of their gross pay for bonds including Puerto Rico, Guam, Idaho and Vermont. Others range from 3.11 percent to 9.27 percent invested.

Selective Service, with 97.2 percent of participation, ranks fifth among all Departments and Agencies.

In a special tribute, President Johnson wrote General Hershey; "I think Selective Service's record of participation is especially meaningful, for it shows your wholehearted and dedicated support of the men who are fighting for freedom."

High Court Won't Hear Appeal Case

The case of convicted draft card burner David P. O'Brien of Farmington, Mass., will not be reconsidered by the Supreme Court. The youth was sentenced to six years under the Federal Youth Corrections Act. On May 27 the Supreme Court ruled constitutional the law which forbids the burning of draft cards.

Chief Justice Earl Warren then stayed the court's mandate to the trial court in executing sentence. O'Brien has maintained a position of a "pacifist" and told the FBI, "I cannot kill and I would not cooperate". He had argued his sentence was excessive compared to others for similar offenses.

In upholding O'Brien's conviction, the Supreme Court "ringingly" affirmed the constitutional power of Congress "to raise and support armies and make all laws necessary and proper to that end".

It would appear that unless additional litigation is generated, O'Brien must now commence serving his sentence.

Cash Awards To Employees Total \$22,236

The annual report of the Director of Selective Service to the Civil Service Commission on the Incentive Awards Program shows that, within the Selective Service System, in addition to administrative salary increases and 28 quality within-grade increases, a total of \$22,236 in cash was distributed.

Superior performance was rewarded with the major portion of this amount, a total of \$18,806 paid to 290 employees. Eighty-one others received non-cash awards in this category.

For suggestions, awards went to 151 persons, of whom 14 received cash in the amount of \$1,195 for suggestions with tangible benefits estimated at \$23,900. The highest individual award was \$500. Forty-three persons received \$1,230 for suggestions with intangible benefits and 94 others received certificates of appreciation.

In the area of special acts and services, 12 cash awards totaling \$1,005 were made and 95 persons won certificates.

The report indicates that the participation rate for the past fiscal year was higher than any year since the inception of the program and the dollar benefits higher than any previous year. During fiscal year 1968, 3.79 percent of the compensated personnel received awards of some kind. Several organizations and individuals not connected with the system were recipients of recognition in the form of certificates of appreciation.

A total of 1,327 suggestions including those pending from the previous year, were processed, of which 151 were approved, and 929 rejected and 247 pending. Nominations for superior performance awards total 339 of which 335 were approved, 2 rejected and 2 pending and all 107 nominations in the area of special acts or services were approved. It was noted that approximately 75 percent of the suggestions disapproved were duplicate or similar ideas, or ideas in the process of implementation.

47 Percent U.S. Men Served in Military, VA Report Shows

According to a report from the Veterans Administration Historical Branch, about 47 percent of all American men (26,067,000) over age 20 are veterans of U.S. Armed Forces. The veteran's average age is 44 years.

The VA also reports that about 790 widows of Civil War veterans are still drawing pensions; 8,000 Spanish-American War vets are living, all over age 80; and 116 Congressmen currently serving in Congress have had VA education help under the GI Bill.

Classification Picture—September 30, 1968

Class	Number
Total	36,445,746
I-A and I-A-O	1,419,854
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	186,210
Not examined	174,629
Induction or examination postponed	9,346
Ordered for induction or examination	192,369
Pending reclassification	138,865
Personal appearance and appeals in process	52,282
Delinquents	23,676
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	13,645
Not examined	6,593
Induction or examination postponed	197
Ordered for induction or examination	1,011
Pending reclassification	1,426
Personal appearance and appeals in process	638
Delinquents	269
26 years and older with liability extended	112,255
Under 19 years of age	506,443
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,773,171
I-C (Inducted)	545,323
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,428,618
I-O Not examined	7,022
I-O Examined and qualified	5,407
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	894
I-W (At work)	6,123
I-W (Released)	8,812
I-D Members of a reserve component	956,561
I-S Statutory (College)	19,902
I-S Statutory (High School)	479,591
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	351,924
II-A Apprentice	45,283
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,471
II-S Student deferment	1,627,893
III-A Dependency deferment	4,100,091
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,830,121
IV-B Officials	81
IV-C Aliens	17,885
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	105,532
IV-F Not qualified	2,365,866
V-A Over age liability	16,326,321

Lost World War II Diary Returned With Selective Service Assistance

When the Germans attacked Company F, 112th Regiment of the 8th (Keystone) Division, Pennsylvania National Guard on December 6, 1944 during the Battle of the Bulge, Sgt. Orville Kensler counted 7 tanks headed for his outfit. The unit fell back in a hurry but was later surrounded.

Not long afterward, a Luxembourg priest found the sergeant's diary on the battlefield. It contained no name or other means of identifying the writer. It was presumed he had been killed.

Col. Wilbur S. Nye, the Army's chief historian in Germany, was in the area 8 years later. The priest contacted him, thinking the colonel might be able to determine the man's name and return the diary to his family.

The colonel, now managing editor of "American History Illustrated", explains in the July issue how he returned to the states and, in the process of establishing a new career, forgot about the diary. Not long ago, however, he was reminded of it when he and a colleague were discussing war diaries. He decided to locate the writer's family.

Clues were few. There was mention of goodbye to the writer's wife, Cindy, in Columbus, Ohio, September 10, 1944, and that he and two friends called themselves the "Three Musketeers." He named the trio: Kato, Moscos, and Kensler, without stating which was he. Col. Nye contacted Cpt. Richard E. Clark, public information officer of the 28th Division. There was a painstaking search of records, correspondence with the Armed Forces Record Center in St. Louis, and letters were written to newspapers in the Columbus area. No results.

Finally, the researchers struck pay dirt. They checked with the Selective Service System in Washington and Ohio. Col. William P. Richardson, the Chief of the Manpower Division in Ohio State Headquarters, sent a circular to all local boards within a hundred miles of

Columbus.

A former draft board member in Bellefontaine, A. Louis Kendall, remembered he had participated in the processing of a Clifford Kensler for induction in World War II and that Kensler still lived in Bellefontaine.

Further investigation developed the fact that Clifford Kensler was not the man being sought but his brother, Orville Kensler, had been with the 28th Division and had a wife "Cindy".

Orville Kensler not only was alive; he was still in the Army. Now a master sergeant, he was stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he was in charge of all non-commissioned officer's clubs and recreational facilities.

One thing led to another and late in June the little red diary was returned. Its owner received it in the presence of 15,000 Pennsylvania Guardsmen and assorted dignitaries participating in the 28th Division's annual review at Camp Drum.

It was through the efforts of a number of people, including those associated with the Selective Service System, that an interesting story of World War II unfolded.



General McGovern Heads Recruiting; Started as Draftee

Brigadier General Donald H. McGovern, who began his military career as a draftee from White-stone, Long Island, N.Y. in 1941, has been named the commanding general of The United States Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) at Hampton, Virginia.

General McGovern, a Vietnam veteran, assumed command of the 4-year-old USAREC on September 16 from Brigadier General Frank L. Gunn who has been assigned to Vietnam.

Following his induction into the Army, Gen. McGovern attended Infantry OCS, was commissioned in November 1942 and was integrated into the Regular Army in July 1946.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash and Certificates of Award Presented

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, recently awarded Mrs. Alma M. Panholzer, Chief, Uncompensated Personnel, Administrative Division, National Headquarters and Mrs. Rose H. Smithson, Clerk, Illinois State Headquarters, cash and certificates of award in recognition of their efforts in the revisions of the Personal History Statement (SSS Form 401). The revision will eliminate many inquiries previously received both by phone and letter at the State and National levels.

Service Awards

Recently certificates of appreciation were awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Army: Elizabeth A. Kraan, Local Board No. 22; Marine Corps: Frances A. Spratt, Local Board No. 35.

South Dakota—Army: Mrs. Marcia K. Woodhouse and Mrs. Linda J. Dykema of Local Board No. 6, and Mrs. Fonda L. Dvoracek, Local Board No. 40.

Virginia—Marine Corps: Mrs. Neil Harris, Local Board No. 96. West Virginia—Army: Mrs. Nancy J. Brill, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 27 and 43 and Miss Pauline Snyder, Local Board No. 56.

Registers Twin Sons

Registrar of Local Board No. 43 in Gunnison, Colorado, Mrs. Esther A. Gazzoli registered her twin sons Robert John and William Edward on August 12, 1968, their 18th birthday. Mrs. Gazzoli served as clerk of the local board from October 1956 to July 1957 and was appointed registrar on March 11, 1959.

Writes Letter of Appreciation

Seldom do letters of appreciation come to local boards from registrants. But California State Headquarters recently reported one of their local boards receiving a thank you letter from a registrant expressing appreciation for the Board's granting a personal appearance and concluded . . . "I realize that you have an extremely difficult job. Each week in the synagogue we Jews pray that God help the President and all his advisers. I thank God that my Board is good. Thank you again."

Another Bouquet for a Local Board

Alexandria, Virginia, Local Board No. 10 reports receipt of a letter of thanks from a registrant about to be inducted. The letter read in part: "Throughout the lengthy process of personal appearance, appeal and postponement, your board and every member of its staff has been receptive in handling my own problems. . . . I don't imagine you receive many plaudits in your business, and I want you all to know that I, for one, think you folks are doing your most difficult job admirably and am pleased that you serve our community so fairly and understandingly."

Clerks Receive Accolade

"Two attractive smart young women" who run Bradford County Selective Service Board No. 34 in Pennsylvania were highly complimented by an article in the Towanda Review. Mrs. Patricia McGovern (Pat) and Mrs. Merri Hotaling (Boo) were described as "efficient, pleasant and thorough." "If one has to be drafted," the story went on, "The most painless way to get the job done is by two attractive smart young women".

Board Members Sons Receive Call

Iowa (Jones County) Local Board 13-53 reports the induction of sons of two of their board members during October. John Williams, a volunteer is the son of F. G. Williams, Chairman of the Board, and Lance Davenport, son of Board member B. Davenport, were processed through Selective Service for induction.

Appreciates Opportunity to Serve

Des Moines, Iowa Polk County Local Board recently received a letter from a registrant who expressed appreciation for the opportunity to serve in the armed forces. He said, "Although I do not agree with all the policies of our government I do feel that it is my duty to support and defend it as best I can".

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Don Steinkamp, Member Local Board 17, Indiana and Maj. T. C. Armstrong, Jr., California State Headquarters.

Ordered to Active Duty

Lt. Col. Richard E. Davis, USAR, to California State Headquarters, effective September 3, 1968 with duty station at Los Angeles.

Recruiting Reports Army Enlistments Highest in 20 Years

During Fiscal Year 1968, nearly 196,000 men without prior service enlisted in the Army. This is the largest number to enlist in 20 years, Army Recruiting Command reports. It was also reported that 8,000 prior servicemen enlisted while Women's Army Corps had 4,531 enlistments.

Other reports show that 70 percent of Army enlisted men today are high school graduates, with 67 percent of the officers holding college degrees. In contrast, only 11 percent of their World War I counterparts had high school diplomas, 42 percent in World War II and 50 percent in the Korean War.

About 45 percent of the officers in the Korean War held degrees, which was even fewer than during two World Wars.

This Changes Things

A Mobile County, Alabama registrant recently wrote his local board: "Dear Sir: I am writing concerning my marital status. I recently got married and I am writing to allow you to make any necessary alterations."

Fair Game

The Army on the North Platte posted the following orders in 1843:

"No pot-shots shall be taken at officers of lower rank between sundown and sunup".

DSC Medal Awarded Objector For His Bravery in Vietnam

Editor's Note: The following articles are excerpts from a special to The New York Times by Douglas Robinson.

There are about 500 men serving in Vietnam as conscientious objectors. All are in the Army's medical branch and they work as medical technicians, orderlies, operating room assistants, stretcher bearers and as medics with line infantry or armored companies.

Most of them are Seventh-day Adventists who cite the biblical commandment "Thou Shalt not Kill" as the basis for declining to take up arms. There are also a sprinkling of conscientious objectors from the other Protestant denominations such as Baptists, Lutherans, Methodists and Pentecostals.

Lt. Col. Charles L. Wittlif, the personnel officer of the 44th Medical Brigade at Longbinh, who has worked in the medical branch for 29 years, describes the conscientious objector as "by and large a highly motivated, effective soldier with a high moral standard."

"In order to abide by their faith, many of these men have had to endure gibes and criticism over the years," Col. Wittlif said. "Those who held true to their beliefs have a high degree of moral courage."

One such person is Specialist 4 David G. Chedester of Walla Walla, Wash., who was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second-highest award for valor.

Specialist Chedester, a gangling 6-foot, 4-inch medic with the Third

Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division, was honored for having run through a gauntlet of enemy fire to save the life of a wounded soldier during a Vietcong attack in the pre-dawn hours of Good Friday last April 12th.

The young medic worked through the entire assault to save the lives of those around him, often dragging men in from outside the defense perimeter. Now, despite his medal and hero status, he can still talk of his deep fear of attacks and patrols.

"I always say a little prayer before going out," he said. "I tell God it is up to Him to help me and protect me so I can do my best. Then I start running."

His platoon leader, First Lt. C. C. Brown of Auburn, Ala. describes him as "one of the most fascinating persons I have ever met."

Conscientious objectors are fed into the army through the Selective Service System. Once in the service, all are sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where they get a modified basic training in which aggressive combat courses have been eliminated.

Instead they receive fundamental medical training as well as physical conditioning. They are offered a course in hand-to-hand combat, but they may refuse if they wish.

After completing the 8-week course, those with greater potential are sent on for an advanced 10-week medical training program. The others are sent to serve as medics in the Army units around the world.

Private Employers Requested to Give Vets Job Priority

Congress has asked private employers to give veterans preference in hiring while passing a resolution stating Federal agencies should give preference to job-seeking veterans.

The Veterans Administration has stated that "veterans are among the most stable and promising employee prospects on the labor market today."

President Johnson announced that employers who hire returning veterans not only offer opportunity to the individuals but gain employees "who have gone through a period of rigorous discipline and training." Mr. Johnson pointed out that veterans have completed their military obligation and are ready to settle down with career and family.

Private employers were asked to "exert every effort to take the same position in hiring veterans which has been adopted by the Federal government," that of giving preference to job-seeking veterans.



Electrifying—Yes!
Shocking—Yes!
Deadly—could be!

Your safety column this issue is crammed with electrifying facts.

Mr. Careful, have no fear if you pursue your usual SAFE course.

Mr. Careless, you are in for a shock—and maybe even death—if you don't change your ways. It's all up to you!

Certainly it is far better to be SHOCKED now and motivated to act SAFELY rather than to be actually SHOCKED or KILLED later.

Low voltage electricity is dangerous. It can cause death.

The wiring in your home should be installed and checked by a qualified electrician to comply with codes and local ordinances. Appliances should be approved by Underwriters' Laboratory or other authorized Lab.

The fuses in your home "blow their top" whenever a wire becomes overheated due to (1) short circuit (2) overloading and (3) defective wire. In remedying your difficulty try to find the cause, pull the main switch, replace the defective fuse with a new one of correct size, turn on the main switch, and if fuse blows again, recheck for cause. If you cannot find the cause, call an electrician. As for circuit breakers, automatically turn off current if something goes wrong. Once the trouble is corrected, simply reset the switch. With circuit breakers, there is no danger of wrong-size fuses. Circuit breakers are more convenient than fuses.

CHECK YOUR CORDS. Those that are worn lead to shorts and shocks—and sometimes fires. Be certain to have the right type of cord for the equipment used. Four good safety hints on the use of cords are:

—Don't place cords where they'll get tripped over.

—Don't wrap around a steam pipe, metal or warm appliance, keep away from heat and water.

—Don't pull cord to disconnect—pull plug. (Avoid kinking, twisting, binding, crushing.)

—Inspect cords often for wear—especially at plugs and connections.

When using power tools, be sure the wiring is adequate for the job: Enough circuits of the right size and all circuits grounded and equipped with three-prong receptacle.

In case of electric shock, it should be remembered that low voltages can be more dangerous than high ones. It's the current, not the voltage, that does the most damage. A high voltage causes violent muscular reaction—often enough to throw the victim clear of circuit.

Let's live by being well grounded on electricity — and not be SHOCKED. SAFETY does it!

In 1915, only 1 percent of the total civilian population aged 18 years or more, were veterans. Today, according to the Veterans Administration, one out of five in this age group are veterans.

High Odds For Conviction Of Violators

According to an annual report of the United States Courts, over 75 percent of all cases presented before the Federal Courts during the past 4 years for violations of the Selective Service Act have resulted in convictions of the defendants.

Criminal cases filed in United States District Courts in 1967, the report shows, increased less than 3 percent, however, the content of the caseload shifted considerably.

Persons prosecuted for violations of the Selective Service Act during the same year went from 663 cases filed in 1966, to 1,335 in 1967. In fiscal year 1964, some 287 cases were filed with the U.S. Courts and 380 in 1965.

Of the total criminal cases filed in the U.S. Courts, the percent of Selective Service cases changed from a low of 1.0 percent in 1964 to 4.4 percent in 1967.

In a special report from the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1968, the number of draftees refusing to take the traditional step forward at oath-taking time for induction, climbed from a July low of 43, to a May high of 199, for a total of 1,240 for the fiscal year. This total figure is small when compared to the 343,597 who were inducted without incident.

Kentucky Clerk's Quick Thinking Stops Train Wreck

A few weeks ago Sara McGarvey, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 123, La Grange, Kentucky was sitting in her front yard with her husband. They heard a train going through. Mrs. McGarvey remarked to her husband that the train must have square wheels because of the strange noise it was making. He replied that it wasn't the wheels, but that something was wrong with the track.

Unlike most people who would have just let the railroad take care of their own business, Mrs. McGarvey worried about it. She was afraid that if something was wrong with the track a train would come through at a high rate of speed and have a terrible accident.

She called the L & N Railroad. They sent a crew to investigate the trouble. They found a section of the track missing. Immediately, all south bound trains were stopped until the track was repaired.

Mrs. McGarvey went on about her daily routine never giving another thought to the good deed she had done. A short time later she received a letter from the railroad, thanking her for her interest with an enclosed check.

You'll be living in security if you have a nest egg of U.S. savings bonds and Freedom Shares.

Sole Surviving Son Combatant Duty Policy to Stand

While some Congressmen have urged the Defense Department to change their policy to relieve from combat any member of a family in which another member was killed in Vietnam, the DOD has decided to keep the present "sole surviving son" policy.

Under Defense's current policy, a man who is the only surviving son in a family (not an only son) can be excused from serving in Vietnam. Additionally, DOD's policy is that no two men in the same family need serve in Vietnam at the same time.

After a full-scale review of the problem, Defense is convinced that under the present Selective Service Act, men have an individual responsibility to serve (except sole survivors) and their responsibility is based on their own situation rather than that of another person.

Some lawmakers have been urging the Department of Defense to make such ruling administratively, but Defense has replied that if members want the policy changed, they should pass a law making the change, but in the meantime it would not be done administratively.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XVIII DOCUMENTS

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Number 12

JAN 14 1969

Time for Togetherness

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

This is the twenty-ninth time it has been my high privilege to extend the Season's Greetings to the Selective Service family.

During this time we have operated under three different laws; two that required service of registrants and one Christmas when the organization was known as the Office of Selective Service Records.

During this period, tens of thousands have joined, served, and departed from the Selective Service System. Millions have been registered, have been classified, and have served in the Armed Forces. The manpower needs for the Armed Forces have been met by induction and by its influence on recruiting. The national health, safety, and interest have been sustained to no small degree by the use of deferment.

Included has been the aid given to every form of production for the direct support of the Armed Forces. Aid has been provided for the advancement of education. The advancement of science and technology has been made possible in no small degree by the intelligent use of the deferment.

The contribution of the Selective Service process to the decentralization of our Government and the advancement of the Federal-State-community relationship has never been understood widely or appreciated by our public, and especially by the part of our public engaged in dissemination of information. When thousands of our citizens will accept the awesome responsibility of operating a system which, in an orderly fashion, provides for the mobilization of our manpower into the Armed Forces whenever the need arises, and at the same time guards the interest of the economy necessary to support the waging of war, this represents an accomplishment many nations have desired and never successfully achieved. When this has been done primarily by unpaid volunteers, perhaps it is understandable why the public is not able to appreciate the size of the accomplishment.

As Americans, we should take confidence that our legislative bodies have undertaken this unpopular lawmaking with a non-partisan approach and a sense of reality well ahead of many of our self-designated advance thinkers.

The response of the Judiciary to its responsibility for the enforcement of the Selective Service Law has been less reassuring. There are at least two causes for this lack. First, the general approach to permissiveness by some of the judges and, secondly, hesitation and delays in vigorous action by some United

States Attorneys. At times, some United States Attorneys have been prevented by their superiors from prosecution.

There are corrections needed for the continued well being of this Nation, but there is no place for loss of confidence of our greatness as a people. We must observe more the actions of our silent people and give less attention to the loud and irresponsible few.

Let us observe the Holiday Season by expression of belief in ourselves, our institutions, and our Nation. United, there is nothing we cannot do. Together, there is nothing we need to fear. The Holiday Season is a time of year when the members of the family get together. It is a time when all citizens of the Nation should remember their common objectives and their many similarities. It is a time to forget our few differences. There are so many of our long-range interests we share, so few about which we differ.

Here is the prescription for Happy Holidays!

Average Inductee During September Was Over Age 21

Recent statistics compiled at Selective Service National Headquarters show that during the month of September the average age of those inducted was 21 years and 1 month. This is more than 1 year older than those inducted in May.

Undoubtedly the reason for this older age of the inductee is due to the September call being only 12,200 whereas the May call reached 45,900. Statistics show that as the calls go up, ages of those inducted go down. The reverse takes place as calls go down.

During the same month, the record shows, 22,269 registrants enlisted who had been previously found qualified at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations. Total separations from the Armed Forces for September were 85,879.



Col. Roberts Dies After Long Illness; Former F&P Head

Colonel Theron E. (Tex) Roberts (AUS, Ret.), died November 12 at Fairfax Hospital after a long illness. Colonel Roberts retired from the Army on June 1, 1966, after serving as Chief of the Fiscal and Procurement Division at National Headquarters, Selective Service System.

Funeral services were held on November 15 at Ft. Myer Chapel, with burial in Arlington National Cemetery. Full military honors were accorded.

Colonel Roberts was a native of Wheeler, Texas, and operated a weekly newspaper at Diamond, Missouri, from 1932 to 1940. During this period he served for four years in the Missouri House of Representatives and four years in the State Senate.

Colonel Roberts' career with Selective Service began in 1940 as a board inspection officer in Missouri. He advanced through several positions to become Executive Officer of the Missouri State Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

Following World War II, Colonel Roberts attended the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia and was assigned to the U.S. Army Military Government in Korea, where he organized and directed the National Price Administration during 1946 and 1947.

He joined the National Headquarters of Selective Service in 1948 as a Field Auditor, stationed at Atlanta. He came to Washington in 1951 as Assistant Chief of the Fiscal and Procurement Division and in 1963 became Division Chief.

The Legion of Merit was awarded to Colonel Roberts upon his retirement, citing his leadership in establishing a comprehensive auditing system and standardizing the fiscal and procurement activities at

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Make-Up Cross-Section Of the Nation

Maj. Gen. William E. DePuy, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recently told members of the Association of U.S. Army and ROTC cadets at a luncheon in Washington, D.C. that the U.S. Army, more than ever before in its history, now reflects and represents the people of our country in all of their diversity—geographic, economic and ethnic.

"This is good," he said. "It really means that the people and their Army are one. There are armies in the world, unlike ours, in which the officer corps for one reason or another represents only a small social, economic or ethnic group. In most cases, these unrepresentative armies evidence weakness of one kind or another, and, in almost every instance, the remedy to correct the weakness has to do with bringing up natural leaders from amongst the people."

General DePuy, an ROTC graduate from South Dakota State University, pointed out that 36 percent of the colonels in the Army today are ROTC graduates, 39 percent of the majors, and 47 percent of the captains. In 1968, the General said, 1500 ROTC cadets will be commissioned as distinguished graduates in the Regular Army.

"There was a time," the General said, "when most of the general officers in the Army were graduates of the military academy and although I suppose this is still the case, there are now 155 general officers who were commissioned in the ROTC and who constitute 30 percent of all the generals in the Army." "Of this 155," he said, "there are three lieutenant generals, 70 major generals and 82 brigadier generals."

General DePuy also said, "that the United States Army, as much as an army in the world today, reaches out into all walks of American life to find its leadership from amongst those who demonstrate the intellectual, moral and physical characteristics required to lead men in combat."

Unquestionably all that General DePuy has stated is true, for goals in life are established much easier by mature, experienced men and such military service gives this to our male population. However, without a system such as Selective Service, much of that which he has said might not have been true.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1964, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

September 23, 1968—Transmittal Memorandum No. 133 containing the following Local Board Memorandums:

(1) Local Board Memorandum No. 16, Subject: "Registration of Aliens," amended July 15, 1968.
(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 23, Subject: "Relief of Aliens From Training and Service in the Armed Forces," amended June 5, 1968.

(3) Local Board Memorandum No. 41, Subject: "Claims of Conscientious Objection," amended July 30, 1968.

(4) Local Board Memorandum No. 43, Subject: "College Student Deferrals," reissued July 26, 1968.

(5) Local Board Memorandum No. 64, Subject: "Civilian Work in Lieu of Induction," amended September 12, 1968.

October 23, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 326, as amended, Subject: "Unauthorized Delay of Induction," concerning delays at AFES stations without proper authority.

Col. Roberts Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

all levels of Selective Service. He was also presented the Selective Service System's Distinguished Service Award.

Colonel Roberts was a life member of the Han Yang Masonic Order in Seoul, Korea, the AF & AM Masonic Order in Neosho, Missouri, the Scottish Rite Temple of Santa Fe, New Mexico and the American Legion Post in Diamond, Missouri.

He had also held memberships in the Missouri Press Association, Lions Club and the National Editorial Association.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Catherine L. Roberts.

Honorary pallbearers were LTG Lewis B. Hershey, RADM Joe B. Cochran, USN, MG Tom R. Yancey, Dr. Robert A. Bier, COL Edwin Cash, COL Robert W. Johnson, COL Boyd J. Lutz, COL Jesse T. McMahon, COL Tom M. Pickle, COL Samuel A. Smith, COL George J. Wendel, LTC Walter R. Bogart, Jr., LTC Charles W. Mallender, LTC Wilbur B. Redd, Jr., Dr. Arthur Sloan, Mr. Frank B. Henning, Mr. Edwin B. Patterson, Mr. Milton Roth, and Mr. Stanley L. Seltzer.

VFW Convention Urges Prosecution Of Law Violators

During the recent National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the following Resolution was approved, which had been submitted to the convention by the Department of Minnesota:

WHEREAS, those who hinder and impede the functioning of the legitimately established procedures for inducting military personnel undermine our nation's struggle for survival and give aid to the enemy seeking our nation's destruction; and

WHEREAS, our military personnel who are fighting against enemy aggression in Vietnam and manning the ramparts of freedom throughout the world deserve the full support of our nation's procedures for providing military personnel for our armed forces; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that all those who obstruct the functioning of the military induction system be promptly and vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if present laws do not adequately cover such offenses, appropriate legislation should be passed immediately by Congress; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the action of the Congress outlawing draft card burning, we urge the Attorney General of the United States to vigorously proceed with the prosecution of those who have engaged in such unpatriotic and illegal acts against their country.

Who Says It's Same Old Army?

The United States Army, at Fort Riley, Kansas, on October 25, 1942 issued the following General Order Number 2:

- Members of the command will when shooting buffalo on the parade ground, be careful not to fire in the direction of the Commanding Officer's quarters.
- The troop officer having the best trained re-mount for this year, will be awarded one barrel of rye whiskey.
- Student officers will discontinue the practice of roping and riding buffalos.
- Attention is called to Paragraph 107, Uniform Army Regulations, in which it provides that all officers shall wear beards.

Boards Disqualify About One-Third For Moral Reasons

Approximately one-third of all registrants classified as unqualified for military service by local boards in the month of September were rejected because of moral reasons, a recent statistical report at National Headquarters of Selective Service discloses.

This report shows that of the 10,559 registrants administratively rejected by local boards, 3,664 were rejected because they failed to meet the moral standards for military service as prescribed by the Department of Defense. Those rejected were classified I-Y or IV-F.

The statistical report also shows that during the same month (September) over 84,000 registrants were given preinduction examinations at examining stations and, of these, more than 38,000 were found unqualified for military service.

In addition, the report reveals that some 17,000 registrants were given examinations at the time of delivery for induction and more than 3,500 or some 20.7 percent failed to successfully pass the physical inspection or "complete examination."

Induction Call For January Set at 26,800

The Selective Service System has been requested by the Department of Defense to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 26,800 inductees in January 1969. All of those to be inducted are to be assigned to the Army.

This is the highest call since May, when 45,900 men were ordered for induction.

The call throughout the calendar year has ranged from a November low of 10,000 to an April high of 48,000 as indicated below:

Jan.	34,000	July	15,000
Feb.	23,300	Aug.	18,300
Mar.	41,000	Sept.	12,200
Apr.	48,000	Oct.	13,800
May	45,900	Nov.	10,000
June	20,000	Dec.	17,500

The fluctuations in draft calls in recent months, the Department of Defense said, have been due mainly to month-to-month changes in Army replacement needs.

Classification Picture as of October 31, 1968

	Class	Number
Total		36,609,966
I-A and I-A-O		1,393,472
Single or married after August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified		202,188
Not examined		226,967
Induction or examination postponed		9,203
Ordered for induction or examination		133,751
Pending reclassification		150,035
Personal appearance and appeals in process		50,661
Delinquents		24,206
Married on or before August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified		13,670
Not examined		6,054
Induction or examination postponed		164
Ordered for induction or examination		732
Pending reclassification		1,287
Personal appearance and appeals in process		647
Delinquents		270
26 years and older with liability extended		114,888
Under 19 years of age		458,749
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency		2,800,684
I-C (Inducted)		522,333
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)		2,437,470
I-O Not examined		6,954
I-O Examined and qualified		5,418
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age		901
I-W (At work)		6,230
I-W (Released)		8,984
I-D Members of a reserve component		956,458
I-S Statutory (College)		16,587
I-S Statutory (High School)		441,246
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)		378,440
II-A Apprentice		47,363
II-C Agricultural deferment		23,309
II-S Student deferment		1,689,186
III-A Dependency deferment		4,111,576
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son		2,871,745
IV-B Officials		78
IV-C Aliens		18,092
IV-D Ministers, divinity students		107,035
IV-F Not qualified		2,362,970
V-A Over age liability		16,403,435

Safety Strides Told President In '70' Report

Accident-reduction progress has not stopped in the Selective Service System, the Director has assured President Johnson in submitting the Agency's report at midpoint in Mission Safety-70.

In calling on the heads of Federal departments and agencies to redouble their efforts to reduce accidents on the job, the President recently had commented: "Now, at midpoint in the Mission, progress has stopped".

He said 109,913 Federal employees were injured on the job in 1966 but in 1967 the figure had jumped almost 10,000 to 119,400.

The Director of Selective Service in his report to President Johnson stated that the System is actively continuing toward the goal of 30 percent reduction of the injury frequency rate for the base year (1963).

The Federal injury frequency rate was 6.9 in 1966 and rose to 7.1 in 1967. In 1966 the Federal severity rate was 53.4, and it climbed to 55.3 in 1967.

In comparison, the Selective Service System's frequency rate was 2.3 in 1966 and was reduced to 1.9 in 1967—17.4 percent reduction. The System's severity rate was 156 in 1966 and was cut back to 67 in 1967 for a remarkable 57.1 decline.

During calendar year 1967 there were 101 employees of the Agency who sustained injuries, with 36 disabling injuries resulting from these accidents. In placing the frequency rate at 1.9, a drop of 13.6 percent from the base year (1963) figure of 2.2 was recorded.

The Director's report concluded that the System's safety program has a solid and satisfactory base, and that areas of weakness can and will be improved. He emphasized, however, that improvement in some areas would be dependent on the availability of sufficient funds to carry out the Mission.

All-Time Peak Reached in Sale Of Savings Bonds

Sale of U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom Shares reached an all-time peak on September 30 when the Department of the Treasury announced that holdings topped the \$51.9 billion mark.

The cash value of E and H Bonds alone was \$51.6 billion while the new Freedom Shares, which were first placed on sale May 1, 1967, totaled \$274 million.

September's sales of E and H Bonds were \$337 million while Freedom Shares totaled \$24 million.

Interest accruing during the month of outstanding E Bonds and Freedom Shares amounted to \$148 million. Accrued interest paid out on Bonds and Notes redeemed was \$78 million.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash and Certificates of Award Presented

The Director recently approved cash awards in recognition of employee suggestions to Mrs. Chloe G. Frampton, Executive Secretary, Ely, Nevada for her suggested revision of the Important Notice section of the Order To Report For Armed Forces Physical Examination (SSS Form 223); Miss Marie C. Jones, Clerk-Typist, Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, for her bringing to the attention of appropriate officials that the building address at National Headquarters was not prominently displayed for the benefit of Headquarters visitors; Mrs. Linda A. Johnson, Assistant Clerk, Local Boards 80 and 81, Evansville, Indiana, for suggesting a revision in the instructions on the reverse side of Request For Duplicate Registration Certificate Or Notice Of Classification (SSS Form 6) and Mrs. Elizabeth I. Simmons, Clerk, Local Board No. 36, Towson, Maryland, for the proposed revision of Series XI of the CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE (SSS Form 100) which should decrease delays in the return of questionnaires.

Certificates of Award were approved by the Director for LTC Katherine J. Kindervatter, Chief, Field Division, Maryland State Headquarters, for her recommendation of a revision of Notice Of Confinement Or Release From Confinement (SSS Form 305) and to LTC Conrad O. Benson, Chief, Administrative Division, South Dakota State Headquarters, who was recognized for his contribution relating to the posting of the names of uncompensated personnel in local board offices.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Army: Mary E. Davenport, Alma W. Hancock, Margaret M. Moshell, Adelphia O. Rowell, and Nell M. Gaines all of the Local Board Group, Pensacola.

Marine Corps: Elizabeth A. Kraan, Local Board No. 22.

Indiana—Army: Mrs. Ora L. Baute and Mrs. Carolyn J. Powell, Local Board No. 4 and Mrs. Ruth V. Smith, Local Board No. 34.

Navy: Mrs. Mabel F. Worley, Local Board No. 55; Mrs. Ora L. Baute and Mrs. Carolyn J. Powell, Local Board No. 4.

South Dakota—Army: Mrs. Adelaide F. Dannenbring, Local Board No. 15; Mrs. Betty L. Cooley, Local Board No. 16; Mrs. Helen M. Easton, Local Board No. 8; Mrs. Barbara L. Turner, Local Board No. 2 and Mrs. Helen D. Anderson, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 7.

West Virginia—Army: Mrs. Annie M. Gray, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 51.

Marine Corps and Air Force: Mrs. Alfreda G. Wilde, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 23.

Wyoming—Army: Mrs. Arland F. Larsen, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 15.

Ordered to Active Duty

LTC Robert K. Heuser, AFRes, to Illinois State Headquarters, Springfield, Ill., effective October 19, 1968, and LTC Thomas L. Jensen, USMCR, relieved from assignment and duty with National Headquarters and reassigned to Kentucky State Headquarters, effective November 1, 1968.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: LTC Godfrey H. Wende, Government Appeal Agent, Local Board No. 87, New York; Maj. Robert T. Johnson, AFRes, Louisville, Kentucky, Selective Service Reserve Unit and Mrs. Rose Anne McPherson, Executive Secretary, Local Board Groups, San Diego, California.

Twin Sons Registered by Registrar

Mrs. Eva Schou, Registrar, Local Board No. 47, Elbert County, Kiowa, Colorado, registered her twin sons, Dwain Lee and Wayne Dee on their birthday, October 22, 1968.

Executive Secretary Retires

North Carolina State Director William H. McCachren has announced the retirement of Mrs. Nellie H. Bagley, Executive Secretary of Local Board No. 93 at Raleigh. Mrs. Bagley served for 24 years as secretary and clerk. She was honored with a retirement party and gift from local board members and staff.

Three Score and 15

A veteran Pennsylvania Selective Service Board member, Thomas F. Preston, Monessen Local Board No. 171 retired in October with 22 years service. He will be 75 in November, mandatory retirement age under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

"T. F." as he is known among friends, has received Certificates of Appreciation from four Presidents; Harry S. Truman at the end of his first year, Dwight D. Eisenhower, noting his tenth year, John F. Kennedy observing his fifteenth and Lyndon B. Johnson upon his completion of 20 years. Preston is a long time Monessen resident and former educator. He commented, "A draft board member needs to be a good listener with sympathetic understanding."

DoD Issues Amendments On Obligations

The Deputy Secretary of Defense has issued amendments to provisions outlining fulfillment of Military Service obligation. As provided by the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and other pertinent legislation, fulfillment of military obligation now applies to all services. A uniform policy applies to all the military departments.

Persons commissioned in a reserve component upon completion of officer training programs who perform initial active duty for training of 3 to 6 months in lieu of 2 or more years of active duty are required to serve in a reserve component for a total of 8 years from date of commission.

Amendment to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1962 indicates that persons without prior military service (age 17-18½) who enlisted before August 1, 1963 directly in the Ready Reserve in a reserve component of the armed forces (except for Army or Air National Guard) with a requirement to perform initial active duty for training of 3 to 6 months, also have an eight year obligation.

Men under 26 who after August 9, 1955 became members of the armed forces have 6 years to serve. Any part of this service which is not active duty will be completed in a reserve component.

A man with an obligation remaining after serving on active duty, will be transferred to the reserve and will not be discharged from military status. Upon completion of his obligation, the individual is discharged unless otherwise obligated to remain in the military service.

Selective service law provides that inductees who, after 21 months of service in the armed forces volunteer for an extension of one year active duty or participate in an organized reserve unit for 36 consecutive months, are relieved from further obligation in the reserve.

Individuals can be discharged from the reserve, even though they may not have completed their obligations, if proper written application is made for taking final vows in a religious order.

When an enlisted man accepts appointment to one of the service academies as a cadet or midshipman, he is not separated from enlisted status. If the appointment is terminated prior to graduation, the time served counts toward fulfillment of the military service obligation. A graduate of a service academy may not, however, claim time spent in the academy toward fulfillment of his military obligation.

New rules and regulations also state that individuals enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of the armed forces who fail to participate satisfactorily in reserve training will not be discharged for this reason.

SS Registrant's Draft Number 1 in 12,000,000

National Headquarters recently received a letter concerning a Virginia registrant with the following selective service number: 44-44-44.

The most recent figure showing the total number of living registrants was 36,900,556. Of this figure, only three registrants could possibly have a similar set of numbers. In addition to the above selective service number, it's possible a registrant might have 22-22-22-22 and another 33-33-33-33. The mathematical odds of receiving four alike sets of numbers, at this time, is 1 in 12 million.

For those readers not familiar with the method for assigning a selective service number, the following formula is used:

A Selective Service number consists of four elements. The first identifies the numerical designation of the State in which the man is registered; the second is the number of his local board in that State; the third is the last two digits of his year of birth; and the fourth is the relative position, according to the sequence of dates of birth, of the registrant among other registrants of his board who were born in the same year.

Defense Doubts It Can Operate Without Draft

The Department of Defense has recently ordered a new study to re-examine all possible ways to maximize the number of volunteers for a peace-time military armed force.

This study will include a look at potential incentives such as higher pay, better educational opportunities and improved living conditions, which might make military careers more attractive so as to reduce future reliance upon the Selective Service System.

Defense officials are quick to point out, however, that "the initiation of the planning study, does not in any way alter their judgment and that of Congress, concerning the continued essentiality of the draft authority for meeting current or anticipated military strength requirements."

"We believe," they said, "that a planning effort of this type may assist in placing the Department of Defense in the best possible posture to minimize our reliance upon involuntary inductees, particularly at such time as it may be possible to reduce our total military strength."

The Defense Department has considered many times the elimination of the draft. The most recent study concluded that the cost of a force that does not rely on the draft would range from \$4 billion to \$17 billion a year.

To Stimulate Award Program Committee Adds New Prize

To stimulate interest and participation in the Employee's Suggestion Program, the Selective Service National Incentives Awards Committee on July 1, 1967, announced a program which called for the awarding of a ball point pen to each Selective Service employee submitting an original suggestion during the year. Since that date, 233 pens have been awarded to employees for suggestions submitted.

The Committee has now launched a new plan to show their appreciation. Individuals submitting three or more suggestions during or subsequent to the close of fiscal year 1968, will receive an attractive personalized, transparent paperweight. Inserted in the paperweight will be a miniaturized certificate of appreciation to emphasize the significance of the employee's efforts. It can also serve a dual purpose, either as a paperweight when lying flat or as a photoframe when propped up by its built-in standard.

Listed below are the names of those employees who have submitted original suggestions during the

period of July 1 through October 31, 1968, and have been awarded pens:

Arizona Mrs. Alice R. Dimmick Miss Katherine J. Long Miss Bille J. Mercedes Mrs. Eleanor D. Moser	Nebraska Mrs. Helen E. Bailey Mrs. Eileen K. Spittler
California Mrs. Annette Franco	New York State Lt. Col. H. D. McAvoy
Colorado Mrs. Patricia L. Clauson Mrs. Margarette J. Ironfield	North Carolina Miss Elizabeth A. Croom
Illinois Mrs. Ruth C. Tate Mrs. Laura L. Zepp	Ohio Mrs. Myrtle M. Smith Mrs. Clara N. Stallings
Indiana Mrs. Norris E. Berry	Oklahoma Mrs. Frances M. Kuykendall
Iowa Mrs. Alma L. O'Donnell	Pennsylvania Mrs. Marjorie W. Aurentz
Kansas Mrs. Eddie V. Stickney	Puerto Rico Mrs. Lucia Font de Arroyo
Louisiana Mr. Elmer L. Doucet	South Dakota Mrs. Paula V. Coleman Mrs. Gladys H. Williams
Maine Mrs. Imogene V. Arno	Texas Mrs. Mary L. Dannelly Miss Wanda F. Gillean
Michigan Miss Diane A. Paszkowski	Virginia Mrs. Myra J. Hawkins Mrs. Gay H. Packett Mrs. Edith T. Thrower
Minnesota Mrs. Delphine Goldstrand	Washington Mrs. Ada L. Anderson Mrs. Elinor V. McCutchan
Mississippi Mrs. Sallie W. Easter	West Virginia Mrs. Annie M. Gray
Missouri Mrs. Betty H. Daniel Mrs. Mary N. Selzer	National Headquarters Mrs. Sadie B. Peters
Montana Mrs. Dorothy E. Haggert	

Board Chairman Impressed by SSS Clerks Dedication

W. M. McKeever, Chairman, Local Board No. 146, Alabama, recently wrote to the Director of Selective Service as follows:

"I am a relative newcomer to the field of Selective Service but I find myself infected with a deep sense of love of this work and admiration of the people both local, statewide and national.

"I could, perhaps, write a daily diary about the wonderful efforts of the lovely ladies here at Local Board Number 146 and our coordinator, and not to forget the helping hand of those in Local Board Number 71.

"Miss Kathleen Johnson, Mrs. Jane Williams and Mrs. Jessie H. Molyneaux are jewels of an undescribable carat rating. Their efforts are untiring, their interests bountiful and their loyalty a thing of wondrous awe.

"Truly the greatest Public Relations personnel of the Selective Service must have indoctrinated them with such a sense of character that seems to permeate these offices. I regret that I cannot enumerate the many accomplishments that they have performed, among them being the display and maintenance of the booth at the Greater Gulf States Fair, but I assure you they are many.

"I thank you for the privilege of serving this Country but I also thank God for the assistance of these wonderful people."

* * * * *

One way to save for a rainy day is by making regular purchases of U.S. savings bonds and freedom shares.

Director Cites Col. Johnson Posthumously

A posthumous Legion of Merit and Distinguished Service Award was presented to the widow and son of Colonel Campbell C. Johnson former Assistant Director of Selective Service, during ceremonies October 24 at National Headquarters, Washington, D.C., Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, made the presentation to Mrs. Ruby Johnson and her son, Campbell C. Johnson, Jr.

About 30 officers and guests attended the ceremony. Colonel Johnson, who served with the Selective Service System from 1940 until his death August 22, 1968, was cited for demonstrating "inspiring leadership" while serving as Assistant to the Director and Assistant Director and was lauded as a "pioneer in equal opportunity for minority groups." With a Distinguished Service Award presented by the Selective Service System, General Hershey said Colonel Johnson exhibited "great understanding and compassion for human values."

Colonel Johnson was a native of Washington, D.C., and graduated from Howard University. He was commissioned during World War I and was active in a number of civic organizations between 1917 and 1940 when he was named Executive Assistant to the Director of Selective Service. He was appointed Assistant to the Director in 1948 and Assistant Director in 1964, a position he held at time of death. Colonel Johnson supervised the administrative functions of the Selective System, including organization, management, personnel, incentive awards, supplies, printing, statistics and race relations.

System's Big Role In WWI Recalled

Raising forces to fight World War I was a gigantic task for the United States. The standing army of the day was less than 200,000 of whom more than 50,000 were reservists called out to chase the bandit Villa in Mexico. There were fewer than 10,000 officers in the Army.

When it became apparent that conscription would be necessary to raise the required manpower quickly and effectively, Congress passed the Selective Service Act of May 1917. It established a National Army, with all men between 21 and 30 (later raised to 45) required to register, and permitted volunteering for the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard. The twin evils of the Civil War were avoided—this time there would be no hiring of substitutes or payment of bounties.

All together, some 2,800,000 men were selected in 18 months. During these 18 months the War Department organized a total of 62 divisions of which 43 got to France.

3,005 Women Included In Standby Reserves

On September 30, 1968, there were 469,088 persons in the Standby Reserves. Included in this number were 3,005 women.

More than one-half of the total number were Army reservists. The Air Force was second in numbers, followed by the Navy, Marine Corps and last, the Coast Guard.

Local Boards are authorized to determine the availability of members of the Standby Reserve of the Armed Forces for order to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

79 Percent of Officers Enter Army From ROTC

ROTC provided 79 percent of all Army officers entering on active duty during the past decade. The Department of Army says the program, now conducted at 247 colleges and universities, will produce 18,000 new officers this year.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 1

Oestereich Case Decided By Court

On December 16, 1968, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in favor of James J. Oestereich. Set out below are the majority and dissenting opinions.

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS delivered the opinion of the Court.

Petitioner is enrolled as a student at a theological school preparing for the ministry and was accordingly classified as IV-D by the Selective Service Board. Section 6(g) of the Selective Service Act, 50 U.S.C. App. § 456(g), gives such students exemption from training and service under the Act. He returned his registration certificate to the Government, according to the complaint in the present action, "for the sole purpose of expressing dissent from the participation by the United States in the war in Vietnam." Shortly thereafter his Board declared him delinquent (1) for failure to have the registration certificate in his possession, and (2) for failure to provide the Board with notice of his local status. The Board thereupon changed his IV-D classification to I-A. He took an administrative appeal and lost and was ordered to report for induction.

At that point he brought suit to (Continued on page 3)

DoD Wants 33,700 Drafted in February

The Defense Department has requested that the Selective Service System provide the Armed Forces with 33,700 men in February, 1969.

This is 6,900 greater than the January draft call.

Newspapers have reported that the increase in calls is due in part to make up for the early release of reserves called to active duty early in 1968. Early releases have been decided for 37,000 Army and Air National Guardsmen and Reservists called up in January and April last year. The five to 12 months cut from the reservists' scheduled two years of active duty, it has been estimated, would add about 3,000 men a month to draft requirements for some months.

February's quota is the highest since the 45,900 called in May, 1968. The Vietnam conflict peak draft call thus far was in April 1968, when 48,000 men were requested.

Of the 33,700 men to be drafted in February, 32,200 will go to the Army and 1,500 to the Marine Corps.

What to Expect in 1969

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

What can the members of the Selective Service System expect in 1969?

It can be accepted that events are unaware of the divisions of time that involve the termination and beginning of years. Therefore, our first expectation of the events of 1969 must involve what the Selective Service System is experiencing as 1968 comes to its end.

1968 has been a year presenting many problems to the Selective Service System. Most of them were continuations from 1967. Whether these problems have been increasing or whether a summit has been passed is a matter of opinion. Any estimate of the problems of the Selective Service System becomes complicated because they are situations often involving many other agencies. Any effort to apportion difficulties that affect many agencies of the Government to the individual agencies is practically impossible. For that reason it seems as a practical matter that the Selective Service System should evaluate its operation in terms of its positive accomplishments of its mission rather than in terms of the measures taken to prevent or obstruct its operation. For example, the Selective Service System should be evaluated on its success in meeting its calls for registrants to be inducted rather than by the number of Selective Service forms burned publicly or reported returned to some agency of the Government, such as the Department of Justice.

If this assumption be accurate, the Selective Service System can evaluate its operation for 1968 at a higher level of success than if it is based on the criticisms which have been leveled against its operation. All of us in the Selective Service System have been concerned by the emphasis that has placed, by the means of communication, on the opinions and actions of the few who were noisily proclaiming their dissatisfaction. The Selective Service System is not alone by any means in being a target for the present tendency to tear down everything without any suggestion for a constructive approach to the solution of the problems with which the Nation is confronted.

During this past year of 1968, the Selective Service System, in spite of initially inadequate funds and a belated receipt of supplemental funds, has met the calls for men from the Department of Defense. It has cancelled induction orders for individual registrants to furnish effective support for the securing of volunteers by the Department of Defense. It has permitted a maximum of cooperation extended to the recruiting personnel of the several services of the Armed Forces, including all Reserve Forces.

In addition to the procurement of personnel for the Armed Forces, any material interference with the national health, safety, and interest has not been established. In fact, without the influence of the List of Critical Skills and of Essential Activities, which has been suspended, complaints are lacking that the Selective Service System has not protected the national interest in these fields.

The fears that the situation of the graduate students would be an exception have not yet materialized. It has been in 1968 an example of the dangers of creating anxiety for the public by projection of questionable estimated statistics.

This does not preclude the possibility that the Selective Service will face the problem of the graduate student in 1969. There are indications that means may be tried to persuade a new National Security Council that there is a need for defer-

(Continued on page 2)

High Court Rules Against Charles Gabriel

The Supreme Court of the United States on December 16, 1968 ruled against Charles Gabriel.

PER CURIAM.

Appellee's draft board rejected his claim to classification as a conscientious objector and classified him I-A. His appeals within the Selective Service System were unsuccessful. After he was ordered to report for induction he brought an action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California seeking to have his induction enjoined and to have the rejection of his claim to conscientious objector classification declared improper on the grounds that it had no basis in fact, that the board had misapplied the statutory definition of conscientious objector and that the members of the board were improperly motivated by hostility and bias against those who claim to be conscientious objectors. The District Court entered a preliminary injunction preventing appellee's induction until after a determination of his claim on the merits.

In entering the preliminary injunction, the District Court held that it had jurisdiction to hear appellee's claim despite § 10(b)(3) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, 50 U.S.C. App. § 460(b)(3), which provides:

"No judicial review shall be made of the classification or processing of any registrant by local boards, appeal boards, or the President, except as a defense to a criminal prosecution instituted under section 12 of this title, after the registrant has responded either affirmatively or negatively to an order to report for induction, or for civilian work in the case of a registrant determined to be opposed to participation in war in any form: *Provided*, That such review shall go to the question of the jurisdiction herein reserved to local boards, appeal boards, and the President only when there is no basis in fact for the classification assigned to such registrant."

Acknowledging that this statute if

(Continued on page 2)

SS Living Registrants About 37 Million

On September 30, 1968 there were 36,900,556 living selective service registrants. Of this figure, 20,574,235 were between ages 18 and 26. Those 26 years of age and over accounted for 16,326,321 of the total.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

What to Expect in 1969

(Continued from page 2)

ment for at least some graduate students in 1969. So far, I have heard no recommendation as to how this can be done selectively rather than by deferment of all graduate students or by, as at present, a denial of deferment to all graduate students except those in the health fields. Should changes be sought the one practical necessity which will be required will be a method of selectivity.

Another problem carried over will be the question of enforcement of the law, particularly the Military Selective Service Act. An encouraging fact has been and will remain that this problem is not serious in many places in the United States. Where the problem exists, it is not easy to be optimistic concerning an early spectacular improvement but there are reasons for hope in the predictable future that an aroused concern by the great majority of our citizens heretofore little heard will compel measures to insure enforcement of the Selective Service laws.

There are indications that this silent majority of our citizens has reached a position of concern that will cause them to take measures to require more consideration for the rights of this heretofore silent majority. It is to be hoped in the year ahead a unity among our people will be demonstrated in two directions. First, continuing tolerance by the silent majority, while exerting pressure to indicate to the irresponsible discontented the need for them to confine their efforts to indicating disagreement within legal limits and second, that the few who irresponsibly have pursued a destructive course give significant evidence they will endure what cannot be changed by legal means. This includes lessening of the use of courts by lawyers, seeming always available for registrants who desire or can be convinced they should delay their induction by court action no matter how hopeless. If these actions can come about the hope for unity in America will be advanced materially.

What can the members of the Selective Service System expect in 1969?

Let us hope that the citizens of our Nation will remember the many things they share in common and will suspend actions on the few areas of differences. If this comes to pass the members of the Selective Service System will find satisfaction in less illegal actions perpetrated on a claim of constitutional right.

It is not too much to hope that harassment of local board members and executive secretaries will cease. That courts will assume their responsibility of enforcing the Military Selective Service Act and that, generally, responsible citizenship will replace the permissiveness now granted to the individuals and will be succeeded by consideration of the rights of all our citizens.

When, as a nation, we are all for one, but more significant one for all it will indeed be a Happy New Year.

Emergency Planning Office Is Renamed

The agency known as the Office of Emergency Planning was renamed the Office of Emergency Preparedness, but will remain in the Executive Office of the President. At President Johnson's request, the 400-man agency will continue its current responsibilities.

Record Number of Men Released in October

The latest figures available to the Selective Service System indicate that more men were released from military service in October 1968 than in any other month since the beginning of the Vietnam buildup.

In October, 111,880 were separated from active duty.

HIGH COURT

(Continued from page 1)

applicable would prevent preinduction review of appellee's classification, the District Court held that, so applied, § 10(b)(3) was unconstitutional because to provide for judicial consideration of the lawfulness of the board's action only as a defense to a criminal prosecution would require that appellee pursue a "tortuous judicial adventure" so beset by "hazards" and "penalties" as to "result in no review at all." The Government has appealed under 28 U.S.C. § 1252 which allows direct appeal to this Court of "an interlocutory or final judgment, decree or order of any court of the United States . . . holding an Act of Congress unconstitutional in any civil action . . . to which the United States . . . or any officer thereof . . . is a party."

This Court has today, after full consideration, decided *Oestereich v. Selective Service System Local Board No. 11, 393 U.S.* —. Because the result here is dictated by the principles enunciated in that case, it is appropriate to decide this case summarily, reversing the District Court.

In *Oestereich* the delinquency procedure by which the registrant was reclassified was without statutory basis and in conflict with petitioner's rights explicitly established by the statute and not dependent upon an act of judgment by the board. *Oestereich*, as a divinity student, was by statute unconditionally entitled to exemption. Here, by contrast, there is no doubt of the board's statutory authority to take action which appellee challenges, and that action inescapably involves a determination of fact and an exercise of judgment. By statute, classification as a conscientious objector is expressly conditioned on the registrant's claim being "sustained by the local board." 50 U.S.C. App. § 456(g).

Here the board has exercised its statutory discretion to pass on a particular request for classification, "evaluating evidence and . . . determining whether a claimed exemption is deserved." *Oestereich v. Selective Service System Local Board No. 11, ante, p. —*. A local board must make such a decision in respect to each of the many classification claims presented to it. To allow preinduction judicial review of such determinations would be to permit precisely the kind of "litigious interruptions of procedures to provide necessary military manpower" (113 Cong. Rec. 8052 (June 12, 1967) (report by Senator Russell on Conference Committee action)) which Congress sought to prevent when it enacted § 10(b)(3).

We find no constitutional objection to Congress' thus requiring that assertion of a conscientious objector's claims such as those advanced by appellee be deferred until after induction, if that is the course he chooses, whereupon habeas corpus would be an available remedy, or until defense of the criminal prosecution which would follow should he press his objections to his

Local Boards Now Include 921 Negroes

The number of Negroes on Local Boards has more than tripled in less than two years.

As of the end of November 1968, there were 921 Negro Board Members, up from 278 at the beginning of 1967.

The October 1, 1968 figure was 854.

Thus, as of November 30, 1968, approximately 5 percent of all Local Board members were Negro.

When the new Selective Service law was passed in 1967, there were no women on Local Boards. As of November 30, 101 women were serving.

The number of Spanish American, American Indian and Oriental board members has been on the rise the past two years. As of the end of November there were 530 Spanish Americans, 44 American Indians and 63 Orientals serving. There were also 17 women Government Appeal Agents as of November 30, 1968.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

December 2, 1968—Operations Bulletin No. 329, Subject: "Order To Report For Civilian Work (SSS Form 153)," concerning the modification by the 9th Circuit of the decision in *Brede v. U.S.* as it applies to the issuance of orders to report for civilian work.

classification to the point of refusing to submit to induction. *Estep v. United States*, 327 U.S. 114 (1946); *Fulbo v. United States*, 320 U.S. 549 (1944).

The motion of appellee for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted. The decision of the District Court is reversed, and the case remanded for issuance of an order dissolving the preliminary injunction and dismissing the action.

Mr. Justice Douglas, concurring, concurred, and stated in part:

The evidence in this case, which I have set forth in an Appendix, makes plain, as the Court states, that the question whether the registrant should be classified as a conscientious objector turns on the weight and credibility of the testimony. I therefore agree that § 10(b)(3) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 precludes review of the action of the Board at this preinduction stage.

(Continued from page 1)

restrain his induction. The District Court dismissed the complaint, 280 F. Supp. 78, and the Court of Appeals affirmed, 390 F. 2d 100. The case is here on a petition for a writ of certiorari which we granted. 391 U.S. 912.

As noted, § 6(g) of the Act states that "students preparing for the ministry" in qualified schools "shall be exempt from training and service" under the Act. Equally unambiguous is § 10(b)(3) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, 81 Stat. 100, which provides that there shall be no preinduction judicial review "of the classification or processing of any registrant," judicial review being limited to a defense in a criminal prosecution or, as the Government concedes, to habeas corpus after induction. See *Estep v. United States*, 327 U.S. 114, 123-125; *Eagles v. Samuels*, 329 U.S. 304; *Witmer v. United States*, 348 U.S. 375, 377. If we assume, as we must for present purposes, that petitioner is entitled to a statutory exemption as a divinity student, by what authority can the Board withhold it or withdraw it and make him a delinquent?

In 1967 Congress added a provision concerning the immediate service of a "prime age group" after expiration of their deferment, stating that they were the first to be inducted "after delinquents and volunteers." 50 U.S.C. App. § 456(h)(1). Congress has also made criminal the knowing failure or neglect to perform any duty prescribed by the rules or regulations of the Selective Service System. 50 U.S.C. App. § 462 (a). But Congress did not define delinquency; nor did it provide any standards for its definition by the Selective Service System. Yet Selective Service, as we have noted has promulgated regulations governing delinquency and uses them to deprive registrants of their statutory exemption, because of various activities and conduct and without any regard to the exemptions provided by law.

We can find no authorization for that use of delinquency. Even if Congress had authorized the Boards to revoke statutory exemptions by means of delinquency classifications, serious questions would arise if Congress were silent and did not prescribe standards to govern the Boards' actions. There is no suggestion in the legislative history that, when Congress has granted an exemption and a registrant meets its terms and conditions, a Board can nonetheless withhold it from him for activities or conduct not material to the grant or withdrawal of the exemption. So to hold would make the Boards free-wheeling agencies meting out their brand of justice in a vindictive manner.

Once a person registers and qualifies for a statutory exemption, we find no legislative authority to deprive him of that exemption because of conduct or activities unrelated to the merits of granting or continuing that exemption. The Solicitor General confesses error

on the use by Selective Service of delinquency proceedings for that purpose.

We deal with conduct of a local Board that is basically lawless. It is no different in constitutional implications from a case where induction of an ordained minister or other clearly exempt person is ordered (a) to retaliate against the person because of his political views or (b) to bear down on him for his religious views or his racial attitudes or (c) to get him out of town so that the amorous interests of a Board member might be better served. See *Townsend v. Zimmerman*, 237 F. 2d 376. In such instances as in the present one, there is no exercise of discretion by a Board in evaluating evidence and in determining whether a claimed exemption is deserved. The case we decide today involves a clear departure by the Board from its statutory mandate. To hold that a person deprived of his statutory exemption in such a blatantly lawless manner must either be inducted and raise his protest through habeas corpus or defy induction and defend his refusal in a criminal prosecution is to construe the Act with unnecessary harshness. As the Solicitor General suggests, such literalness does violence to the clear mandate of § 6(g) governing the exemption. Our construction leaves § 10(b)(3) unimpaired in the normal operations of the Act.

No one, I believe, suggests that § 10(b)(3) can sustain a literal reading. For while it purports on its face to suspend the writ of habeas corpus as a vehicle for reviewing a criminal conviction under the Act, everyone agrees that such was not its intent. Examples are legion where literalness in statutory language is out of harmony either with constitutional requirements, *United States v. Rumely*, 345 U.S. 41, or with an Act taken

as an organic whole. *Clark v. Uebersee Finanz-Korp.*, 332 U.S. 480, 488-489. We think § 10(b)(3) and § 6(g) are another illustration; and the Solicitor General agrees. Since the exemption granted divinity students is plain and unequivocal and in no way contested here, and since the scope of the statutory delinquency concept is not broad enough to sustain a revocation of what Congress has granted as a statutory right, or sufficiently buttressed by legislative standards, we conclude that pre-induction judicial review is not precluded in cases of this type.

We accordingly reverse the judgment and remand the case to the District Court where petitioner must have the opportunity to prove the facts alleged and also to demonstrate that he meets the jurisdictional requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

Reversed.

Justice Harlan's Statement

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN, concurring in the result.

I concur in the holding that pre-induction review is available in this case, but I reach this conclusion by means of a somewhat different analysis from that contained in the opinion of my Brother DOUGLAS.

At the outset, I think it is important to state what this case does and does not involve. Petitioner does not contend that the Selective Service System has improperly resolved factual questions, or wrongfully exercised its discretion, or even that it has acted "without any basis in fact," as that phrase is commonly used in this area of law. See *Estep v. United States*, 327 U.S. 114, 122-123 (1946); *ante*, at 6, n. 7. He asserts, rather, that the procedure pursuant to which he was reclassified and ordered to report for induction—a procedure plainly

mandated by the System's self-promulgated published regulations, 32 CFR, part 1642—is unlawful. Specifically, he asserts that the delinquency reclassification scheme is not authorized by any statute, that it is inconsistent with his statutory exemption as a ministerial student, 50 U.S.C. App. § 456(g), and that, whether or not approved by Congress, the regulations are facially unconstitutional.

The pivotal language of § 10 (b)(3), for present purposes, is the statute's proscription of pre-induction judicial review "of the classification or processing of any registrant. . . ." I take the phrase "classification or processing" to encompass the numerous discretionary, factual, and mixed law-fact determinations which a Selective Service board must make prior to issuing an order to report for induction. I do not understand that phrase to prohibit review of a claim, such as that made here by petitioner, that the very statutes or regulations which the board administrators are facially invalid.

"Classification is the key to selection," 32 CFR § 1622.1(b), and among a local board's most important functions is "to decide, subject to appeal, the class in which each registrant shall be placed." 32 CFR § 1622.1(c). Classification is a highly individualized process, in which a board must consider all pertinent information presented to it. *Ibid.* Thus, a board may be required to determine, on a conflicting record, whether a registrant is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form, 32 CFR § 1622.14, or whether the registrant's deferment "is in the national interest and of paramount importance to our national security. . . ." 32 CFR § 1622.20. A board also exercises considerable discretion in the processing of registrants—for example, in securing information relevant to classification, 32 CFR §§ 1621.9-1621.15, scheduling of physical examinations, 32 CFR, part 1628, and scheduling and postponement of induction itself, 32 CFR, part 1632.

Congress' decision to defer judicial review of such decisions by the Selective Service boards until after induction was, I believe, responsive to two major considerations. First, because these determinations are of an individualized and discretionary nature, a reviewing court must often examine board records and other documentary evidence, hear testimony, and resolve controversies on a sizeable record. Even though the scope of judicial review is narrow, see *Estep v. United States*, *supra*, at 122-123, this cannot be done quickly. To stay induction pending such review would work havoc with the orderly processing of registrants into the Nation's armed forces. See 113 Cong. Rec. 8052 (June 12, 1967) (Senator Russell); cf. *Estep v. United States*, *supra*, at 137 (concurring opinion of Mr. Justice Frankfurter).

Second, the registrant has been afforded, prior to his induction, the opportunity for a hearing and administrative appeals within the Selective Service System. 32 CFR, parts 1624-1627. It is properly presumed that a registrant's board has

(Continued on page 4)



RED CROSS HONORS BOARD MEMBERS—Richard A. (Louie) Allers (left), a rural mail carrier in Garrison, N. Dak., and member of Local Board No. 28, received the American Red Cross "Award of Merit" for saving a child from drowning. Allers used training learned as a volunteer fireman to clear the throat of a 14-month-old boy found underwater, and used mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until the boy could receive medical attention. He is shown with Dennis Thompson, another volunteer fireman, who had given the first aid training, and Cecil McCrorie, McLean County Red Cross chairman.

Oestereich

(Continued from page 3)

fully considered all relevant information presented to it, and that it has classified and processed him regularly, and in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations. *Greer v. United States*, 378 F. 2d 931 (1967); *Storey v. United States*, 370 F. 2d 255 (1966); cf. *United States v. Chemical Foundation*, 272 U.S. 1, 14-15 (1926); *Chin Yow v. United States*, 208 U.S. 8, 12 (1908); *Martin v. Mott*, 12 Wheat. 19 (1827).

These factors are significantly altered where the registrant contends that the procedure employed by the board is invalid on its face.

First, such a claim does not invite the court to review the factual and discretionary decisions inherent in the "classification or processing" of registrants, and does not, therefore, present opportunity for protracted delay. To be sure, collateral factual determinations—for example, whether the registrant was subjected to the statute or regulation drawn in question (in this case, the delinquency reclassification procedure)—may sometimes be necessary. But in general, a court may dispose of a challenge to the validity of the procedure on the pleadings. Insubstantial claims can usually be weeded out with dispatch.

Second, a challenge to the validity of the administrative procedure itself not only renders irrelevant the presumption of regularity, but presents an issue beyond the competence of the Selective Service boards to hear and determine. Adjudication of the constitutionality of congressional enactments has generally been thought beyond the jurisdiction of administrative agencies. See *Public Utilities Commission v. United States*, 355 U.S. 534, 539 (1958); *Engineers Public Service Co. v. SEC*, 138 F. 2d 936, 952-953 (1943), dismissed as moot, 332 U.S. 788. The boards have no power to promulgate regulations, and are not expressly delegated any authority to pass on the validity of regulations or statutes. Such authority cannot readily be inferred, for the composition of the boards, and their administrative procedures, render them wholly unsuitable forums for the adjudication of these matters: local and appeal boards consist of part-time, uncompensated members, chosen ideally to be representative of the registrants' communities; the fact that a registrant may not be represented by counsel in Selective Service proceedings, 32 CFR § 1624.1(b), seems incompatible with the boards' serious consideration of such purely legal claims. Indeed, the denial of counsel has been justified on the ground that the proceedings are nonjudicial. *United States v. Sturgis*, 342 F. 2d 328, 332 (1965), cert. denied, 382 U.S. 879; cf. *United States v. Capehart*, 141 F. Supp. 708, 719 (1956); affirmed, 237 F. 2d 388 (1957), cert. denied, 352 U.S. 971.

To withhold pre-induction review in this case would, thus, deprive petitioner of his liberty without the prior opportunity to present to any competent forum—agency or court—his substantial claim that

he was ordered inducted pursuant to an unlawful procedure. Such an interpretation of § 10(b) (3) would raise serious constitutional problems, and is not indicated by the statute's history, language, or purpose. On the foregoing basis I agree that § 10(b) (3) does not forbid pre-induction review in this instance.

Because both the District Court and the Court of Appeals passed on the merits of petitioner's challenge to the delinquency reclassification regulations, this issue is ripe for our consideration. Whatever validity the procedure may have under other circumstances, I agree that the delinquency reclassification of petitioner for failure to possess his registration certificate is inconsistent with petitioner's conceded statutory exemption as a student of the ministry.

Three Justices joined in a dissenting opinion.

MR. JUSTICE STEWART, with whom MR. JUSTICE BRENNAN and MR. JUSTICE WHITE join, dissenting.

It is clear that in enacting § 10 (b) (3) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, Congress intended to specify the exclusive methods by which the determinations of selective service boards may be judicially reviewed. Since under the terms of that provision the present suit is plainly premature, I would affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

Section 10(b) (3) provides in pertinent part as follows:

"No judicial review shall be made of the classification or processing of any registrant by local boards, appeal boards, or the President, except as a defense to a criminal prosecution instituted under section 12 of this title, after the registrant has responded either affirmatively or negatively to an order to report for induction . . ."

It is unquestioned that the overriding purpose of this provision was "to prevent litigious interruptions of procedures to provide necessary military manpower." To be sure, the provision is somewhat inartistically drawn, but its background and legislative history clearly resolve whatever difficulties might otherwise be presented by the imprecision of the draftsman's language.

In interpreting the less explicit terms or predecessor statutes, this Court has established the general rule that draft classifications could not be judicially reviewed prior to the time a registrant was to be inducted. Review was held to be proper only when challenges to such determinations were raised either (1) in defense to a criminal prosecution following a refusal to be inducted, or (2) in habeas corpus proceedings initiated after induction. See *Witmer v. United States*, 348 U.S. 375, 377; *Estep v. United States*, 327 U.S. 114; *Bilbings v. Truesdell*, 321 U.S. 542; *Falbo v. United States*, 320 U.S. 549.

Occasionally, however, other federal courts had allowed exceptions

to this rule. Section 10(b) (3) was proposed and enacted shortly after the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had, in the well publicized case of *Wolff v. Local Bd. No. 16*, 372 F. 2d 817, permitted just such an exception. In adopting the section Congress specifically disapproved those decisions that had deviated from the rule against pre-induction review, and made explicit its absolute commitment against premature judicial interference with the orderly processing of registrants. The Senate Armed Services Committee put the matter this way:

"Until recently, there was no problem in the observance of the finality provision. In several recent cases, however, district courts have been brought into selective service processing prematurely. The committee attaches much importance to the finality provisions and reemphasizes the original intent that judicial review of classifications should not occur until after the registrant's administrative remedies have been exhausted and the registrant presents himself for induction."

A similar statement of intent was included in the report of the House Armed Services Committee:

"The committee was disturbed by the apparent inclination of some courts to review the classification action of local or appeal boards before the registrant had exhausted his administrative remedies. Existing law quite clearly precludes such a judicial review until after the registrant has been ordered to report for induction and has responded either affirmatively or negatively to such an order. In view of this inclination of the courts to prematurely inquire into the classification action of local boards, the committee has rewritten this provision of the law so as to more clearly enunciate this principle. The committee was prompted to take this action since continued disregard of this principle of the law by various courts could seriously affect the administration of the Selective Service System."

Although the language of § 10 (b) (3) contains no explicit reference to habeas corpus as a remedy for inductees seeking to challenge their classifications, that remedy was plainly recognized and approved by Congress. The section provides for review "after the registrant has responded either affirmatively or negatively to an order to report for induction . . ." (Emphasis added.) The remedy for one who responds affirmatively cannot, of course, be by way of "defense to a criminal prosecution" for refusing to be inducted; the only remedy in such a case is habeas corpus, and the Senate Committee Report made quite clear Congress' understanding in this regard:

"A registrant who presents himself for induction may challenge his classification by seeking a writ of habeas corpus after his induction. If the registrant does not submit to induction, he may raise as a defense to a criminal prosecution the issue of the legality of the classification."

Thus there can be no doubt that

Classification Picture as of Nov. 30, 1968*

Class	Number
Total	36,795,512
I-A and I-A-O	1,412,491
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	196,557
Not examined	314,749
Induction or examination postponed	10,866
Ordered for induction or examination	119,251
Pending reclassification	122,402
Personal appearance and appeals in process	53,217
Delinquents	23,473
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	13,523
Not examined	5,683
Induction or examination postponed	134
Ordered for induction or examination	618
Pending reclassification	1,110
Personal appearance and appeals in process	581
Delinquents	244
26 years and older with liability extended	117,789
Under 19 years of age	432,204
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,828,884
I-C (Inducted)	497,696
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,442,437
I-O Not examined	6,986
I-O Examined and qualified	5,397
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	875
I-W (At work)	6,366
I-W (Released)	9,103
I-D Members of a reserve component	953,182
I-S Statutory (College)	14,209
I-S Statutory (High School)	404,302
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	393,134
II-A Apprentice	48,331
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,179
II-S Student deferment	1,759,641
III-A Dependency deferment	4,119,523
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,914,295
IV-B Officials	80
IV-C Aliens	18,176
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	107,257
IV-F Not qualified	2,350,592
V-A Over age liability	16,479,376

* Report for Canal Zone as of Oct. 31, 1968

Destereich

(Continued from page 4)

10(b)(3) was designed to permit judicial review of draft classifications only in connection with criminal prosecutions or habeas corpus proceedings. Today, however, the court holds that § 10(b)(3) does not mean what it says in a case like this, where it is "plain on the record and on the face of the Act that an exemption ha[s] been granted." In such a case, it is said, there is a "clash" between the exemption and the provisions of § 10(b)(3). With all respect, I am simply unable to perceive any "clash" whatsoever. Exemptions from service are substantive, while § 10(b)(3) is purely procedural, specifying when substantive rights may be asserted. Now the Court can conclude that the provisions of § 10(b)(3) somehow do "violence to" the divinity student exemption is a mystery to me. (See footnote columns 2 and 3)

The only other reason the Court offers for its casual disregard of 10(b)(3) is the suggestion that obedience to the statute would lead to "unnecessary harshness." But if the statute is constitutional, we have no power to disregard it simply because we think it is harsh. That is a judgment for Congress, not for us. And the Court does not question the law's constitutionality. To the contrary, the constitutionality of § 10(b)(3) is upheld this very day in *Clark v. Gabriel*—U.S. —, in reaffirmation of several previous decisions in which this court has enunciated and applied the rule against pre-induction review of selective service determinations.

The Court states that its "construction leaves § 10(b)(3) unimpaired in the normal operations of the Act." The implication seems to be that the present case is somehow exceptional. But the Court has carved out an "exception" of § 10(b)(3) in exactly the kind of case where, in terms of the interests at stake, an exception seems least justified. The registrant with a clear statutory exemption is precisely the one least jeopardized by the procedural limitations of § 10(b)(3). For, as the Government has acknowledged, "the Department of Justice would not prosecute [such a registrant] if he refused to be inducted, and would promptly confess error if he submits to induction and brings a habeas corpus action."

It is upon those registrants, rather, whose rights are *not* so clear that the burden of § 10(b)(3) most harshly falls. For it is they who must choose whether to run the serious risk of a criminal prosecution or submit to induction with the uncertain hope of prevailing in a habeas corpus proceeding. Yet the Court has made plain today in *Clark v. Gabriel*, *supra*, that a registrant whose exemption from service is not clear will under § 10(b)(3) be put to just such a fateful choice. In light of *Gabriel*, the allowance of pre-induction review in the present case thus stands as all the more irrational and unjustified.

I respectfully dissent.

Stateside News Briefs

Service Awards

Recently Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters. The recipients were:

Colorado—Army: Nancy J. Bailey and Vera J. Mudrow, Local Board No. 7; Arthus R. Wark and Ethel M. Goodell, Local Board No. 11; Pearle B. Seals, Local Board No. 12; Wanda Story and Staff, Local Board No. 13; Ida C. Bright, Local Board No. 15; Dorothy A. Pierce, Local Board No. 19; Mary O. B. Eckles, Local Board No. 22; Patricia L. Clauson, Local Board No. 23; Mary E. Roberts, Local Board No. 27; Inza M. Fettes, Local Board No. 28; Margarette J. Ironfield, Local Board No. 29; Betty J. Berfield, Local Board No. 43 and Alice M. Pedersen, Local Board No. 54.

Navy: Nancy J. Bailey and Vera J. Mudrow, Local Board No. 7; Pearle B. Seals, Local Board No. 12; Mary O. B. Eckles, Local Board No. 22; Helen R. Bell, Local Board No. 45; Alice M. Pedersen, Local Board No. 54.

Air Force: Nancy J. Bailey, Local Board No. 7; Arthus R. Wark and Ethel M. Goodell, Local Board No. 11; Pearle B. Seals and Pearl A. Moore, Local Board No. 12; Mary E. Roberts, Local Board No. 27; Lawana M. Bartell, Local Board No. 36 and Leota P. Barker, Local Board No. 56.

Marine Corps: Audrey J. Garipey, Local Board No. 9; Pearle B. Seals, Local Board No. 12 and Joseph B. Gillespie, Local Board No. 6.

Florida—Army: Vivian S. Flannery, Local Board No. 97.

New Hampshire—Army: Clara M. Johnson and Dora B. Coffin, Local Board No. 4.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Jean Walwick, Local Board No. 26, Minnesota and Al Kaplan, Local Board No. 18, Bronx, New York.

Ordered to Active Duty

LCDR James M. Sutherland, JAGC, USNR, to Georgia State Headquarters, effective January 1, 1969 and MAJ John J. Tarry, USAR, to National Headquarters, effective November 18, 1968.

Joins Navy

The son of Arthur D. Noey, Sr., Chairman, Local Board No. 77, Michigan, reported recently for three years active duty in the Navy upon graduation from Michigan State University.

Ensign Arthur D. Noey Jr., 25, has been a member of the Naval Reserve since 1964.

Son Replaces Father on LB

Mr. Jacob Wilson, Chairman of Local Board No. 146, Pennsylvania, recently administered the Oath of Office to his son as a local board member. Mr. Albert Wilson will replace his father on the Local Board.

Mr. Jacob Wilson resigned after fifteen years service with Local Board 146 upon becoming age 75.

Family Affair

Thomas, the ninth son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Aebly, recently registered with Wisconsin's St. Croix County Local Board No. 64, and plans to enlist in the Air Force. Thomas has eight older brothers, all of whom have seen military service: George with the Army in Korea; Julius, Jr., a paratrooper; Mike, Army Infantry, Germany; Lawrence, with the Marines in Okinawa and Guantanamo Bay; Paul and Bernard, Navy; David and Harold, currently in the Air Force. Mark, 14, wants to enlist in the Air Force "when I'm old enough." There are four daughters in the family, all married to veterans.

Mr. Aebly, Sr., is a retired farmer living in Glenwood City, Wisconsin and served with the Army in France during World I. Mrs. Aebly is acting president of the Women's American Legion Auxiliary, Downing-Winterling Post No. 232.

¹⁰ A different ground for permitting review in the present case is set out in the concurring opinion of my Brother HARLAN. His opinion is founded on the proposition that constitutional problems would be presented by a system that "deprive[d] petitioner of his liberty without the prior opportunity to present to any competent forum—agency or court—his substantial claim that he was ordered inducted pursuant to an unlawful procedure." Mr. JUSTICE HARLAN seeks to avoid such difficulties by viewing § 10(b)(3) as intended to prohibit not all delays in the processing of registrants, but merely those protracted delays that result from judicial consideration of factual claims.

As the absence of any exception in its terms indicates, however, § 10(b)(3) plainly was intended to prevent any interruption whatever of the orderly processing of registrants. There is not a glimmer of evidence in the section's legislative history that Congress intended to prevent some sorts of delay but not others. Moreover, it is difficult to reconcile the distinction Mr. JUSTICE HARLAN seeks to draw—between claims "that the procedure employed by the board is invalid on its face" and challenges to a board's factual determinations—with his recognition that the enactment of § 10(b)(3) was in substantial part a congressional reaction to the Second Circuit's

decision in *Wolff v. Local Bd. No. 16*, 372 F. 2d 517. *Wolff* involved no factual dispute whatsoever; rather, that decision held that, on the basis of admitted facts, the "delinquency" reclassification of the registrants there involved had been entirely unauthorized under both the statute and the applicable regulations.

Nor can I view the constitutional theory suggested by my Brother HARLAN as presenting a justifiable ground for decision. It is noteworthy, first of all, that no such theory has ever been advanced by the petitioner. Furthermore, persons arrested for criminal offenses are routinely deprived of their liberty—to a greater extent than are military inductees—without any prior opportunity for the adjudication of legal or constitutional claims, and often without any hope of securing release on bail. Preliminary hearings before magistrates by and large determine only the existence of a prima facie case for the prosecution, and do not begin to reach defenses that might be raised, whether factual, legal, or constitutional. Nor does § 10(b)(3) necessarily compel deprivation of liberty. A registrant in the petitioner's position is free to refuse induction, keeping open the option of raising his claims should a criminal prosecution be brought against him. And it is entirely possible, of course—and more than likely in the petitioner's case—that no such prosecution will ever be instituted.

Col. Cameron Given Posthumous Awards For Work in SSS

The Legion of Merit and the Selective Service System Certificate of Achievement were awarded posthumously to Col. Collins Cameron, AGC, for his service as Regional Field Officer of Region II from 3 February 1963 to 13 May 1968.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey presented the awards to Mrs. Cameron in ceremonies at National Headquarters November 21, 1968.

The Legion of Merit citation mentioned Col. Cameron's "decisive leadership, professional competence, and unique administrative ability," displayed in the training of Reservists, liaison with state headquarters, and overall accomplishment of the Selective Service System mission.

The Certificate of Achievement outlined these same qualities, and noted that "the outstanding manner in which he performed his many duties reflected great credit to himself and benefit to the Selective Service System."

Col. Cameron was commissioned in 1934. He served as adjutant of the 46th Field Artillery Brigade and Assistant G-1 of the Sixth Army Headquarters during World War II. Later he served with General Headquarters, Armed Forces Pacific Theater.

Up to 5 Percent Of New Recruits Need Reading Help

Special reading instruction is required for about four to five percent of the men entering the Army, according to Continental Army Command officials. These are the recruits who cannot read comprehensively at a fifth grade level.

And as a part of Project 100,000, the Army is doing something about it. In 12 different training centers, recruits who cannot read at a level necessary to understand Army training manuals and other training material, are attending classes on reading.

CONARC officials have said that the bulk of the students have completed the requirements within three weeks. Students are permitted to remain in class up to six weeks, if necessary to reach a fifth grade reading level.

Of 4000 soldiers completing the classes, 38 percent have shown a minimum improvement of two grade levels. Thirty-three percent have improved three or more grades. Only 14 percent have failed to reach the fifth grade level.

An official told Army Times that the special reading classes are not limited to Project 100,000 enlistees. He said, "You'd be surprised at the number of high school graduates who need to attend the special reading classes."

Richard Nixon Saw Service At Guadalcanal

President-elect Richard Nixon volunteered for service in World War II while working as a young lawyer with the wartime Office of Price Administration. He went on active duty as a LTJG in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Nixon saw his first overseas duty in May 1943 at Guadalcanal, where he was Officer in Charge of the island's South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command unit.

He was later cited for sound judgment and initiative in organizing the South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command at Bougainville and Green Islands.

In August 1944 Nixon was assigned to Fleet Air Wing Eight and later attached to the Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics.

Even in those days Mr. Nixon had a reputation as a "concise, concrete and specific" planner—whether in work or recreation.

Mr. Nixon was released from active duty on March 10, 1946, but remained in the Naval Reserve until June 1966, at which time he was placed on the retired list. He had been promoted to full Commander in 1953.

100 Percenters

As of October 31, 1968, 40 of the 56 Selective Service Headquarters had 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchase program.

Puerto Rico, Guam, Idaho and Vermont were the pace-setters.

States	Percent of gross payroll invested
1. Puerto Rico	20.47
2. Guam	13.67
3. Idaho	13.44
4. Vermont	10.47
5. Utah	9.42
6. Wyoming	9.24
7. Oklahoma	8.05
8. Nevada	7.47
9. Mississippi	6.85
10. Kentucky	6.83
11. Wisconsin	6.28
12. Nebraska	6.28
13. Alabama	6.21
14. North Carolina	5.90
15. Delaware	5.85
16. Washington	5.80
17. West Virginia	5.55
18. Missouri	5.36
19. Georgia	5.28
20. New Mexico	5.16
21. Virgin Islands	4.85
22. Rhode Island	4.83
23. Virginia	4.79
24. Arizona	4.78
25. Texas	4.60
26. Maryland	4.59
27. Florida	4.59
28. Michigan	4.55
29. Ohio	4.55
30. National Headquarters	4.41
31. Montana	4.35
32. New York	4.16
33. South Dakota	4.15
34. Alaska	3.99
35. South Carolina	3.96
36. Hawaii	3.82
37. Indiana	3.70
38. Oregon	3.70
39. Connecticut	3.21
40. District of Columbia	3.13

Government Appeal Agent Writes Letter On Vietnam Conflict and Draft System

Reproduced below is a letter recently written to a Florida newspaper by John R. Williams, Government appeal agent, Local Board No. 43, Florida:

Dear Sir:

Your editorial . . . attacking the military draft as a form of slavery, which should be abolished, is a distortion of the truth and is a disservice to (. . . the) public and to the Government of the United States.

. . . no President of the United States, nor any agency thereof, has "escalated" the Vietnam War. That war has intensified because of the persistent and vicious aggressions committed by North Vietnam against South Vietnam, in direct violation of the Geneva Accords of 1954, and in a direct challenge to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. The United States has contested this aggression in compliance with said Geneva Accords and treaty commitment, and in compliance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, as well as pursuant to the authority of Congress expressed in numerous Joint Resolutions and Laws implementing such action, among which laws is the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. The legality of such action in Vietnam has been sustained by United States Courts, as well as by no less than thirty-one professors of international law from leading law schools throughout the United States, and has been endorsed by the unanimous vote of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association.

The uniform of the United States Army is not now, and never has been a symbol of slavery nor of servility, whether it is worn voluntarily or by the direction of Congress. The present necessity for conscription arises from the military defense requirements of the Cold War and communist aggression, the flagrant existence and patent dangers of which, in Europe and Asia, and the Mediterranean, are too well chronicled to be gainsaid.

The Draft is necessary because these dangers cannot be met by sufficient numbers of the optimum military age group by volunteers alone. Nor is it fair to cast the hazards of war upon a few public spirited volunteers when the enjoyment of freedom is a benefit shared generally, the defense burdens of which should also be shared generally. Men experienced in war know the price that some men have to pay for the indifference or self-indulgence of other men. The present rotation system in Vietnam would not be possible without the military draft. Nor is the two-year training of conscripts wasted. They continue as a powerful reserve force. Nor is conscription preclusive of volunteer service. Volunteers have been, and should continue to be, utilized, encouraged, and adequately paid.

However, monetary reward cannot be the primary or exclusive motivation of a military force. Mercenary troops are not the best troops. American colonists were "citizen soldiers", largely engaged against European mercenaries. They won. The French Foreign Legion, a "mercenary" volunteer force, was engaged against the communists in Vietnam itself, and that force did not have the moral or political support or understanding of the French people. It lost. The American Draftee in Vietnam is winning. He believes in his cause, and we must believe in him. The Viet Cong would like to replace him. The Viet Cong are making a massive political and propaganda effort to do so. They wish to confuse the American people as to the causes and aims of the war, and to weaken American moral resolves to continue resistance. A great break in this moral resolve would be expressed by repeal of the draft. Americans would in effect be saying that the war is not worth this effort or this burden and that the execution of American foreign policy can be left to military adventurers as a matter of indifference to the public at large. The last step in such a debacle would be the mopping up of some forsaken American "volunteers" in another Dien Bien Phu.

. . . comparison of the Selective Service System with the impressment of seamen by the Royal Navy in 1812 reveals the utter bankruptcy of . . . understanding of either the present draft or of the Royal Navy. (Some) advocate military professionalism as opposed to conscription, but it was the intense professionalism of the Royal Navy and of some of the armies of Europe which contributed the most to the abuse of conscription.

The American draft law is in the hands of Congress, and is one of the most elaborately detailed and safeguarded systems of classification, deferment, and induction that could be devised. It is operated exclusively by civilian personnel on a local basis. It is fair in substance and procedure. It is in itself one of the clearest and best examples of the differences between a democratic society and an autocracy. Abandon the effort and the resolve to resist communist aggression and you will learn what slavery really is. The enemy will teach you, after he has disarmed you.

Very truly yours,

Accidents vs. Diseases

Accidents are the leading cause of death among all persons aged 1 to 37, according to the National Safety Council. For persons of all ages, accidents are the fourth leading cause of death. Accidents claim more lives of children, aged 1 to 14 years, than the six leading diseases combined.

Since World War I, the total number of living war veterans has never fallen below 4.2 million, the Veterans Administration says. Today there are more than 22.9 million war veterans, more than at any time in history.

Spiro Agnew 1st Draftee To Be V.P.

On January 20, 1969, Spiro T. Agnew will be the first Selective Service draftee to become a Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Agnew registered with Local Board No. 12, Maryland on October 16, 1940. He was inducted into the Army in September, 1941.

Two members of that 1940 Local Board are still with Selective Service. Mr. Joseph Klein is a local board member and Mr. Sidney A. Needle is now serving as a Government Appeal Agent.

Mr. Agnew graduated from Officer Candidate School at Fort Knox, Kentucky and was commissioned a 2LT on May 23, 1942.

He was a company commander with the 743d Tank Bn. at Bastogne . . . and led a company of the 10th Armored Division's 54th Armored Infantry in the advance across the battlefields in France and Germany.

The Vice President-elect was recalled to active duty for about eight months in the Korean war. He has the Bronze Star Medal.

Mr. Agnew's son James, a member of the Naval Reserve, saw service in Vietnam with the Seabees. He was released from active duty in October.

SS Boards Deliver 10,159 Reservists

Between June 1956 and September 30, 1968 Selective Service Local Boards delivered to the Armed Forces for induction, some 10,159 reservists who had failed to serve satisfactorily in their reserve assignments.

The action was taken under Paragraph 1631.8 of selective service regulations.

U.S. Citizenship Rights Given Aliens Who Serve During Vietnam Conflict

Aliens who have served on active duty with the U.S. Armed Forces during the Vietnam hostilities are eligible for U.S. citizenship as a result of that service. Separation from the service must have been under honorable conditions. Service in the Armed Forces must have been on or after February 28, 1961.

The normal residence requirements are waived.

These rights are secured by Public Law 90-633, 90th Congress approved on October 24, 1968 amending the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The same privilege had been granted previously to aliens who served in World Wars I and II and in the Korean Conflict.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1969

Number 2

March Call Holds Level, 33,100 Asked

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces with 33,100 inductees in March 1969, a decrease of 600 from the February call for 33,700.

Of the March call, 1,500 will be assigned to the Marine Corps and the remainder to the Army.

The February and March calls mark the highest level of inductees requested by the Department of Defense since May 1968, when the call was for 45,900 men.

The assignment of 1,500 men to the Marine Corps is the ninth time that Selective Service has been asked to supply men for the Corps since the Vietnam buildup began in mid-1965. The Corps asked for 4,050 men in November 1965; for 7,980 in January 1966; 3,000 in February 1966; 4,000 in March 1966; 4,000 in April 1968; 1,900 in May 1968; 2,500 in December 1968, and 1,500 in both February and March 1969. The nine calls have totalled 30,430.

High Court Rejects Suit On Deferments

The U.S. Supreme Court has rejected, without calling for argument, the claim of four registrants that draft deferments for college students are an unconstitutional discrimination against those too poor to go to college.

Citing its own recent decision that rejected pre-induction court review of certain Selective Service cases, the Court affirmed a lower court dismissal of the suit brought by the four. A special three-judge Federal court in New York had dismissed their case in June, 1968.

The Justice Department told the Supreme Court that numerous types of financial aid are available to students in modest circumstances and the deferment feature of the law is constitutionally sound. "Congress has determined that it is in the national interest to encourage persons to obtain a college degree before being required to serve in the armed forces should they choose to do so," the Justice Department asserted.

Not By Words Alone

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The classification of conscientious objectors by the Selective Service System furnishes one of the best examples of the ultimate need for judgment and the reason that all classifications must be based on the facts of the individual case as the law and regulations apply to these facts. The application of the law and regulations to the facts must be based on judgments. It is here that reality interrupts the theory that specific instructions can be written in Washington that will cause all so called similar cases to be judged the same everywhere.

There are many reasons why a registrant claiming relief from military service because of conscience is more individualistic than any other type of registrant.

In the first place, historically, there have been certain religious organizations which are by creed pacifistic. The Mennonites, The Brethren in Christ and the Friends have been listed as peace churches for many years. The 1917 law required membership in one of the peace churches as a requirement for classification for noncombatant service.

The law of 1940 and subsequent laws have required that a registrant must have become unable to participate in war in any form through religious training and belief. The Congress in 1940 believed the requirement of both religious training and belief gave a greater depth to observation of what a registrant did, permitting judgment to be exercised as to how well his conduct exemplified his professed beliefs.

The registrant need not be a member of a "peace church" or any church to be classified in I-A-O or I-O, provided that by religious training and belief he has become opposed to war in any form. On the other hand, if he is not opposed to war in any form he cannot be classified in I-A-O or I-O because he is a member of a "peace church".

It should be noted that the registrant legally entitled to an I-A-O or I-O classification must be a "religious objector". Objection to all wars is at times for other reasons than religious training and belief but these objections the law does not recognize as bases for the I-A-O or I-O classification. The objection, in addition to being based on religious training and belief, must be against all war and wars in any form. The registrant who desires to choose the wars he fights



has no claim under the Military Selective Service Act. The Act is specific in its requirement that claim for alternate service must be based on religious training and belief. For additional emphasis and clarity, the Act provides a list of what cannot be used as a basis for a request for I-A-O or I-O classification.

A basic problem in the provision for alternate service is the inherent inequity when a citizen, because of his religious training and belief, is relieved from the necessity of participating without reservation in the common defense of his nation. It poses the issue of a cooperative society in which some members claim the right to receive the protection of a society as all other citizens while at the same time refusing to carry their share of hardship, danger and even death. This is a grace that only strong nations can afford and they can only afford it while the registrants claiming limited obligations are very few in numbers.

Too much tolerance has been the cause of the destruction of strong nations. Fortunately, the United States has survived for nearly two hundred years giving some limited consideration to those citizens who were unwilling to give more than limited support to their government and this support to be based not on the needs of the government but rather on the willingness of the individual citizens.

This survival has been possible because few have denied the full obligations. Should the numbers become large, two outcomes are possible. First, the nation will fall because its citizens have failed to defend it, or, far more likely, the majority will demand that each citizen bear his load and no consideration will be given to those who attempt to escape service because of philosophy, religion, or any other assertion of individual rights which are contrary to the rights of the majority.

The great losers, should tolerance be lost because of misuse, will be those presently given classifications of I-A-O and I-O. There will

(Continued on page 2)

Twelve Named To Committees By President

On December 15, 1968, President Johnson named James C. Cain, M.D., of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, Chairman of the National Health Resources Advisory Committee and the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists and Allied Specialists.

Under Executive Order No. 11415 of June 24, 1968, the President combined the membership of what was formerly two separate committees.

In addition to Dr. Cain, the President announced the names of 10 men and one woman to serve jointly on the two committees:

William R. Willard, M.D., Vice Chairman
Lexington, Kentucky
Truman G. Blocker, Jr., M.D.
University of Texas Medical School
Dorothy Cornelius, R.N.
Reynoldsburg, Ohio
Princhas N. Devere, O.D.
Morgantown, North Carolina
Dale Dodson, D.O.
Northfield, Minnesota
Lloyd C. Flam, M.D.
Nashville, Tennessee
August H. Groeschel, M.D.
New York City
Daniel A. Collins, D.D.S.
University of California Medical School
San Francisco, California
George P. Hager, Ph. D.
School of Pharmacy
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Alvin A. Price, D.V.M.
College of Veterinary Medicine
Texas A & M College
College Station, Texas
John H. Venable, M.D.
Atlanta, Georgia

OCS Candidates Must Now Accept 3-Year Enlistment

Starting on March 1, draftees wishing to attend the Army's Officer Candidate School must accept a discharge and then enlist in the Regular Army for a period of three years upon selection for OCS training, according to changes announced by the Department of Army.

Civilians making application for the "college option" OCS, must also enlist in the Regular Army for three years upon selection.

Previously, only a two-year enlistment was required. Those enlisting under "college option" prior to March 1, will continue with their previous active duty obligation.

At the present time, most OCS graduates spend about two years and 11 months on active duty including training and administrative time.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435.

Not By Words Alone

(Continued from page 1)

be little satisfaction to this group under those circumstances to remember that they brought this upon themselves. The encouragement of dissent to the point of violence and violation of the rights of the many by the few is not an unusual occurrence today on the part of sincere, legal religious objectors. It is dangerous to ignore, let alone condone or even advise, the violation of laws regardless of the alleged justification. To claim protection of a law while violating it challenges any claim for sincerity. Laws support citizens only so long as citizens support laws.

There seems to be a growth in numbers of individuals who have become interested in furnishing information to registrants on what they should know about the operation of the Military Selective Service Law. The motives of far too many of these information dispensers are open to grave question. Evidence is not lacking that the purpose is to create in the mind of the registrant a desire to evade service and, in addition, to suggest methods by which it may be accomplished. Even when unsuccessful, the delays send another registrant ahead of his time.

Any intervention of a court in the name of justice may very well cause an injustice to other regis-

trants who are sent at a time the litigant should have gone.

There is far too much evidence that respect for law and faith in our government suffers materially by the activities of those who are using the grace which our government has extended to sincere conscientious religious registrants and is being used to weaken the United States by those who are neither sincere nor religious and are using a modifiable conscience to escape their obligations of citizenship.

I have taken pride in the performance of the local and Appeal Boards in this very unusual and especially difficult field. Guidelines from Washington cannot prescribe the application of the law and regulations to the complexities of the records of individual registrants, in comparing the declarations of the registrants with their behavior patterns. Human judgment, whatever its limitations, must decide these questions.

The judgment of accepted religious objectors should be valued but it cannot be when it accepts the genuineness of every claimant regardless of what he does or how belated his discovery of his beliefs. Congress insisted on religious training in addition to belief and also required extended observation to determine by deeds the validity of the words of the conscientious objector.

System Now Third In Bond Program

The Selective Service System has jumped from eighth to third place among all departments and agencies on the Savings Bonds Honor Roll for the quarter ending September 30, 1968.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1968, the System was in eighth place with 95.6% employee participation. During the next three months, employee participation increased to 97.8% and the System moved into third place behind National Aeronautics and Space Council, and The White House, both of which have 100% participation.

In a letter to all State Directors, General Hershey said:

"I am grateful to all who have bought bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan and made it possible for us to occupy this position. Our goal is to put our Agency in the 100% column."

The average soldier costs \$6,830 to pay and equip for one year. A breakdown is as follows: \$3,000 for basic salary; \$3,830 for equipment, benefits, upkeep, food, medical care and housing.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

January 8, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 318, Subject: "Reclassification and Special Report of Doctors of Medicine," concerning preparation for special call for physicians.

3.4 Million In Military

The total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on November 30, based on preliminary reports, was 3,432,578, according to the Department of Defense.

This is a decrease of 21,380 from the October combined strength but an increase of 20,588 above a year ago.

Draft Lottery Picks Similar Call Numbers

History repeated itself in the operation of the Selective Service lottery. Oddly enough, numbers drawn from the fish bowl for the World War I and World War II selections were surprisingly close.

There are no records on the name of the first draftee in either war, since the selection was made from registrants in each local board in a certain age group, holding the number selected.

In World War I the drawing was made against registrants between ages of 19 and 30 at each of the local boards. The number 258 which was picked at random meant that every registrant whose sequence number was 258 at their local board would be called for physical examination. A total of 4,557 local boards were involved in this call up. But some of the registrants who held the "lucky" number never did service in the Armed Forces because of physical, mental or other disqualification.

The first World War II lottery of the Selective Service System was held on October 29, 1940. Again names were obtained from a number drawn. This time the number was 158. And subsequent drawings were held to determine the order of call.

Today, the lottery has been dropped as a method of selection and determination of the individual's order of service. Instead, registrants are chosen in order of their date of birth and given classification through careful efforts of Local Board Members.

Army General Says U.S. Infantry Today Best Ever Fielded

Maj. Gen. George W. Casey, commanding general of the Army's Combat Arms Group at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., believes that the U.S. Infantry today is the best that this country has ever fielded.

Speaking at the Combat Developments Command's Dynamic Infantry Conference at Ft. Benning, Ga., General Casey said, "The men themselves are bigger, better trained, better equipped, better supported and better led than the infantry of any previous period."

He said the infantryman of today is better educated than those of earlier days, with about 75 percent having at least some high school and about 20 percent with some college. The group with college educations will increase due to the 1967 revision of the draft laws, the General added, "and it is properly so for the job of the infantryman today is one of increased complexity and it is the only job where the individual bets his life that he'll do his job correctly every time."

Alien Doctors Facing Check For Security

To accelerate processing and commissioning of alien physicians, the Secretary of Defense has requested that all alien physicians who have been classified 1-A and who have completed their preinduction processing be identified and that a National Agency Check be accomplished on each at the earliest practicable date.

Area commanders will review preinduction files on doctors of medicine presently in their possession to identify the citizenship status of alien physicians. Such aliens will then be requested to complete and return three forms: DA Form 3208 (Worksheet for National Agency Check Request); DD Form 398 (Statement of Personal History), and FD Form 258 (FBI Fingerprint Card). Upon receipt of the completed forms, area commanders will initiate a National Agency Check on each alien physician.

When results of the check have been received, area commanders will furnish DD Form 62 (Statement of Acceptability) to the appropriate State Director of Selective Service indicating the acceptability of the alien physician registrant.

The alien physician is being informed that this action is necessary to preclude delays in his processing for appointment.

Area commanders have until 31 March 1969, to complete the procedures.

POST-ATTACK ADVICE

If prevented from reporting for work because of an enemy attack, all selective service employees are to go to the nearest post office, get a Federal employee registration card, fill it out and give to the postmaster. He will send it to Civil Service which will inform National or State Headquarters and the employee will be told where to report for duty.

Legal Publication Offered for Sale

A publication entitled, "Legal Aspects of Selective Service" (Revised January 1, 1969), is now available for purchase by the general public.

The 90-page book cites selected court decisions on issues currently concerning Selective Service. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at a cost of \$1 per copy.

A military obligation must include women, as in Israel, to be described as "universal."

Health Insurance Premiums Increase SC Announces

Effective with the first pay period in January 1969, premiums are increased for most of the 36 plans which participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program, the U.S. Civil Service Commission announced recently. An estimated 2.3 million out of 2.5 million enrolled employees and annuitants have been affected by the increases.

Changes in benefits of the participating plans are primarily improvements made to close gaps in coverage and to increase benefits to keep pace with higher costs of medical care. Many plans which formerly provided no coverage for the treatment of alcoholism are removing this exclusion, and beginning in 1969, practically all plans will provide coverage for hospital and doctor's care of alcoholism.

To inform employees of the changes, the Commission has prepared pamphlet BRI 41-117, "Information About Plan Changes Effective January 1969" which have been distributed to all Selective Service employees.

Biweekly premiums in both options of the Service Benefit Plan (Blue Cross-Blue Shield), and Indemnity Benefit Plan (Aetna Life and Casualty) have been increased.

Premium increases are due mostly to the continued sharply rising costs of hospital and medical care.

There will be no open season for changing enrollments this year. The next open season for employees will be held during the period November 10-28, 1969.

Reserve Release Ups Draft Calls During Spring 1969

The Department of the Army has announced that approximately 20,000 members of the Reserve and National Guard mobilized in the spring of 1968, will be released from active duty by December 15, 1969.

To prevent this demobilization from lowering the readiness of the active forces, Department of Defense officials predicted draft calls would be increased by an average of 3,000 per month for the months of March, April, May, June and July of 1969.

This, the Army said, will provide sufficient lead time to make sure that trained men are available to replace the Reservists and Guardsmen at the time of their release.

The net effect of this action according to the spokesman, will be to release by October 31, 1969, about half of the mobilized Army Reservists and Guardsmen and the remainder by December 15, 1969.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Certificates of Appreciation

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local military recruiters:

Florida—Army: Rose P. Clinard, Local Board No. 26. Navy: Helyn G. Watson, Local Board No. 15, and Mary L. Zarachowicz, Tampa Local Board Group.

Guam—Army: State Headquarters, Selective Service, Guam; Local Board No. 1, Guam; Local Board No. 2, Guam.

Indiana—Army: Mrs. Anna C. Horn, Local Board No. 24, and Mrs. Oretta Butterworth, Local Board No. 27. Air Force: Mrs. Anna C. Horn, Local Board No. 24.

Kansas—Navy: Helen M. Head, Local Board No. 10.

North Dakota—Army: Mrs. Renabelle Sorenson, Local Board No. 2, and Mrs. Thorene Fontaine, Local Board No. 18; Navy: Mrs. Joanne R. Jones, Local Board No. 49.

West Virginia—Army: Mrs. Fredrica T. Byrer, Local Board No. 28.

Puerto Rican on NYC Appeal Board

Col. Paul Akst, Director of Selective Service for New York City Headquarters, has announced the appointment of the first Puerto Rican, Faustino L. Garcia, to the NYC Appeal Board.

Ordered to Active Duty

LTC Benjamin L. O'Brien, USAR, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C., effective 9 January, 1969; CPT Robert A. Keup, USAR, New York State Headquarters, effective 2 January, 1969.

Two Honored for 20 Years of Service

Two men who have served Local Board No. 92, Stuart, Va., have been honored for 20 years of volunteer duty. Receiving pins and certificates were: E. T. Anderson, Chairman of the Board for the past 11 years, and Howard C. Pilson, Government Appeal Agent.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Avie W. May, Local Board 34, Bay Spring, Miss., and MAJ Benjamin Goldstein, Selective Service Section, Connecticut Army National Guard.

Board Chairman Cited

Al Kaplan, Chairman, Local Board No. 18, Bronx, New York, was honored recently by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America for his "untiring . . . concern for the less fortunate" and because of the example he has set as "a compassionate friend who, by the mere fact of his presence, and the vitality of his personality, is helping to make (the) community and the Greater New York area a better place to live in."



DAD CAN'T DRAFT SON—David A. Carr, 18, of Medford, Mass., in the center, takes the oath of office as he enlists in the U.S. Army. His father, former Medford mayor John C. Carr, shown at left, is State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts. At right doing the swearing in is LTC. C. L. O'Brien, commanding officer of the Boston Army Recruiting Main Station.

Limit Placed On Numbers Of New Hires

Federal agencies with more than 50 full-time employees have been instructed by the Director of the Budget Bureau to limit replacements to 70 percent of certain types of separations.

The Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 required the Executive branch to limit hiring of full-time employees to 75 percent of separations until June 1966 employment levels are reached—a reduction of more than 250,000 jobs.

Before Congress recessed for the political conventions, however, it enacted legislative exemptions for most of the Post Office, the TVA power activities, the FBI, and the FAA air traffic control system. Other proposals for exemption are pending in Congress. If all of these activities are exempted, the Budget Director reported to the President, roughly 30 percent of the Government's employment will not be covered by this provision.

The only other relief, he said, is the authority for the Budget Bureau to reassign vacancies from one agency to another. "I must use this authority to staff new functions, as well as to maintain existing operations," he said.

By late August the Budget Bureau had received requests for relief from 36 agencies, covering approximately 25,000 positions. "Granting relief to these agencies means that other agencies must give up 25,000 positions, in addition to the reduction the 75 percent replacement policy places on them," the Budget Director reported.

"I have taken a very tough approach in reviewing these requests," he said, adding, "Agencies requesting relief must demonstrate that they have already done everything possible with intra-agency shifts of personnel to maintain full effectiveness in top priority projects."

The high-priority Safe Streets program and various hardship situations led the Budget Bureau to grant some relief to the Justice Department and a few other agencies. A few agencies had some vacancies available because of employment reductions greater than would be required under the 75 percent reduction rate, but this did not produce sufficient vacancies to meet immediate needs.

So the Budget Director sought and received Presidential approval to direct all agencies with 50 or more full-time employees to limit replacements to 70 rather than 75 percent of separations.

Illegal or quasi-illegal activity cannot be permitted to provide delay in consummation of a legal obligation to serve in the armed forces. Such a delay would result in the induction of those who observe the law ahead of those who do not or may not have.

96 Percent of Participants Complete Project 100,000 Program Director Reports

Project One Hundred Thousand, DOD's program to give young men previously disqualified for military service an opportunity to qualify as fully satisfactory servicemen, recently completed its first two years and was termed successful by program director I. M. Greenberg.

Mr. Greenberg pointed out the 140,000 quota for Phase I and II set at the beginning of the program in October 1966, was not only met but exceeded.

The Secretary of Defense commended the program and said, "New Standards men in uniform are making their way in a highly acceptable manner. That this is so is surely the consequence of the exceptional skill, effort and enthusiasm which each department has brought to the task of training and motivating its New Standards men."

"New Standards" is the term applied to volunteers and draftees who score low on the Armed Forces Qualification Test and certain medical remedial men who may now be accepted in the armed forces.

Phase III of the program, starting on Oct. 1 and running through June 30, 1969, is now in progress. The shortened nine-month phase will bring the continuing program in alignment with the fiscal year.

Although the goals were numerical in the first two phases, quotas in Phase III and in the future will be based on percentages of total accessions for the armed forces. Mr. Greenberg said this would keep the program standardized regardless of whether total accessions go up or down.

Project One Hundred Thousand is aimed at men who fail to score well on standard written tests but can qualify as fully satisfactory servicemen when exposed to modern instructional techniques and on-the-job training, and to those who are disqualified for physical defects which can be corrected in a short period of time.

During the years preceding the program, more than one-third of the men reaching military age each year were declared unfit for service under the mental and physical standards established. Of these, more than half could meet the mental standards composed of written tests and educational requirements.

Volunteers and draftees who score as low as the 10th percentile on the AFQT are now acceptable under the program. The deficiency in mental ability is made up by concentrated and specialized attention during their training early in their service career.

New Standards men are trained along with all other men in regular training centers and schools and are not singled out as a special group. However, some are given extra time to bring their performance up to acceptable requirements.

The medical remedial portion of the program makes acceptable

those men with specific defects that are correctable in six weeks or less by minor surgery or physical conditioning.

Mr. Greenberg stated, "All men accepted under the program are required to meet minimum performance standards established by each military service in order to be retained."

Of the total that have come into the service under the program, nearly 96 percent successfully completed their basic training and have been integrated into regular service units as compared with a 98 percent figure for those entering under previous entrance standards.

Good Question, But . . .

A registrant recently advised an Illinois local board that he did not report for physical examination because his wife was five months pregnant. The clerk asked him why he had not reported this fact and had not submitted a pregnancy statement from the doctor. He replied, "Why should I? She isn't registered with Selected Service."

Minority Groups On Local Boards Increased to 1,604

The number of minority groups serving as members of local boards has jumped to 1,604 as of January 1, 1969.

A breakdown is as follows: 960 Negroes, 534 Spanish Americans, 45 American Indians and 65 Orientals. An additional 18 women are now serving as Government Appeal Agents.

Prior to November 1968, Negroes were being appointed to local boards at the rate of about 30 per month. During the last two months of the year, the rate jumped to 40. Not only is minority participation increasing, but in recent months is increasing at a faster rate.

Records also show that the number of Negroes employed at the Selective Service National Headquarters in Washington, D.C. now represent 35 percent of the total full-time civilian personnel.

Lotteries do not provide relief from uncertainty. Whenever military manpower requirements are raised high enough registrants who have been "passed over" by lottery or any other method of selection will again be subject to call for induction.

Classification Picture as of December 31, 1968

Class	Number
Total	36,956,712
I-A and I-A-O	1,446,391
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	167,777
Not examined	353,044
Induction or examination postponed	11,586
Ordered for induction or examination	143,536
Pending reclassification	126,980
Personal appearance and appeals in process	59,736
Delinquents	23,422
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	13,126
Not examined	5,458
Induction or examination postponed	125
Ordered for induction or examination	561
Pending reclassification	1,104
Personal appearance and appeals in process	484
Delinquents	236
26 years and older with liability extended	120,396
Under 19 years of age	418,820
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,849,939
I-C (Inducted)	486,531
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,445,060
I-O Not examined	7,032
I-O Examined and qualified	5,457
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	852
I-W (At work)	6,402
I-W (Released)	9,262
I-D Members of a reserve component	949,185
I-S Statutory (College)	14,712
I-S Statutory (High School)	406,094
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	399,296
II-A Apprentice	48,817
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,004
II-S Student deferment	1,779,630
III-A Dependency deferment	4,126,064
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,936,299
IV-B Officials	81
IV-C Aliens	18,231
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	107,379
IV-F Not qualified	2,339,061
V-A Over age liability	16,551,933



How many New Year's resolutions for 1969 have you made and already broken?

Upwards of thousands of persons have resolved to accomplish certain commendable objectives during this new year which has just gotten under way. Scores of individuals already have found resolutions too demanding, the going too rough, and have freed themselves of their limitations. Others have and will make good on what they intend to achieve during 1969. In which category do you fall?

There are resolutions and there are resolutions, but there is one resolution which we simply cannot afford to dilly-dally around with—that is, if we desire to stay around this old world. This resolution is the one in which we pledge to make the new year a safe one for ourselves, for our families, and for our fellowman. Definitely each of us has a three-way obligation in making this resolution. Sure we may hedge a little here and a little there and get by—but only for a little while, for the danger of being caught is ever present. As we are all well aware, accidents and death are no respecters of persons.

If you haven't made resolutions yet, why not at least promise right this second to make 1969 the very safest year possible? And those who have made resolutions and have found them too difficult to keep—DON'T BE A QUITTER! Start over and make good on your safety pledge. Those who are presently compiling a perfect record—congratulations, and full speed ahead!

Just think, if everyone would resolve to make the new year a safe and sane one, and everyone attained this goal, what a wonderful world this would be. So many more of us would be around to enjoy the blessings of next Christmas; the hospitals would not be jammed with injury cases charged to carelessness; the jails would not have the enormous number of violators of safety rules and laws; the accident insurance rates could be reduced substantially; and there would be many other dollars conserved if our efforts were successful. Actually, the folly of "playing" with safety is one of the tragedies of our time.

Now is the time to really do something about altering the foolish course which some of us have unintentionally charted. Don't be caught by putting this off another minute and waiting too late. The choice is ours. Let's make it the right one.

A safe 1969 will assure our being around for the beginning of the spectacular Seventies.

Equity Difficult

Complete equity cannot be achieved either "universal" training or service because people are not equal in capacity, adaptability, or availability. Neither their contributions nor the contributions of their employers to the national interest, nor their dependency problems, nor health is equal or uniform.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH, 1969

Number 3

Special Call For Doctors Asked by DoD

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 437 doctors of medicine, 23 doctors of osteopathy and 25 optometrists for active duty beginning in July of this year.

Special calls for physicians have been necessary on an annual basis since 1961 in order to bring the total military medical strength to the level required to meet military needs. These calls are only issued when the number of doctors, who have been acquired through regular procurement measures, fails to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces.

All doctors of medicine and osteopathy ordered for induction as a consequence of the present special call will serve with the Army. The Air Force last participated in a special call for physicians in 1966 and the Navy in 1967.

The number of physicians being called this year is fewer than in any call since 1962. The last seven calls have been in excess of 1,000. According to a spokesman for the Department of Defense, this smaller call is related to the stabilization of the build up of forces associated with the Vietnam war and with the large number of volunteers who enter military service through the Berry Plan.

In an effort to meet the military requirements for *optometrists*, a special call was issued on October 5, 1968 for the induction of 88, of whom 40 were slated for the Navy and 48 for the Air Force. Though the Navy's projected requirements have now been met, the Air Force finds that its number is still inadequate to carry out its responsibilities; hence, all in the present call will serve in the Air Force. The Army has met its requirement through voluntary programs.

A breakdown of this special call is as follows: In calendar year 1969, the Army will take doctors of medicine and osteopathy in July, August, September and October, and again in January of 1970. The Air Force has scheduled its intake of optometrists during the months of July, August, September, October and November 1969.

Many Reclassified

Almost every registrant has to be reclassified by Selective Service many times. The first classification is seldom a permanent one. World War II required approximately a quarter billion classification actions.

Resource Utilization

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The following is an extract from the Semi-Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service to The Congress for the period 1 July-31 December 1968: "*Inactive Duty Training*—Each unit and section schedules weekly training periods during each fiscal year, of which 48 are paid assemblies. This training is normally accomplished by (1) a combination of unit training assemblies, attended and conducted by unit officers under the supervision of the unit commander and/or (2) performing work assignments with State Headquarters at the request of the State Director. The extent of the assistance provided by this latter form of

training is manifested by the fact that during the period 1 July-31 December 1968, unit officers performed 25,674 man hours of such work for State Directors."

The 25,000 hours contributed in 6 months' time by the Reserve and National Guard officers to actual work, operating in the Selective Service System, is a fact worthy of notice for several reasons. In the first place, it identifies with the System now a group that has been of great importance in the planning for the organization and the operation of the Selective Service System since 1940.

In the second place, it illustrates what ingenuity on the part of State Directors and unit commanders of National Guard Sections and Reserve units can do in overcoming whatever logistical obstructions there may be to make it possible to use the night and week end drills of some units in carrying out actual work, so badly needed to be done, in the Selective Service System.

It may be well at this time to review briefly some of the history of the Selective Service operation, as well as the preoperational activities that were carried out during the late twenties and throughout the thirties, especially as it concerns officers of the Reserve and National Guard, as they participated in these activities.

The Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee was created by an exchange of letters between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in the closing days of 1926.

The purpose of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee was to carry out that part of the National Defense Act of 1920, which placed upon the military the responsibility of planning the mobilization of manpower in an emergency.



In the early and middle thirties, officers were assigned to the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee from the War Department and the Navy Department, including the Marine Corps.

Initially, 85 officers were the allotment, 75 from the Reserve of the Army, and 10 from the Navy Department (eight from the Navy and two from the Marine Corps).

By the middle 1930's these officers were brought into conferences when money could be found for the dual purpose of acquainting them with the plans which existed and had been perfected by the Regular officers on duty with the War and Navy Departments and, in addition, for their training to make them planners to participate in the review of previous plans and the additions which were made to them or were contemplated.

After 1936, money was available on a little more liberal basis so that four conferences could be conducted, where initially only 20 or 25 participants could be assembled each year. By 1939 and 1940, these numbers had grown not only within the group of Reserve officers assigned to Selective Service, but the National Guard had begun to assign officers to this training as early as 1937. So by 1938 and 1939, and early 1940, the number of participants in these conferences had grown materially.

The onset of 1940 and the legislation passed that year made it necessary to organize a Selective Service System quickly and here the value of the trained officers came into view. Of the many agencies that were hastily brought together in 1940, there was no comparison between the immediate response of the Selective Service System and the others, due first to the fact that there was not only a trained cadre, small though it was, of officers, schooled in the Selective Service process, but second, that this group had wide geographical distribution. There were few places, if any, that did not have at least one officer capable of taking leadership in the organization of the System within the States.

(Continued on page 2)

All-Volunteer Force to Get Consideration

Long-term goals for creation of an all-volunteer force to replace the present draft system were announced by President Richard M. Nixon on January 30, 1969, just ten days after his inauguration.

This was in accord with his statement in a nationwide radio address during the presidential campaign on October 18, 1968 when he declared that we should stop the draft and put our Selective Service structure on standby, once our involvement in the Vietnam War is behind us.

Moreover, since he indicated we will still have to utilize the draft for some period of time, he envisioned a short-term need for improvement of existing draft selection procedures.

The President announced his intention to establish a Presidential Commission on the All-Volunteer Force to examine the feasibility of ending the draft and to report its findings to the Secretary of Defense for review and appropriate recommendations.

Meanwhile, Pentagon officials were directed to move ahead with a study plan to be known as "Project Volunteer," the results of which would be made available to the Presidential Commission.

Ultimate goals were clarified in a recent Pentagon briefing. Officials noted these guidelines desired by the President:

1. The draft system is not to be ended until our involvement in the Vietnam conflict is behind us and our manpower requirements can be safely reduced;
2. The draft system is to be kept on a standby basis thereafter in the event of a future emergency; and
3. The draft cannot be ended at once but would have to be phased out gradually so that, at each step, our country can be certain of maintaining our required defense strength.

Defense officials are mindful of the magnitude of the problems of voluntary recruitment to keep armed forces up to strength. A total of 1,050,000 manpower accessions from civilian life will be required in the current fiscal year to maintain the authorized strength of both regular and reserve forces. The draft will provide directly only about one-fourth of this number or about 260,000.

The majority of the remainder of the so-called volunteers who enter military service are believed to be draft-motivated. Surveys indicate

(Continued on page 2)

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price \$1 per yearly subscription.

Resource Utilization

(Continued from page 1)

This distribution was the second great reason for the initial and continued capacity of Selective Service to perform the duties laid down for it by the law.

I place always in number one position of importance the decentralized system which places upon the communities and the States the necessity to accept the responsibility for the operation of the Selective Service Law. This certainly was the primary reason for the early capacity developed by the Selective Service System in 1940, and in this year of 1969 it still remains the outstanding strength of the Selective Service System.

Many of the officers trained in the thirties occupied key positions in the Selective Service System, both in National Headquarters and in the States, throughout World War II.

At the close of World War II, and the demobilization of the Selective Service System, steps were taken immediately to save in the organization the great amount of experience that had been received by the individual participant. The result was that when Korea came there was in being a strong organization of officers who had trained weekly and in tours of 2 weeks' active duty per year to keep in touch with events if they were experienced officers, and to be trained by extension courses, weekly drills, and 2 weeks' service during the year if they were novices.

It was true that before World War II, and before Korea, it was necessary to train these officers generally by theoretical means because there was no place available where they could actually learn to do by doing.

After Korea the same situation returned and training at best had to be of a theoretical nature, whether given in National Headquarters, State Headquarters, or by any of the conferences which were held.

The acceleration in activity in the Selective Service System in 1965, together with a scarcity of funds by which it could be operated, made it possible to train individuals to operate the Selective Service System by having them actually participate in the operation of the System. The 2 weeks' active duty training and the weekly drills were used extensively to perform in fact the duties involved in the actual operation of the Selective Service System.

This 25,000 hours of participation in 6 months is ample evidence that the need for service, such as the Reserve officers and National Guard officers can give, is appreciated by many of our State Direc-

tors. It is true that there are complications that are more difficult to solve logistically than others, but the fact remains that here is a resource which is badly needed by States who are crying for additional money to hire personnel. This money should be made available, but our experience in the last 2 or 3 years has not been reassuring. It is most necessary for every effort to be made by all within the Selective Service System to make maximum use of this resource which is of such great potential capacity.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

January 31, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 287, as amended, Subject: "Enlistment of Registrants Who Have Been Ordered for Induction," concerning the purpose of the 120 Day Delayed Entry Program, under which registrants can enlist in the Armed Forces.

Volunteer Force

(Continued from page 1)

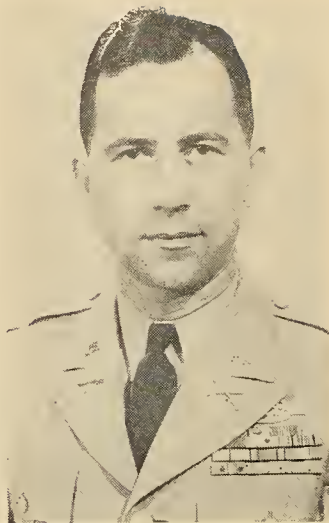
that about 60% of the "volunteers" sign up because of the draft.

This leaves a formidable recruitment gap of some 750,000 if the draft were abolished.

History reveals that following World War II, an attempt to create an all-volunteer army was not successful. After 1945, the armed forces demobilized from more than 12,000,000 to 2,000,000—then considered the optimum peace-time strength. The draft law was allowed to expire March 31, 1947 and Selective Service discontinued operations.

Despite vigorous recruiting efforts, without the threat of the draft the armed forces dropped within a year to 1,400,000.

On March 17, 1948, President Truman requested Congress to enact Selective Service legislation and on June 24, 1948, he signed the "Selective Service Act of 1948" into law.



Col. Siverio Named New Director For Puerto Rico

Colonel Manuel F. Siverio was appointed Director of Selective Service for Puerto Rico, effective January 27, 1969. He replaces Colonel Luis Torres-Massa, who resigned to accept appointment as Police Superintendent.

Col. Siverio is a native of Arecibo, Puerto Rico. In 1942, two years after his enlistment in the Army, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and served with the 295th Infantry Regiment in Panama and with the 296th Infantry Regiment in Hawaii during World War II.

In 1950, after receiving the degree of Bachelor in Business Administration from the University of Maryland, he was recalled to active service in the Army. He served in the Korean Conflict, commanding Company "E", 65th Infantry Regiment. For his distinguished services in Korea, he was awarded the Bronze Star for valor, the Purple Heart, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the Korean Service Medal, and the United Nations Service Medal.

In 1952 he was assigned to Headquarters Antilles Command and Military District of Puerto Rico, in the Office of the Inspector General. Upon completion of this tour of duty, he attended advanced courses in the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and was later assigned to Headquarters Second Army, Office of the Inspector General, in charge of inspecting the National Guard Units in the State of Pennsylvania. He performed these duties until transferred to the Selective Service Headquarters for Puerto Rico as Chief of the Operations Division.

Col. Siverio and his wife, Marilia, have three children: Maria Ileana, Manuel F. and Maria Isabel, and make their home in Rio Piedras.

Comparison Of Inductions Last 28 Years

Inductions into the Armed Forces since 1940 are compared in the table below covering World War II, Korean Conflict, and the post-Korean period including Vietnam.

These figures comprise the total inductions in the United States from 1940 through 1968.

Year	Total
1940	18,633
1941	923,842
1942	3,033,361
1943	3,323,970
1944	1,591,942
1945	945,862
1946	183,669
1947	
1948	20,348
1949	9,781
1950	219,765
1951	551,770
1952	438,479
1953	471,806
1954	253,230
1955	152,777
1956	152,450
1957	138,504
1958	142,246
1959	96,153
1960	86,602
1961	118,586
1962	82,060
1963	119,265
1964	112,386
1965	230,991
1966	382,010
1967	228,263
1968	296,406

SSS and Volunteer Systems Supported In AUSA Action

A strong resolution in support of the Selective Service System was adopted at a recent annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army.

The resolution stated in part:

"A military force composed entirely of volunteers has its attractions; however, careful study and reflection reveal certain weaknesses and inequities in an all-volunteer system and affirm the conclusion that the Nation's interests in peace and in war are best served through an equitable and efficient selective service system, combined with a volunteer system.

"A national selective service system provides a means for rapid expansion of the active forces in a national emergency. Such a system, efficiently organized and operated, further provides a method for selection of citizens to serve in the defense of their country according to its needs, thus preserving and effectively utilizing our most precious national resource."

The United States since Colonial times has had varying forms of universal obligation.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash and Certificates of Award Presented

The Director recently approved the designated awards to the following individuals for employee contributions as defined in Administrative Bulletin 2.80:

Special Acts or Services Awards

Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Phyllis S. Morsberger, Clerical Assistant, employees of Local Board No. 33, Catonsville, Maryland, were granted cash awards and Certificates of Merit in recognition of outstanding courage displayed during an emergency situation involving the burning of selective service records.

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award for Employee Suggestions

Mrs. Mary L. Dannelly, Assistant Chief, Administrative Division, Texas State Headquarters, was the recipient of her fifth award in recognition of an adopted employee suggestion. Mrs. Dannelly's contribution related to the purchase of the National Zip Code Directory.

Mrs. Melba C. Moffatt, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 74, Tulsa, Oklahoma, recommended a revision in the SSS Form 102-S.

Mrs. Dorothy A. Sherman, Clerk-Stenographer of New Jersey State Headquarters, proposed a revision in the SSS Form 1.

Certificate of Award

Mr. Lloyd D. Malone, employee of Nebraska State Headquarters, was recognized on the fifth occasion for an adopted suggestion of National application. His contribution related to notations made on Bills of Lading.

Ordered to Active Duty

Major James R. Coil, AFRes, Iowa State Headquarters, effective 13 January 1969.

Advisory Committee Chairman Honored

Dr. William B. Kouwenhoven, Professor Emeritus of electric engineering and lecturer in surgery at Johns Hopkins University of Medicine, was named to receive an award in April from the American College of Physicians.

He was cited for his development of an electrical defibrillator to allay the spasmodic contractions of fibrillating hearts.

Dr. Kouwenhoven is Chairman of the Maryland Scientific Advisory Committee.

Twenty-five Year Award

Dr. Robert E. Harland was honored on January 14, 1969, for 25 years uncompensated service as Medical Advisor for Local Board No. 47, Ironton, Missouri. He was presented a 25-year pin, and a Certificate of Appreciation signed by President Lyndon Johnson, Governor Warren E. Hearnes, Selective Service System Director, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and Missouri State Director Maj. Gen. L. B. Adams.

Service Awards

Certificate of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Services for outstanding aid to recruiters.

Colorado—Army and Air Force: Marion Ayres, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 30, Glenwood Springs.

Marine Corps: Katherine Hall, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 64, Aspen; Wanda Story, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 13, Englewood.

Air Force: Mrs. Betty J. Berfield, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 43, Gunnison.

New York—Army: Mrs. Florence L. Manzione, Supervisory Executive Secretary; Mrs. Jennie S. Blitstein, Registrar; Mrs. J. Schuck, Executive Secretary, Local Board 37; Mrs. R. Davis, Executive Secretary Local Board 39-A; Mrs. L. Nemet, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 39-B; and Mrs. R. Gilbert, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 41. They are all employed at Coney Island Local Board Group.

South Dakota—Marine Corps: Mrs. Geneva J. Parsons, Executive Secretary, Local Boards No. 23 and 64, Hot Springs.

Texas—Army: Mrs. Hazel B. Musick, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 19, Rusk.

Marine Corps: Local Board No. 107, Sinton.

West Virginia—Army: Mrs. Helen L. Skidmore, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 44, Franklin.

Navy: Mrs. Sharon Y. Coker, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 17, Kingwood.

Col. Torres-Massa Named Police Supt.

Col. Luis Torres-Massa has been appointed to the key post of police superintendent for Puerto Rico by Governor Luis A. Ferre.

Col. Torres-Massa, who has been in active or reserve military duty for 38 years, had served as Director of Selective Service for Puerto Rico since December 1961.

Cost Compared

In World War I, the cost to secure one person to volunteer in the Army was \$28.95. To induct the same man, cost \$11.34.

During the Civil War, it cost \$227.71 to secure a volunteer (including bounty and operating expense) as compared to \$11.34 under the Civil War enrollment act (draft).



Lt. Col. P. R. Hall New State Director In New Hampshire

Lt. Col. Phillips R. Hall, USAF (Ret.) was appointed New Hampshire State Director of Selective Service, effective February 23, 1969, to replace Mr. Oscar Grandmaison.

Col. Hall began his military career in 1927 when he enlisted in the Reserve Corps. He entered active duty as a 1st Lt., Field Artillery, in 1941 and was released from duty in 1946 as a Lt. Col. in the Air Corps.

In 1950 he was assigned to the New Hampshire Selective Service Reserve Unit. When the Korean crisis began, he was called to active duty in August 1950, to serve as Manpower officer at the New Hampshire State Headquarters.

Col. Hall retired from active duty in 1965, but continued in a civilian capacity as Manpower Officer until his appointment as State Director.

He is a graduate of the New Hampshire University. Prior to World War II, he worked for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company as a commercial representative and as manager of Berkeley Stores in Claremont and Newport, N.H.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Reserve Officers Association, and the Air Force Association. He is also active in the Chamber of Commerce and the Boy Scouts.

Col. Hall and his wife, Eileen, have two sons, John and Thomas.

For Sale

SELECTIVE SERVICE, the monthly bulletin which serves as a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System, is now available to the general public, at a cost of 1 dollar per year.

Persons wishing to subscribe, may do so by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.



Col. D. G. Redpath Appointed Director For Montana

Colonel Don G. Redpath, former Deputy State Director of Selective Service for Montana, was appointed State Director effective January 6, 1969. He succeeds Major General R. D. Kendall.

A native of Joplin, Montana, Colonel Redpath was inducted into the Armed Forces in June 1941 and was separated as a Captain in January 1946.

Commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, following his graduation from Officer Candidate School in September 1942, he was sent overseas as Commanding Officer of a Truck Transport Company in April 1943.

During the 30 months he served overseas, Colonel Redpath participated in the African, Sicilian, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, North Apennine and Po Valley campaigns.

In March 1947, the newly-appointed State Director joined the Montana National Guard from which he was assigned to the Selective Service System. In December 1950, he was recalled to active duty and assigned to the Montana State Headquarters. On March 30, 1956, he was appointed Deputy State Director, the position he held continuously until his new appointment.

Rearred and educated in Kalispell, Montana, Colonel Redpath was graduated from Flathead High School and attended the University of Montana.

Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Helena Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Algeria Shrine Temple, he holds active membership in various other military, civic and fraternal organizations.

Colonel Redpath and his wife, Helen, reside in Helena.

April Call Set at 33,000 By the DoD

The Selective Service System has been requested by the Department of Defense to furnish the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 33,000 inductees in April 1969. Of those to be called, 31,500 will be assigned to the Army and 2,500 to the Marine Corps.

This marks the third consecutive month that the call has totaled at least 33,000. The call in March was 33,100 and 33,700 in February.

The Department of Defense states this request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

Draftee Awarded Medal Of Honor Now State Director

Mr. Carlos C. Ogden, State Director of Selective Service for California, is a holder of the Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest decoration. At the time of the award, Mr. Ogden was a 1st Lt. in Company K, 314th Infantry, 79th Infantry Division, United States Army.

The citation reads: "On the morning of 25 June 1944 near Ford du Roule, guarding the approaches to Cherbourg, France, Lt. Ogden's company was pinned down by fire from a German 88-mm. gun and two machine guns. Arming himself with an M-1 rifle, a grenade launcher and a number of rifle and hand grenades, he left his company position and advanced alone, under fire, up the slope toward the enemy emplacements. Struck on the head and knocked down by a glancing machine gun bullet, Lt. Ogden, in spite of his painful wound and enemy fire from close range, continued up the hill. Reaching a vantage point, he silenced the 88-mm. gun with a well placed rifle grenade and then with hand grenades, knocked out the two machine guns, again being painfully wounded. Lt. Ogden's heroic leadership and indomitable courage in alone silencing these enemy weapons inspired his men to greater effort and cleared the way for the company to continue to advance and reach its objective."

Mr. Ogden entered the service as an inductee through Selective Service and was a Major when discharged.

The competitive spirit that exemplifies Medal of Honor winners has passed from Mr. Ogden to his four sons, all of whom excel in athletics. Two of the boys, Carlos (Bud) and Ralph, are starters on the University of Santa Clara basketball team. Bud appears on the cover of the February 10, 1969 issue of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED Magazine and all the sons are mentioned in an article in the same issue.

Defense's New Delayed Entry Program May Now Provide Stay of Induction To Permit Regular Service Enlistment

Any selective service registrant receiving an order to report for induction can now have it canceled by the State Director provided he presents evidence from a representative of any of the Armed Forces that he is prepared to enlist him in the regular service even though he may be placed in a reserve status up to as long as 120 days prior to final acceptance. This new policy is provided for in Operation Bulletin No. 287, as amended on January 31, 1969.

This is the third time an Operations Bulletin has been issued concerning this subject. The first Operations Bulletin was No. 277, issued on August 5, 1965. It permitted registrants to be enlisted into the regular Armed Forces as well as Reserve component after orders to report for induction were received, provided that evidence of such enlistment was presented, and a request made to the State Director to cancel his order for induction.

On January 20, 1966, Operations Bulletin No. 277 was rescinded and No. 287 was issued. The new

change permitted only enlistments into the Regular services, *not the Reserves*, once an induction order was received.

The third, and current action, is Operations Bulletin No. 287, as amended on January 31, 1969. This change concerns the 120 Day Delayed Entry Program, which has as its purpose the enlistment of men for active duty in the Armed Forces. Such men are considered regular enlistees, even though they are in a Reserve component for up to 120 days, while waiting for the next class in military schools and training programs to commence.

Registrants who inquire regarding enlistment, after orders to report for induction have been issued, will be informed that on presentation of evidence of such enlistment on or before the date set for his induction, may request the State Director to cancel his order. If the State Director does not approve his request, he may then refer the matter to the Director of Selective Service, who normally will cancel the order and permit him to enlist.

Classification Picture as of January 31, 1969

Class	Number
Total	37,145,248
I-A and I-A-O	1,453,313
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	124,200
Not examined	362,903
Induction or examination postponed	11,607
Ordered for induction or examination	193,152
Pending reclassification	129,643
Personal appearance and appeals in process	58,460
Delinquents	23,025
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	12,661
Not examined	5,114
Induction or examination postponed	101
Ordered for induction or examination	399
Pending reclassification	1,261
Personal appearance and appeals in process	410
Delinquents	255
26 years and older with liability extended	123,792
Under 19 years of age	406,330
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,865,660
I-C (Inducted)	478,805
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,441,468
I-O Not examined	7,232
I-O Examined and qualified	5,465
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	870
I-W (At work)	6,489
I-W (Released)	9,382
I-D Members of a reserve component	942,165
I-S Statutory (College)	17,187
I-S Statutory (High School)	438,742
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	401,249
II-A Apprentice	49,361
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,526
II-S Student deferment	1,806,792
III-A Dependency deferment	4,131,318
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,964,998
IV-B Officials	84
IV-C Aliens	18,260
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	107,575
IV-F Not qualified	2,327,699
V-A Over age liability	16,648,608

CO Volunteers For Induction Second Time

Private Ronald O. Brooks, 22, of Portland, Oregon, a conscientious objector who served nearly 2 years in the Army as a medical corpsman, now wants to be a Green Beret.

According to the PENTAGRAM NEWS, Brooks was processed recently at the reception station at Fort Lewis, Washington, to become one of the few, if not the only, soldier to be drafted for a second time.

He volunteered for induction at Portland because that was the only way he could get back into the Army. His status as a conscientious objector had never been changed on Army records and had prevented him from enlisting.

A member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Brooks was accepted as a CO when he was first drafted in June 1966. Six months later, after basic and medical training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, he applied for a withdrawal of the CO designation, but the paperwork was never completed.

He enrolled at Walla Walla College when his tour of service was up.

When Brooks tried to enlist, the CO designation presumably blocked his acceptance. Local board officials in Portland told him the only way to solve the dilemma would be to voluntarily withdraw his objection to combatant service, which he did by letter.

The local board changed his classification to I-A and following this, he was inducted and is now on extended active duty.

Brooks still wants to be a medic, but this time with the Green Berets.

Military Choices Booklet Shipped To State Directors

An informational booklet, "It's Your Choice," published by the Department of Defense and outlining the various military service choices available to young men and women has been distributed to all State Directors of Selective Service for relay to every local board.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), in a letter to General Hershey, pointed out that the booklet, if placed in the hands of every new registrant by local board personnel at the time he registers, would be "another very important cooperative step . . . which would not only be of benefit to young men but would assist in maximizing volunteering which . . . is highly desirable."

General Hershey agreed with the proposal and an initial supply of 900,000 of the booklets have been forwarded to State Headquarters, with instructions that future requisitions be addressed to National Headquarters.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL, 1969

Number 4

New Studies on Manpower

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System will be influenced in the days ahead by the study and planning for voluntary service by the project of the Department of Defense. It will be concerned with efforts made to repeal the prohibition of random choice. There will be necessary modifications of Selective Service procedures if changes are made by the establishment of a prime age group.

There are indications that the volunteer project is a long-range objective to be triggered by successful settlement of the Vietnam problem and the noted assumption that no additional requirements for the Armed Forces is created in Europe, the Middle East, or elsewhere.

This project, to be successful, will require a more peaceful world with less military commitments and incentives greater in quantity and more attractive in quality. To find these incentives will take time to develop and install. There must be insurance that needs are met to the fullest during the inevitable transition period. The decaration that the national strength will be maintained at all times is reassuring but it will require most careful planning, and a complete absence of hysteria to decrease numbers rapidly. The obligation to serve can never be removed from any future so-called standby Selective Service operation or with it the power to fill immediately any vacancies caused by recruiting shortages.

There is a real danger during the period before the final settlement of the Vietnam problem that the public will project the planning into a reality before it becomes a fact. This will add materially to the task of explaining the Selective Service operation to the registrants and the public in general. Even more unfortunate will be the influence on

(Continued on page 2)

Dr. Francis Jones Named Consultant To Advisory Committee

Dr. R. Francis Jones, M.D., has been named consultant to the National Advisory Committee to the Selective Service System, effective February 11, 1969.

Dr. Jones has been acting executive secretary of the Committee since March 1967, following the death of Dr. Paul C. Barton.

He is a graduate of Howard University Medical School and has been Medical Director of Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D.C. since 1950.



Call for May Set at 27,600 New Inductees

A national call for 27,600 inductees in May 1969 has been received from the Department of Defense. 25,600 were requested for the Army and 2,000 for the Marine Corps.

This request, according to a spokesman for the Department of Defense, supports currently authorized levels of manpower strength and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

Previous monthly draft calls this year were as follows: January 26,800; February 33,700; March 33,100; April 33,000.

These totals, when combined with the 86,800 total calls for the last six months of 1968, correspond closely to earlier projections of the Department of Defense of a total requirement of 260,000 inductees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

World Getting Smaller, State Director Says

According to Colonel Heber L. Minton, State Director of Selective Service for Ohio, the world is getting smaller. This statement was prompted by the January 1969 *SELECTIVE SERVICE* article, "Spiro Agnew 1st Drafted to Be V.P."

The Vice President and Colonel Minton were graduates of the same Officer Candidate School class at Fort Knox, Kentucky, in May 1942. Colonel Minton said, "I hope this proves to show our OCS class did have at least one who made it big."

Colonel Minton was not aware that he had such a distinguished classmate before he read the *SELECTIVE SERVICE* Story.



Brig. Gen. Blair New State Director In West Virginia

Appointment of Brigadier General Jack W. Blair as The Adjutant General and Director of Selective Service for the State of West Virginia was announced on January 31, 1969. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams in both positions.

General Blair had served since June 1, 1957 as Deputy Director of Selective Service following a brief term as Chief, Field Division, in the West Virginia State Headquarters.

He had been the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 in charge of training for all units of the West Virginia Army National Guard during the prior 5 years.

A native of Baltimore, Maryland where he received his pre-college education, he attended the West Virginia University where he graduated in Mining Engineering in 1940. He was cadet colonel in the ROTC program during his senior year and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

His war-time service included assignments at the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky.; Asst. Prof. MS&T, Ohio State University; Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Richmond Army Air Base, Va.; overseas as Engineer Staff Officer at the 9th Air Force hq. in Germany and other duties in engineer aviation units elsewhere in Europe.

In 1946 he did post-graduate work at the University of California and was graduated with honors from the non-resident course of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Draft Study Group Named By President

President Nixon has appointed an Advisory Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating conscription and moving toward an all-volunteer armed force. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., former Secretary of Defense, was named Chairman of the 15-man Commission.

On March 27, 1969, President Nixon made the following statement on this subject:

"I have directed the Commission to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating conscription and moving toward an all-volunteer armed force. The Commission will study a broad range of possibilities for increasing the supply of volunteers for service, including increased pay, benefits, recruitment incentives and other practicable measures to make military careers more attractive to young men.

"It will consider possible changes in selection standards and in utilization policies which may assist in eliminating the need for inductions. It will study the estimated costs and savings resulting from an all-volunteer force, as well as the broader social and economic implications of this program.

"The transition to all all-volunteer armed force must, of course, be handled cautiously and responsibly so that our national security is fully maintained. The Commission will determine what standby machinery for the draft will be required in the event of a national emergency and will give serious consideration to our requirements for an adequate reserve forces program.

"I have instructed the Department of Defense and other agencies of the Executive Branch to support this study and provide needed information and assistance as a matter of high priority.

"The Commission will submit its report to me in early November, 1969." Named to the Commission in addition to Gates were: Former Rep. Thomas Curtis (R-Mo.); Frederick Dent, president of Mayfair Mills, Spartanburg, S.C.; Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago; Crawford Greenewalt, Chairman of Finance Committee, E. I. duPont Co.; Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Board of Townsend and Greenspan & Co., New York City; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe; Stephen Herbitts, associate with Campaign Systems, Washington, D.C.; the

(Continued on page 2)

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price \$1 per yearly subscription.

New Studies on Manpower

(Continued from page 1)

recruiting while awaiting the discussed additional incentives on the one hand and an unwarranted assumption by some that the volunteers have already been provided.

It is imperative that the personnel of the Selective Service System know that they have an obligation to procure needed men for the Armed Forces until other methods have been provided and are operating successfully. When and if the national security is assured, then and then only can the vigilance be relaxed.

The discussions of the random choice system and the prime age group are related by the notion that the prime age group cannot be used without the random choice because all born in January would be called first and all born in December would be called last, if at all. If present rejection rates continue or increase and deferment practices remain about as they are, grave doubts arise as to the validity of the January-December fears of some forecasters. When less than one in five registrants selected for preinduction is inducted, the January-

December fear rapidly diminishes. There are possibilities of modifications which might alleviate the anxieties of those super conscious of equality of exposure.

The installation of priorities by the random choice method depends on a repeal of the present law. This is a possibility, perhaps, but not a probability. The induction of registrants from a prime age can be accomplished without the use of the random choice selection method. A narrow birth month range has been over-emphasized as has the lack of uniformity of so-called exposure.

If random by lot happened, as it could, to produce the same sequence, or approximately the same sequence, as the present oldest first, it would be interesting to learn which represented equal exposure and which did not.

R.O.T.C. Graduates Increase Despite Campus Protests

Despite demonstrations against military training and campus recruiting, the number of Army ROTC graduates receiving commissions has made a sharp increase, the Department of Army recently announced.

The Army expects 16,607 graduates to be commissioned 2d Lt this year compared with 14,176 in 1968 and 10,727 in 1967. Including the Air Force and Navy, which also have reserve training programs, United States colleges and universities are expected to produce about 25,000 commissioned officers this year, compared with 18,000 in 1968.

More than 88 percent of the Army's officers come from ROTC and officer training programs. The United States Military Academy graduates about 1,000 each year.

During the last 5 years, the Army said, the number of institutions with compulsory reserve training courses decreased from 132 to 95 and total enrollment decreased only slightly from 159,849 to 150,982.

Deputy Director Of New Mexico Dies Suddenly

Colonel Fred A. Campora, 58, Deputy State Director of Selective Service for New Mexico since 1948, died on February 27 at Sandia Base Army Hospital, Albuquerque, N. Mex.



Funeral services were conducted at St. John's Catholic Church in Santa Fe with interment in the National Cemetery in that city on March 3.

A native of Cimarron, N. Mex., Colonel Campora was educated in the local public schools and graduated in 1935 from North Texas State College. He did graduate work later at the University of Wisconsin.

Returning to New Mexico he entered the teaching profession and served as the first principal of Leah Harvey Junior High School in Santa Fe. In 1942 he was inducted into the army, serving in the Philippines and Japan. He joined the Selective Service System in June 1948.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Theresa Campora, who is principal of Salazar School in Santa Fe.

Commission Named

(Continued from page 1)

Rev. Theodore Hesburg, president of Notre Dame University; Jerome Holland, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; John Kemper, headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; Jeanne L. Nobel, vice president, National Council of Negro Women; Gen. Lauris Norstad, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe; W. Allen Wallis, president of the University of Rochester, and Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, New York City.

Number Availables Determine Calls

Selective Service calls for military manpower are prorated to States and by them to Local Boards on the basis of the number of registrants classified as available and found to be acceptable, not total registrant population. Calls for delivery of men for induction are processed and mailed to States usually within two hours after their receipt from the Department of Defense. In deference to economy, they generally are sent by mail.

Classification Picture as of February 28, 1969

Class	Number
Total	37,329,480
I-A and I-A-O	1,428,605
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	85,423
Not examined	330,961
Induction or examination postponed	13,383
Ordered for induction or examination	244,489
Pending reclassification	131,276
Personal appearance and appeals in process	57,218
Delinquents	23,278
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	12,081
Not examined	4,986
Induction or examination postponed	81
Ordered for induction or examination	438
Pending reclassification	816
Personal appearance and appeals in process	386
Delinquents	224
26 years and older with liability extended	132,470
Under 19 years of age	391,095
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,882,881
I-C (Inducted)	485,509
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,445,889
I-O Not examined	7,397
I-O Examined and qualified	5,467
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	836
I-W (At work)	6,584
I-W (Released)	9,549
I-D Members of a reserve component	939,612
I-S Statutory (College)	20,204
I-S Statutory (High School)	488,780
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	401,441
II-A Apprentice	49,401
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,321
II-S Student deferment	1,824,972
III-A Dependency deferment	4,137,902
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	2,991,123
IV-B Officials	81
IV-C Aliens	18,394
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	107,271
IV-F Not qualified	2,318,847
V-A Over age liability	16,736,414

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

February 25, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 316, as amended, Subject: "Reserve Appointments for Draft Liable Physicians," concerning a memorandum dated January 28, 1969, from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) to the Deputy Under Secretaries (Manpower) of the Military Departments.

Social Security Increase Deductions

An increase in Social Security Deductions, from 4.4 to 4.8 percent on the first \$7,800 annual wages, takes place this year.

This is an increase of 2/5ths of one percent or two cents on each \$5 earnings. The maximum deduction will be \$374.40 per year and the new rates will remain in effect through 1970.

Local Boards Cross-Section of Citizenry

The following article recently appeared in the *Nevada State Journal* entitled "Draft Boards: cross-section of American People."

Because this article so typifies the make-up of the average selective service local boards throughout the System, excerpts of it are printed for the readers of *Selective Service*.

"Opinions come and go on Selective Service, the program under which the United States maintains its citizen military service to protect the nation and its world-wide interests.

"But operation of the vast program remains a true cross-section of the American people, with local boards comprised of people from all walks of life.

"The theory behind local boards is that residents of a community are in the best position to decide which of its men should take his turn at serving the nation through Selective Service. They are most likely to recognize the need of an individual by his family or business.

"In Nevada, local boards in the state's 17 counties are made up of 8 persons, with 608 years total service, and the average is 7.8 years.

"By profession or trade, Nevada's local board members come from 26 occupations. They include a wildlife biologist, service station operator, public utility executive, miners, automobile dealers, receiving clerk, attorneys, electricians, insurance agents, retail store owner, banker, state and federal government employees, ranchers, cabinet maker, farmer, plumber, engineer, dentist, data processor, carpenter, power plant manager, sheep owner, real estate broker, and secretaries.

"By law, local board members may not be members of any of the nation's armed forces or reserve components.

"They may be veterans of military service, and in Nevada, 55 of the 78 local board members are veterans.

"The remaining 23 have no military service in their background, again helping to provide a better cross-section of the community to make decisions on local residents.

"Youngest board member in Nevada is 31, just over the minimum age of 30. Oldest is 74, nearing the mandatory retirement age of 75. Median age is 51 years.

"Minority racial groups are represented in all phases of Selective Service. Among Nevada's local board members, two are Negroes, three American Indians, and one of Oriental ancestry.

"One woman serves as a local board member.

"The seven members of Nevada's appeal board include one Negro.

"Of the 12 advisers to local boards one is Spanish-American, one an American Indian, and one

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Service Awards

Recently Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters. The recipients were:

Alabama—Army: A Third Army Public Service Award for the Selective Service System's assistance to recruiting in the Third Army Area was awarded to the State Director, Hugh J. Caldwell, Jr. A plaque which was presented to Mr. Caldwell by LTC Walter E. Meeks, Commanding Officer, Montgomery Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station reads as follows: "Headquarters U.S. Army Third Recruiting District Presents This Public Service Award to Mr. Hugh J. Caldwell, Jr., Alabama Selective Service Director, in Appreciation of Outstanding Support Contributed to the U.S. Army Recruiting Service During the Year 1958."

Colorado—Marine Corps: Mr. Marion Ayres, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 30; Mrs. Margaret J. Cockle, Executive Secretary, Local Boards Nos. 57 and 60; Mrs. Margaret L. Bell, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 65; Mrs. Adeline L. Davidson, Executive Secretary, Local Boards Nos. 20 and 21; Mrs. Patricia L. Clauson, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 23 and Mrs. Leota P. Barker, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 56.

New York—Army: Mrs. Margaret E. Sherry, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 68.

Kansas—Navy: Local Board No. 15; La Vey M. Louk, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 24. Certificates of Appreciation were also received from the Army and Air Force.

Wyoming—Army: Mrs. Bessie Zeller, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 2.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. M. Elizabeth McCann, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 20, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Commander Stephen L. Maxwell, USNR, Minneapolis Selective Service Reserve Unit Mr. Newell Snow, Chairman, Local Board No. 1, Mass; Jack C. Lundberg, Belleville, Ontario, Canada and J. P. Nevins, Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Lundberg is the National President of the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans of Canada and Mr. Nevins is the National Secretary. General Hershey is the Honorary President of the U.S. Chapter.

Ordered to Active Duty

LTC John J. Womack, ARMOR, Montana State Headquarters, effective February 4, 1969 and MAJ James H. DeChambeau, USAR, Idaho State Headquarters, effective February 1, 1969.

Rejected Inductees Entitled To Payment

A new ruling by the Comptroller General of the United States states that "failure to discover that the physical condition of a person inducted into the Armed Forces was such as would warrant rejection for military service, does not deprive him of his right to military pay and allowances and accrued leave.

"Medically unfit persons inducted into the service are entitled to military pay and allowances from the time of entry on active duty through the date they are released from military control."

a woman.

"One Negro and one Spanish-American are among the government-appointed agents.

"Registrars, numbering 36 in Nevada, include 13 women. Two of the 36 are Spanish-Americans and one is American Indian.

"Fourteen members of minority racial groups are among the state's 152 unpaid volunteers and 15 women are in the group."

(Editor's note: As of Mid-March, nationally, there were 1,004 Negro local board members and 49 Negro State Appeal Board members, a total of 1,053. Spanish Americans totalled 547 on local boards and 13 on appeal boards; American Indians, 51 local board members and one appeal board member; Orientals 70 local board members and five appeal board members. There were 130 women local board members in 33 states.)

Silver Stars Won By Two Objectors For Combat Bravery

Two conscientious objectors have recently been awarded Silver Stars for gallantry in action while serving as Army medical corpsmen in Vietnam.

Spec. 4 Daniel C. Passmore, a CO from Vancouver, Wash., serving with Company B, 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry, won his Silver Star for heroism in a battle in Binh Doung province, South Vietnam. Although wounded himself, he disregarded his personal safety under heavy enemy fire to render aid to his wounded comrades. His actions were credited with the saving of lives of a number of his fellow soldiers.

In another battle, Sgt. Cleophas Mims, a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Chicago, Ill., and a conscientious objector, distinguished himself when his platoon of A troop, 1st squadron of the 4th Cavalry came under intense enemy fire while crossing a rice paddy near Thur Duc. Mims jumped from an armored car, exposing himself to the enemy fire as he treated the soldiers who had been hit in the surprise attack.

He was awarded the Silver Star for his gallantry in this action. For similar acts of bravery in other battles, he was awarded two bronze stars, the army commendation medal, and the Purple Heart.

War Protestor Changes View After Vietnam

Seven months of military life—the last five weeks in Vietnam—caused a profound change in the attitude of a former student protester.

PFC Alan J. Cherney, a California registrant, returned to the United States recently from his brief stint in combat with leg wounds and a new outlook.

Formerly a member of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) while enrolled at the University of California at Riverside, he took an active part in student demonstrations denouncing American intervention and presence in Vietnam. However, when his induction order arrived he reluctantly complied, rather than face a prison sentence.

His metamorphosis began when he entered basic training at Fort Lewis, Washington. Impressed immediately by his drill sergeant, who was a Vietnam veteran, a college graduate, and a dedicated instructor, he became one of the better trainees.

Upon completion of basic training he moved on to advanced infantry training. In October 1968 he boarded a plane for Long Binh and a confrontation with the realities of the war in Vietnam.

Five weeks on the scene were enough to complete the change in his perspective about the issues he had so loudly protested.

Now convalescing back in the U.S. with lacerated feet and legs, PFC Cherney is quick to admit that the majority of his fellow protesters could not really appreciate the Vietnam situation and were motivated by "what they saw on TV or read in the papers—they have to be there physically to really know what it's about."

"To add meaning to the life of the Vietnam people today and tomorrow so that they recognize the value of freedom and won't fall for the Communist line of getting the 'American Imperialist' out of his country," PFC Cherney says, "that's one of the most important jobs to be done."

Four Universities OK ROTC for Women

While some Ivy League colleges were contemplating abolishment of their ROTC programs, four universities have come forward with an expansion of the Air Force ROTC curriculum to include women students.

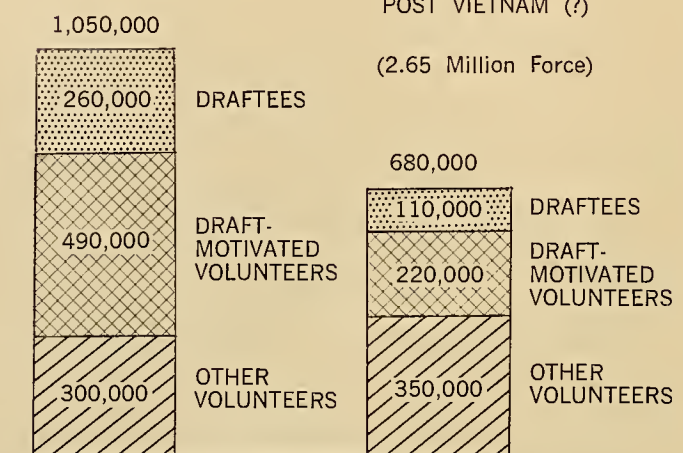
A spokesman at Ohio State University recently announced that it would sponsor the nation's first Air Force ROTC program for coeds, and declared it to be "another step toward women's equality with men."

Auburn University in Auburn, Alabama, East Carolina University in Greenville, N.C. and Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa have also accepted trial Air Force ROTC programs for women to begin this fall.

NEW MANPOWER ACCESSIONS (Active and Reserve)

CURRENT REQUIREMENTS

(FY 1969)



DRAFT INFLUENCE RECOGNIZED. A total of 1,050,000 manpower accessions from civilian life will be required in the current fiscal year to maintain the authorized strength of both our regular and reserve forces (now about 3.5 million), according to Department of Defense projections. Only about one-fourth of the new manpower needs will be filled directly by induction but defense officials conclude that a majority of all entrants under the so-called voluntary programs are entering the service because of the draft.

After Vietnam, authorized strength levels are expected to shrink to about 2.65 million. New accessions required then are estimated at 680,000 annually. The draft will provide only 110,000 of these but it is expected that twice the number of so-called volunteers will be draft-motivated.

Lions Club Honors System's Officer Inductees and Vets Awarded Citation For Composition

The Lions Club, Gainesville, Texas, gives each selective service registrant being forwarded to the Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Station for either a pre-induction examination or induction, an engraved ball point pen, as well as serves them coffee and doughnuts.

Returning veterans are issued cards entitling them to a steak dinner with the club members, at which time they are given the appropriate recognition to show appreciation for the service they have rendered the Nation.

The club also advises them they stand ready to give maximum assistance in helping them get a job, if needed, or any other help they may require.

An officer on duty at North Carolina State Headquarters, Selective Service System, was recently awarded \$50.00 and The George Washington Honor Medal for a composition entitled, "A free Ballot—A free country."

Major Lloyd J. Skidmore, Jr., Assistant Chief, Operations Division, in North Carolina, received the award from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

The citation on the medal was inscribed, "For outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life."

U.S. Armed Forces Strength Drops 25,000

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces showed a drop of just over 25,000 in the month December the Department of Defense has said.

On December 31, based on preliminary reports, there were 3,407,557 in the Armed Forces, compared to a 3,432,737 figure on November 30.

December strength figures for each service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison are:

	Dec. 31, 1968	Nov. 30, 1968	Dec. 31, 1967
Total DOD.....	3,407,557	3,432,737	3,397,701
Army.....	1,462,960	1,473,622	1,462,999
Navy.....	744,646	754,191	745,598
Marine Corps.....	313,031	311,125	298,498
Air Force.....	886,920	893,799	890,606
Coast Guard.....	36,688		36,961

Retired Pool To Be Used In Emergency

Nearly 500 former military and about 1,600 civilians currently hold membership in the Selective Service System Retired Reserve.

Now in its 9th year since authorization by Administrative Bulletin No. 2.90 on September 25, 1959, membership is open to those former officers and civilian employees of Selective Service who have retired for any reason. Selection for membership is made by the National Director upon recommendation of a special five-man Selective Service System Retired Reserve Board.

On this Board are an Assistant to the Director, who serves as Chairman, The Adjutant General, Chief of the Field Division, Chief of the Administrative Division, and Chief Medical Officer at National Headquarters.

Eligibility for membership includes: (1) officers of any of the regular and/or reserve components of the Armed Forces who have served on extended active duty with the System prior to retirement; (2) officers of any of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who have not served on extended active duty with Selective Service but have been in an earmarked status with the System at least 5 years prior to retirement, or who have been transferred to the Retired Reserve of their component because of physical disability prior to the expiration of such 5-year period; and (3) former civilian employees who have been employed by the System at least 2 years prior to retirement.

"Consideration for selection into membership of the Selective Service System Retired Reserve," General Hershey said, "is given to those former officers and civilian employees who qualify under prescribed provisions and who indicate their availability to serve with the System in the event of a national emergency."

Responsibility for administering this program is delegated to the Chief of the Field Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System.

Post-Service Study For Project 100,000

Department of Defense plans to survey the Project 100,000 youths 10 months after their discharge from active duty in order to compare how these men fare against those in similar circumstances without the benefit of military service.

Recent statistics show that 96 percent of the Project group successfully passed basic training, compared to 98 percent for all other trainees. About 62 percent of the men were schooled in technical specialties, with the remainder trained for combat jobs.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SAFETY NEWS



Falls!
Falls!
Falls!

For 3 straight years, falls of persons have been the major stumbling block in the Selective Service System's safety program.

Since January 1966 the System's safety director had recorded 400 accidents, and 124 of them were of a disabling nature. During this period there were 178 falls of persons. This means that falls amounted to 44.5 percent of all accidents. Furthermore, there were 79 disabling injuries due to falls. In fact, of the grand total of all disabling injuries, 63.7 percent were falls. Thus 44.4 percent of all falls of persons is in the category of disabling injuries.

Most persons tend to shy away from statistics. But the figures do tell a revealing story—one that is not too encouraging; however, a slight degree of improvement is noted. There has been a 26.1 percent reduction in falls since January 1966.

Twelve States have attained Honor Roll status in keeping their safety programs unmarred by falls during this 3-year period. They are Alaska, Canal Zone, Connecticut, Delaware, Guam, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, North Dakota, Virgin Islands, West Virginia and Wyoming. All except Iowa, Maryland and West Virginia have had no accidents of any type since January 1966. Also encouraging is the fact that 27 States have compiled records of no falls for more than 12 months; this is 47.4 percent of the total number of units in the Selective Service System.

Statistics show that the chances are about 50-50 that if a person does fall, the accident will be disabling.

Each Selective Service employee is urged to reread the reprint of Chapter VI (Office and Warehouse Safety) of the Safety Handbook. Copies of the reprint have been furnished each of the States. Included among the helpful hints are tips on how to avoid falls.

Tripping, stumbling and slipping are the principal types of falls which result in an occurrence. SO DO BE CAREFUL!

DON'T FALL FOR THE BELIEF that offices are nice safe places where accidents never happen. Such thinking will TRIP you up!

Army Desertion Rates Of '44-'68 Compared

A Senate Armed Services subcommittee, headed by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), has held hearings concerning desertions by U.S. servicemen. Findings revealed that desertions from the Army in 1967 were 21.4 per 1,000 men and 29.1 per 1,000 in 1968.

The desertion rate during the Korean conflict ranged from 15 to 22.5 per 1,000. In 1944 during World War II, desertions reached 63 per 1,000 but dropped to 45 per 1,000 in 1945.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY, 1969

Number 5

Army Assigns College Grads By Skills

In anticipation of increased numbers of college graduates on active duty, the Department of Army has established priorities for assignment in which the abilities, technical knowledge and leadership potential of these individuals could best be used without denying other personnel equal opportunities. The categories are as follows:

Priority I: Skills that can be directly correlated to college academic fields or personal preferences, such as officer training, warrant officer flight training, language training and the skills included in the scientific and engineering assistance program.

Priority II: Skills that will challenge the leadership or technical capability of the college graduate, such as radar technology, automatic data processing, and duties with leadership potential in the combat arms.

Priority III: Skills that are essential but do not fully challenge the average college graduate.

During the first 6 months of fiscal year 1969, 23,885 college graduates entered the Army. Of this number, 23,541 have been distributed to specialized occupational and training assignments.

Assignments to Priority I, totaled 14,588 (61.97%); Priority II, 3,860 (37.6%) and 93 (.039%) have been assigned into Priority III.

From the beginning of fiscal year 1969 to the end of January, 1969, 17,578 college graduates were inducted into the Army and Marine Corps. Of this figure, 1,112 had one or more years of study beyond the baccalaureate degree and 997 had advanced degrees.

Special Doctor Call Trimmed by Defense

The Special call for doctors of medicine and osteopathy, issued on Jan. 1, 1969 by the Department of Defense, has been reduced from 460 to 246, a Defense official has advised Selective Service. All are scheduled to begin entering the Army in July.

The number of optometrists requested by the Air Force, has also been reduced from 25 to 10.

The reason for the reduction in call, the Defense official said, was due to a significant increase in the number of voluntary applications received from physicians and optometrists.

Speak Up For America!

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

I believe in the United States of America, and I believe that the great majority of its citizens, especially the silent ones, are united in that belief. Then why do we read, hear, and see that the United States is sick? A very evident reason is because the writing we read, the speaking we hear, and the pictures we see are produced by relatively few people. It is loud-speaking by a frustrated few that we mistake for many. It is the pictures we see that are shown because they portray behavior completely unusual and generally including violence that attempt to lead



us to believe the rare is typical. It is noises we hear from the platform, even on rare occasions from the pulpit, and on the radio that tell us our Nation is sick when the diagnosis is but a reflection of the neurotic condition of the speakers.

Granting that the prophets of doom are few in numbers, are they not a threat to the survival of the United States? Of course they are, and to the degree that complacency of the silent majority of our citizens permit the loud, the frustrated, the naive, and the vicious to shape the image of the United States.

Much study, much investigation, and much thought will be given as to the reason for the wealth of criticism which floods all methods of communications. But little consideration is necessary to convince us of a very simple fact. We have been too busy to remind ourselves constantly, and our fellow citizens, of how really well off we are. Perhaps we have become sensitive to the exposure of the pride that we feel because of the standard of living which is the envy of the world. It may be that we hesitate to list our liberties, knowing that, worldwide, few are so fortunate. Abundance has strange influence on those who have it, especially the ones who have had a minimum of participation in the accumulation of abundance.

Whatever the reason for the silence in "selling" our Nation, and without all of the reasons for the destructive criticism, it is time that the silent citizens begin telling the story of the greatness of America. What actions should be taken to correct the harm that has been done by those who try only to destroy, never to build?

Small as their numbers are, they are a motley crew. They vary from misinformed to most dangerous revolutionaries, whose sole aim is to destroy the United States. There

are many indications that some of this latter group believe their objective of national destruction can be carried out by bases established in our colleges and universities. These must be isolated and identified for what they actually are, and then dealt with as individuals endeavoring to overthrow our Government. The task will not be easy. Classification will be clouded by well-meaning, short-sighted citizens. Punishment of the hard core
(Continued on page 2)

Many Who Defect To Sweden Have Discipline Problem

Opposition to the Vietnam war motivated only a relatively small number of the American soldiers who have deserted to Sweden in recent years, according to an Army study.

Of the 116 soldiers listed as deserters to Sweden, the study says more defected because of disciplinary problems than as a protest against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam fighting.

The report said that of the 116 cases, 56 soldiers deserted because of disciplinary problems, 39 defected because of opposition to the war and there were no known reasons for the remaining 21.

The study showed that the 116 men had recorded 38 charges of absent without leave, nine charges of drug abuse, six counts of indebtedness and eight counts of stealing. A small number of the deserters have been expelled from Sweden for possession and sale of narcotics.

Of the 116 total, 92 were regular Army men, 23 were draftees and one was a reservist, who the Army said deserted to avoid being called to active duty.

Fifty-nine had no civilian occupations listed, 19 had been laborers, 12 had held clerical jobs, one was an attorney, one was an entertainer and another a ski instructor before entering military service. Only one of the 116 defectors is a college graduate.

Col. Rhodes New Director For Indiana

Col. Wayne E. Rhodes, USAF, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Indiana effective March 3, 1969. He succeeds Col. Robert K. Custer who will assume duties as Deputy.

Col. Rhodes served as State Director from 1957 to 1961 and as Deputy from 1961 to 1969.

He was called to active duty in August, 1942, during World War II, and was assigned to the 316th Troop Carrier Wing.

He served overseas in the Middle East, North Africa, Sicily and the European Theater of Operations. During this period he was awarded the Bronze Star, Distinguished Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf Clusters and seven Campaign Stars.

After the war, Col. Rhodes returned to reserve status. In August 1950 he was recalled to active duty and assigned to Indiana State Headquarters, Selective Service System.

He is a graduate of Purdue University where he played varsity football. Upon graduation he coached in high school ranks for 10 years.

Col. Rhodes is married and has one son.

Statistical Reports Compare Induction, Enlistment Figures

Recent tabulations of statistical data at National Headquarters disclose, selective service inductions from 1940 to 1968 exceeded enlistments by more than 2 million.

During this 28-year period, 14,325,157 registrants were inducted into the armed forces, while only 12,305,806 enlisted.

The reason for this difference occurred during World War II, when about 10 million men were inducted.

Of the nearly 15 million who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, approximately 66 percent were registrants inducted through Selective Service. Currently the draft is directly providing only about one-fourth of the 1,050,000 yearly accession onto the armed forces.

The peak year for enlistments during World War II was 1942, when about 1,800,000 enlisted. During subsequent years of the war, enlistments dropped noticeably. For example in 1943, only 283,000 enlisted, and in 1944, some 300,000. In 1945, the figure rose 709,000.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price \$1 per yearly subscription.

Speak Up For America!

(Continued from page 1)

members must, somehow, surmount the entanglements and delays of judicial procedures which risk national survival in order to prevent any so-called injustice to the individual who seeks to destroy the well-being of us all.

The time to begin the education of all Americans about America has long passed, so we must resort to overtime. This is a task at which each citizen can work and must work. Let us all declare our faith in America and justify this faith in our Nation by the record of its achievements. It requires only the time it takes to look to point out privileges we take for granted that are found nowhere else on earth. We have a heritage of which we should be proud, and we should cease trying to keep it a secret.

We must beware of teaching that hunts for flaws in our Government unless they are left in their context and unless the flaw-finding is followed by constructive measures. The individual who knows all that is wrong but has no suggestions for betterment is suspect of being at least a cat's paw for those whose aim is destruction. It is past time that our citizens should know whether they are for the United States or whether they are enemies of the United States, accepting its privileges and plotting or aiding, or both, the destruction of the United States. In a cooperative society, such as the United States, tolerance is a quality most necessary, but tolerance must not, dare not, be carried to a point where it becomes suicidal in its effect on the organization exercising the tolerance. The revolutionaries strive to destroy what to other citizens is their way of survival. These citizens must treat their would-be destroyers as enemies.

Fortunately, few belong to the hard core nation-destroyers, but those who associate with them, whatever may be the reason, must face facts and realize the objectives of their efforts. They are at a cross roads. If they continue to support revolution, they should expect to be treated as persons seeking to overthrow the Government by violence. Revolutionary movements, no matter how peacefully they begin, end in violence.

If we believe in the United States of America, and I am sure all but

a fringe do, we must say so by actions as well as by words. The deluded now giving the support of numbers to those who would destroy must be convinced that our form of government is their best hope for their long-range interests. The facts are available in our accomplishments, but they must be stated and restated. Faith in ourselves, our fellow man, and the institutions we have built must replace the negativism that has too often been confused with evidence of learning. It is time to remember that the great Americans whose efforts have made this Nation, and the ones who have fought, and now fight, believed in President Eisenhower's words: "I've always loved my country."

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

March 19, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 330, Subject: "Amendment of the Selective Service Regulations Part 1600 and Part 1606," concerning amendment to part 1600, Maintenance of High Ethical and Moral Standards of Conduct by Officers and Employees of the Selective Service System, and part 1606, General Administration. The amendment to part 1606 prescribes the fees to be charged for copies of documents or records requested under the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

A lottery has the advantage of dispersing responsibility by being impersonal.

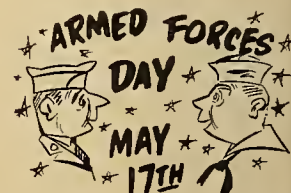
25,900 Needed For Induction During June

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 25,900 inductees in June.

Of the 25,900 inductees required for June induction, 23,900 will be assigned to the Army and 2,000 to the Marine Corps.

This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow or replacements for men completing their terms of service, a Defense spokesman said.

The monthly draft calls for inductees this year are as follows: January 26,800; February 33,700; March 33,100; April 33,000; May 27,600 and June 25,900.



Industry Seeks Ex-Officers As Executives

In a recent *New York Times* article it was stated that due partially to growing unrest at campus recruiting centers, corporations are turning to the military as a source of new executives.

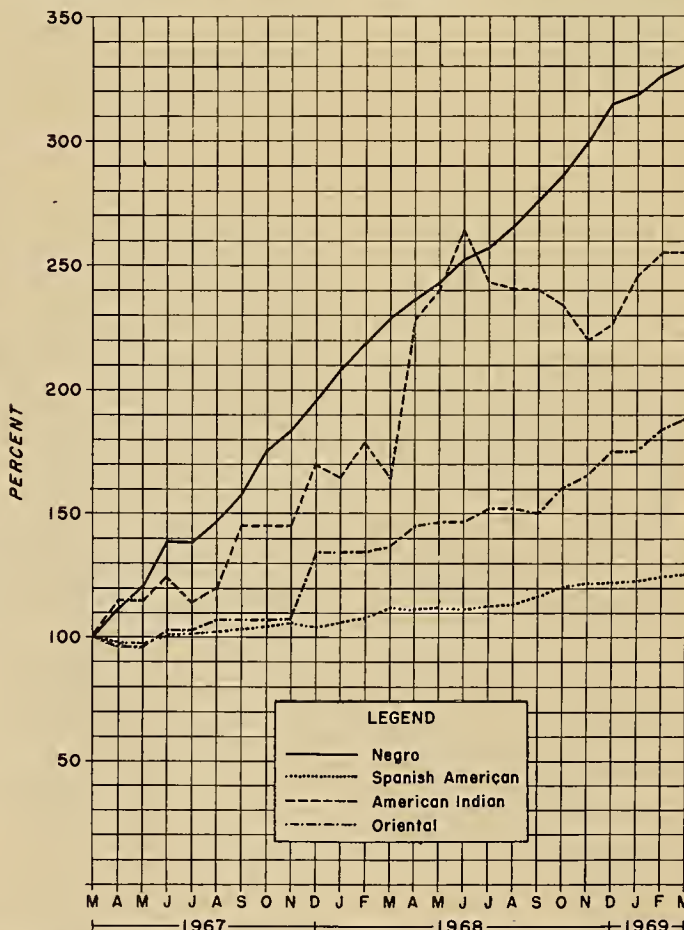
According to the *Times*, junior officers with college degrees are being wooed with almost frenetic intensity. Agencies have been organized to bring together companies and men being separated from the service.

"We've reduced campus recruiting activity 25 percent this year to get at the large number of junior officers coming out of the service," says Albert H. Barlow, second vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank. "And these junior officers are going to have a terrific impact on the labor market in the future," he said.

"We find this an excellent source of employees. They're more mature individuals, they're more serious about their careers and our attrition rate is extremely low with these men" adds Joseph K. Harrison, coordinator of management at Armco Steel Corp.

One recruiter, remaining anonymous, observed, "It's a great delight to talk to applicants who have haircuts."

Corporate recruiters cite the greater seriousness of the officers and their interest in other than monetary rewards in a total compensation package.



MORE THAN DOUBLED.—The number of minority groups serving as members of local boards has grown from 801 in March 1967 to 1,688 in March of 1969. Negro membership during this same period grew from about 300 to 1,067.

Gun Salutes

Gun salutes for VIP's are fired in odd numbers because of an old naval superstition which has been preserved through the years.

The custom originated in the days when it took a long time to reload, and by firing all guns, the ship, fort or battery was rendered defenseless.

Grad School Enrollment Up Report Shows

Full time enrollment in graduate and professional schools showed its smallest gain in recent years during the 1-year period ending last fall, the U.S. Office of Education reported recently.

There was a substantial rise in the number of women attending graduate and professional schools in nine different fields. The enrollment of men in most fields tended to hold steady or decline. However, the decline did not reach the proportion predicted by engineers, scientists and educators who had forecast graduate school attendance would drop 70 percent.

There was an increase of less than 1 percent in the nine selected fields, compared with recent year-to-year gains of 8 percent or more, the National Center for Educational Statistics reported.

No reason was given for the statistical changes. "There are some obvious reasons, but we just don't have that kind of information," a spokesman said.

Medicine was the only field to show a substantial increase for the first year student entering medical school last fall.

Preliminary data from the report indicated that the number of full time men in their first year of other graduate and professional study actually declined 5 percent between 1967 and 1968.

The spokesman said the report would be issued at a later date, but "in view of the general interest in graduate school enrollment, the advance figures were made public."

Army Won't Assign Surviving Kin 2d Vietnam Tour

The Department of Army recently announced that no soldier will be involuntarily assigned to Vietnam for a second or subsequent tour when a member of his family has died as a result of service there. The new policy provides:

- Deferment from Vietnam duty for any soldier during the time another member of his family is serving there.
- Deferment from Vietnam duty for at least 12 months after a member of the soldier's family has died as a result of service there or the hostile fire area of Korea.

These deferments in most cases will keep a draftee out of possible dangerous areas until he has too little remaining service to be eligible for Vietnam duty. This is not true for the career man; it only postpones his tour in the war zone.

No court can classify a Selective Service registrant or enjoin classification. This is expressly prohibited by the law.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Certificates of Award

Mrs. Eileen A. O'Laughlin, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 12 Kemmerer, Wyoming, was granted a Certificate of Award for a proposal to amend Section 1632.1 of the Selective Service Regulations regarding volunteer induction.

Mrs. Jean S. Ruiter, Personnel Management Assistant, New Hampshire State Headquarters, has received a Certificate of Award for recommending a revision in SSS Form 461, Uncompensated Personnel Control Card.

Special Acts or Services Award

A Certificate of Appreciation and a personal letter from the Director have been granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Hurley, Member, Local Board No. 47, Greene County, Xenia, Ohio, in recognition of the many hours she worked during the reconstruction of Local Board No. 47 after a fire last year.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation have been awarded as follows to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local military recruiters:

Florida—Navy: Garnet E. Gray, Local Board No. 13; Nancy A. Nordstrom, Local Board No. 28; Irene H. George, Wendy L. Miller and Frances A. Spratt, Local Board No. 35.

Idaho—Navy: Mrs. Erma M. Endorf, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 23.

Indiana—Army: Mrs. Alma Lee Hanger, Local Board No. 144.

Kentucky—Army: Alice Thomas (also Navy and Marine Corps), Sallie Hoinig (also Air Force), Pearl Maggard (also Air Force), Shirley Haile (also Navy and Marine Corps), Marian Hay (also Marine Corps), Lelia Banks, Shirley Belt, Dorothy Goodman (also Navy and Marine Corps), Jeanell Everidge (also Navy and Air Force), Kathleen Enlow, Hattie Hume, Carla Cox, Joyce McBride, Betty Danner (also Marine Corps), Lillian Perkins (also Navy and Marine Corps), Emily Hart (also Navy), Juanita Sheegog (also Navy and Air Force), Janet Moore (also Navy and Air Force), Marion Ratliff, Nancy Edmonds, Pauline Vaught, Nancy Grigsby, Ella Evans, Nellie Sutton (also Navy), Jo Ann Ramsey, Carolyn Dodson (also Marine Corps), Glendora Myers, Jessie Beemer, Louise Adams (also Navy and Marine Corps) Anna Forsyth and Martha Johnson.

Navy: Charlene Turner (also Air Force), Jo Goodlette, Helen Ackley, Beatrice Smith, Peggy Sandidge (also Marine Corps), Rita Boyd, Kathleen Dempsey, Edith Looney, Adele Stein, Winifred Phillips, Frances Brown, Alice Wheatley, Wilda Thompson, Joyce Davis, Peggy Blacketer, Glenyvl Gillmore (also Marine Corps), Sue Cloyd, Margaret Greer (also Marine Corps), Virgie Booker (also Marine Corps), Peggy Haysley, Mary Leavelle, Rebecca Marcum, Mary Wilson, Betty Kitchen, Elsie Hatmaker, Jane Bates (also Air Force), Elizabeth Van Arsdale and Marguerite Green.

Marine Corps: Zola Talbot, Clara Stewart, Nancy Kaler, Clara Phillips, Nora Caudill, Shirley Wilson, Georgia Jenkins, Lena Lawson, Linda Steele and Charlotte Hatley.

Air Force: Blanche Brown, Phyllis Frazier, Frances Jones and Sylvia Bryant.



ILLINOIS' FIRST FEMALE LOCAL BOARD MEMBER.—Mrs. Lillie Louise Moore, the first woman to be appointed to an Illinois local board, receives her Appointment Certificate and Identification Card from State Director LCDR John H. Hammack. Mrs. Moore will serve as a member of Local Board No. 147, Kankakee, Ill. At the left is the chairman of the board, Mr. Elmer Ramsey. Mrs. Moore is Deputy County Collector for Kankakee County and lives with her family near St. Anne, Ill.

All-Volunteer Military Force Topic of Book

"It will be helpful to raise pay and improve conditions, but American young men have to be convinced of the worthiness and status of a military career before there can be an all-volunteer force."

These are the views of Dr. Harold Wool, Director of Procurement Policy in the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, as expressed in a book he has written entitled "The Military Specialist."

The book was reviewed by Bob Schweitz of Army Times, who writes that the author did not take a position on whether an all-volunteer force is desirable, but he does explore the kind of positions the military must take if there can be an end to Selective Service.

An important point Dr. Wool makes is that pay raises alone will not accomplish the purpose. Wool says, "Exclusive reliance upon wage incentives as a means of increasing the supply of highly qualified volunteers would prove very costly and probably impracticable in a high employment economy."

Dr. Wool also suggests that it may be desirable to use pay differentials based on education and occupation. The whole range of living and working conditions which shape the image of military service are other valuable factors influencing recruiting of military personnel. Moreover, the author states, young men of above average education rate the status of the military very low.

Wool's belief is that better use of skills and abilities, greater opportunity to move up from the enlisted to officer ranks, improved housing and family living conditions will make military service more attractive.

Director's Driver Cited for Courage

Thomas Moore, personal chauffeur for General Hershey, was recently given a Special Acts and Services Award for demonstrating outstanding courage following an auto accident in which three persons were involved.

As a result of an auto accident involving two cars, one of which ignited, Mr. Moore jumped from the General's limousine and removed two persons from the burning car and the driver from the other. "... through Mr. Moore's timely actions in this emergency situation, three persons were saved from what might have resulted in a grave disaster," his citation read.

In addition to the Special Acts Award, Mr. Moore was also presented a cash award and a Certificate of Award in recognition of an adopted suggestion. This contribution related to an improvement in one of the vehicles in use by National Headquarters.

Solving Draft Problem Some Years Away Deputy Secretary of Defense Believes

David Packard, Deputy Secretary of Defense, believes it will take several years before the draft problem is finally solved. Mr. Packard made this statement on a recent television show.

In response to a reporter's remark that about 30 percent of the June college graduates would be available for induction, Mr. Packard stated it might be a large number, but then qualified the statement:

"What happened here is that there were predictions that there would be large numbers of graduate students. That didn't come about," he said, "because there were various reasons why they weren't drafted. They were in the middle of their course and so forth, and so the results so far don't indicate what the percentage is likely to be."

A reporter then asked what progress has the Department made in its study thus far as to whether or not an over-all volunteer force is feasible.

Mr. Packard said there have been some studies made, but that he didn't think enough progress had been made so far to give a precise answer to the question, but

added that an all-volunteer force is feasible if you want to pay for it. "Whether it is desirable or not is another question," he said.

Asked how much an all-volunteer force would cost, Mr. Packard said, "It is difficult to get an accurate evaluation of the cost because it is hard to know how many of the present volunteers are draft-induced volunteers. A large portion, we think, are. I am sure there are some things that the services could do to make the service more attractive to keep people in the service longer. We are looking at some of those things and hope to implement them."

A questioner asked if an all-volunteer force—or professional army—could not lead to a military dictatorship in the U.S., and Mr. Packard answered: "Well, we know, as you know, the civilian controls the military here; I think that it is a very important part of the American way to do it," he said.

"I would hope," he continued, "that if we find we have to go, or do want to go, to an all-volunteer force, that it can be done without the hazard that you outlined."

Virginia Registrant Rejects Deferment; Joins Air Force

Life for Clarence Wayne Bell, a Virginia selective service registrant, was fine except for his draft status.

Wayne quit high school at age 16, four years ago. He was working for a trucking company, had a good car, nice home and was happy with his wife and 2½ year old son.

The draft problem kept bothering him because he was in Class III-A, so he wrote Senator William B. Spong, Jr. (D-Va.), "Sir, I gratefully desire to serve in the U.S. Air Force, but . . . my draft classification being III-A, the Air Force will not enlist me."

Because his father, father-in-law and three brothers had all served in the military "with pride and honor," he said, "I would like to show my appreciation for the United States and do my share."

Having already passed the Air Force entrance test and physical exam, he asked Senator Spong's help to get the III-A changed to I-A so he could enlist.

The Senator relayed the problem to the office of the Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and to the Air Force.

His problem was solved. He is now signed up for a 4-year hitch in the Air Force.

War Hero's Brother Sees 'Family Ship'

LTC Samuel Gurke, Chief of Selective Service Section, North Dakota National Guard, recently visited the destroyer USS Gurke for the first time since it was named after his brother 24 years ago.

The ship's Captain, Cmdr. Eugene Ackerman, upon learning that Col. Gurke was at Coronado, Calif., attending a Commanding Officer's School, planned a ceremony which included a special dinner with the ship's officers, a tour of the ship and presentation of a plaque, a certificate and two color photos of the ship.

Col. Gurke's brother, Marine PFC. Henry Gurke, was killed in action on Bougainville, Solomon Islands, in November 1943. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism and courage for saving a fellow Marine by falling on top of a grenade that was thrown into their foxhole. He was killed instantly.

Since her commissioning in 1945, the ship has served 15 tours in the Western Pacific area including three during the occupation of Japan, three during the Korean conflict, seven on Formosa patrol with the Seventh Fleet, and two in the South China Sea.

Col. Gurke was commissioned in the Army Air Corps in 1943. He served in the European theater as a B17 pilot and later in the South Pacific area.

After the war he became active in the Air Force Reserve, later transferring to the National Guard Selective Service Section.

Classification Picture as of March 31, 1969

Class	Number
Total	37,497,383
I-A and I-A-O	1,364,021
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	64,379
Not examined	253,783
Induction or examination postponed	15,815
Ordered for induction or examination	296,771
Pending reclassification	133,486
Personal appearance and appeals in process	56,012
Delinquents	23,774
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	11,187
Not examined	4,751
Induction or examination postponed	88
Ordered for induction or examination	587
Pending reclassification	1,051
Personal appearance and appeals in process	333
Delinquents	224
26 years and older with liability extended	127,107
Under 19 years of age	374,673
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,906,923
I-C (Inducted)	502,965
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,450,239
I-O Not examined	7,449
I-O Examined and qualified	5,487
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	849
I-W (At work)	6,738
I-W (Released)	9,786
I-D Members of a reserve component	939,134
I-S Statutory (College)	25,359
I-S Statutory (High School)	558,797
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	399,628
II-A Apprentice	49,799
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,277
II-S Student deferment	1,831,174
III-A Dependency deferment	4,145,958
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,012,833
IV-B Officials	82
IV-C Aliens	18,493
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	107,107
IV-F Not qualified	2,308,301
V-A Over age liability	16,823,984

Male Enrollment In Higher Education Exceeds 4 Million

The U.S. Office of Education's National Center for Educational Statistics has reported that the total male enrollment in higher education last fall (1968) was 4,506,000.

A breakout of this figure is as follows: 3,447,000 were enrolled in undergraduate studies; 699,000 males were taking post baccalaureate courses and 360,000 male students were attending non-credit granting institutions.

Selective Service in Second Place In Interdepartmental Bond Program

The Honor Roll of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee report for the quarter ending December 31, 1968, shows Selective Service to be in 2d place, up from 3d position reported in the last quarter. Following are rankings as of that date:

Rank	Percent of Participation	Rank	Percent of Participation
1. The White House	100.0	17. Subversive Activities Control Board	84.6
2. Selective Service System	97.8	18. Office of Emergency Planning	83.3
3. Tennessee Valley Authority	97.0	19. National Security Council	82.9
4. Department of Transportation (Military—Coast Guard)	96.8	20. Department of Housing and Urban Development	81.6
5. Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations	95.5	21. Post Office Department	81.0
6. Department of the Treasury	92.2	22. Department of Agriculture	78.8
7. National Aeronautics and Space Council	92.0	23. Department of the Army (Military)	77.9
8. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	91.9	24. Department of Transportation (Civilian)	77.4
9. Farm Credit Administration	90.3	25. Federal Maritime Commission	77.1
10. Federal Home Loan Bank Board	90.0	26. Veterans Administration	77.1
11. Railroad Retirement Board	89.5	27. Defense Atomic Support Agency	75.8
12. General Services Administration	89.4	28. Federal Radiation Council	75.0
13. Small Business Administration	88.3	29. Department of the Army (Civilian)	74.1
14. National Security Agency	88.2	30. Atomic Energy Commission	73.4
15. Defense Contract Audit Agency	87.1	31. Office of Science and Technology	72.9
16. Defense Supply Agency	84.7	32. National Aeronautics and Space Administration	71.0
		33. Civil Service Commission	70.1



SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 1969

Number 6

Soviet Draftee Subject of TV Documentary

"While the United States draft laws are being weakened, the Soviet Union's are being strengthened." These were the final remarks of George Watson, narrator of an hour long documentary television program entitled "Comrade Soviet," ABC, May 16, 1969, concerning the life and training of a Soviet draftee, 19-year old Anatoly Sezoniko of Volgograd, Russia.

To prepare draftees for 2 years of military service, the narrator explained, the Soviet child in kindergarten is taught patriotism along with some other 20 million young Communist Pioneers. Sometime prior to military induction, the youth is given compulsory premilitary training. This enables him to sight a rifle and march in step with his platoon during his first week in the service.

Draft calls in Russia are issued only twice a year, the narrator advised, not each month as in the United States. Each qualified youth gets his own haircut—about 50 cents in American money—and reports to his draft board at 8 a.m. on the scheduled day for induction. Some student deferments are permitted, but not conscientious objection. Because Russian teenagers are remarkably healthy, the narrator said, few fail to serve in the military for physical reasons.

Unlike local boards in the United States, the local military commander is chairman of the draft board. Prior to induction, the draftee must first be interviewed by the chairman, members of the Communist League, a Trade Union, the Chief of Police, a member of the Communist Party and last, the Mayor of the district in which he lives. If each passes on him, he is acceptable for induction.

Just prior to induction, a large community ceremony is held for all draftees entering the military from the community, as speakers appeal to the patriotic spirit of the young men. Once inducted, he is sent as far as 700 miles from his home for 2 years of military training. During this time, he is only given one opportunity to see his parents. He is not permitted to wear civilian clothes, granted no leaves, not even "R and R" (Rest and Recreation)—nothing but "Iron Discipline" during his entire training.

The inductee isn't issued socks. He wears, instead, portyanki or foot bindings. Watson notes that

(Continued on page 4)

Survival Is At Issue

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

There are many indications that the people of the United States and their Government are fed up with the pseudo logic and inverted reasoning that has been used to support actions adverse to the interests of the Nation. The incompleteness of the thinking that underlays numerous attacks that have been made upon many phases of our Government is becoming more widely recognized for what it really is and the permissiveness that encouraged and invited these attacks, particularly in our institutions of higher learning, seems finally to be on its way out.

One of the more recent of these attacks involved the ROTC. It actually raised far more fundamental questions than the customary level of discussion brought out. Expressions of opposition to the Vietnamese war are to be expected because everyone is against war and because, for a registrant who is obligated for military service, such statements have a more humanitarian sound than arguments based entirely on a selfish desire to let others accept the responsibility for national survival.

There have been many who have claimed the full advantages of inviolable constitutional rights and every benefit of citizenship, and at the same time demanded individual and moral rights to refuse distasteful obligations which support and maintain that constitution. In the fringes are the pacifists who do not believe in any protective force except when danger is near enough for even the short-sighted to see—and it is then too late.

Another argument that is difficult to follow is that which objects to citizens being trained for survival as leaders of nonprofessional armed forces. It declares a preference to entrust American liberties with a professional, rather than a citizen, armed force.

Even more obtuse is the position of those who contend they can see some purpose for the existence and support of our colleges and universities completely divorced from and unrelated to the purposes of the Nation which protects and subsidizes them. It will be recalled that at the beginning of World War II in 1940, many of the resources of higher education were organized and regimented for the National effort but only with the greatest difficulty.

Since World War II, much money has been spent and much effort has been expended to convert the educational system of the country into a part of the national plan for sur-

(Continued on page 2)



WINNERS OF SAFETY AWARDS—General Hershey is shown with the 1968 Safety Award winners.

From left to right (first row): COL Brubaker, Wyoming, National Award; COL Davis, Mississippi, National Award; LCDR Hammack, Illinois, National Award and General Hershey.

(Second row): BG Novey, Connecticut, Honorable Mention; Mr. Guerrero, Guam, Honorable Mention; COL Oyasato, Hawaii, Honorable Mention; Mr. Roush, Colorado, Honorable Mention; LTG Henninger, Nebraska, Honorable Mention; COL Bowles, Iowa, Honorable Mention, and COL Rhodes, Indiana, Honorable Mention.

Pres. Nixon Asks Congress To Alter Draft

Following is the complete text of President Nixon's May 13, 1969 message to Congress setting forth his recommendations for revisions to Selective Service procedures:

For almost two million young men who reach the age of military service each year—and for their families—the draft is one of the most important facts of life. It is my conviction that the disruptive impact of the military draft on individual lives should be minimized as much as possible, consistent with the national security. For this reason I am today asking the Congress for authority to implement important draft reforms.

Ideally, of course, minimum interference means no draft at all. I continue to believe that under more stable world conditions and with an armed force that is more attractive to volunteers, that ideal can be realized in practice. To this end, I appointed, on March 27, 1969, an Advisory Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force. I asked that group to develop a comprehensive plan which will attract more volunteers to military service, utilize military manpower in a more efficient way, and eliminate conscription as soon as that is feasible. I look forward to receiving the report of the Commission this coming November.

Under present conditions, however, some kind of draft will be needed for the immediate future. As long as that is the case, we must do everything we can to limit the disruption caused by the system and to make it as fair as possible. For one's vision of the eventual does not excuse his inattention to the immediate. A man may plan to sell his house in another year, but during that year he will do what is necessary to make it livable.

Accordingly, I will ask the Congress to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, returning to the President the power which he had prior to June 30, 1967 to modify call-up procedures. I will describe below in some detail the new procedures which I will establish if Congress grants this authority. Essentially, I would make the following alterations:

1. Change from an oldest-first to a youngest-first order of call, so that a young man would become less vulnerable rather than more vulnerable to the draft as he grows older.

2. Reduce the period of prime draft vulnerability—and the uncertainty that accompanies it—from 7 years to 1 year, so that a

(Continued on page 3)

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price \$1 per yearly subscription.

Survival Is At Issue

(Continued from page 1)

vival. There is no reason for the Nation providing for, or permitting an expenditure of, national effort in behalf of educational institutions unless they contribute to the national interest.

There are peculiar expressions emanating from some of the protesting campuses of a desire for relief from associating with units engaged in training to defend the Nation. These same protesters are in the vanguard of those demanding every conceivable right, actual and imagined, from the same Government they do not find it desirable or necessary to defend.

We have seen students who have not yet been exposed to a fully balanced education fail to see that a Government which loans money to students, provides grants for students and faculty members, and supplies millions in grants to universities will not long tolerate receiving in return for its investment an unrestricted haven for students and faculty members, bent on destruction of the Government of the United States. It is almost inconceivable that faculty members and college and university administrators could be so naive as to be as oblivious to this anomaly as the students have been.

An accompanying campaign has been the objection to Government contracts, generally for research to further the defense of the Nation. At the same time, students and faculty members were incited to interfere with campus recruiting for the armed forces and with recruiting of civilians for industries furnishing materials for the armed forces.

Any issue, including color, has been used by the revolutionaries to excite the idealists, the partly educated, the frustrated, the neurotic, and the naive to obstruct in the name of individual rights. It is almost unbelievable that violence has been advocated and used in the name of peace. It is strange logic that encourages citizens of the United States to arm and to intimidate in the United States presumably for the purpose of stopping violence in Vietnam.

It is unusual reasoning that proposed to deny the authority of a Congressional committee to subpoena a member of Students for a Democratic Society because the organization does not recognize our Government as legitimate and at the same time claimed individual rights under the Constitution of the Government that the organization does not recognize.

Survival is at issue. If some faculty members and some students can dominate universities and colleges and compel them to deny any

obligation whatever to contribute to the common defense, the United States Government can reasonably declare them to be institutions for which the Government will grant no subsidies. In addition, if their refusal to cooperate with and participate in the national interest continues, they may well be considered menaces to the survival of the United States and be dealt with accordingly. It is unthinkable that educational institutions can be tolerated as operating bases for movements to destroy the Government of the United States.

There is no doubt that many, whatever their intentions, have given aid and comfort to our enemies. While crying for peace in Vietnam, they have become the greatest drawback for its attainment. Their alleged concern for our losses in Vietnam sounds hollow and counterfeit as their words and activities continue to be a large factor in causing these losses.

There are many indications that the influence of the silent people is beginning to be felt in Congress, in State legislatures, and in some of the educational institutions that have been fostering excessive permissiveness. The First Amendment should not be allowed to furnish cover for movements to overthrow the Government of the United States. We must make our opponents understand we are not a divided Nation and that they will not be able to delay negotiations for peace while the United States falls apart.

Here Is Why Men Wear A Uniform With High Honor

Asked "why" the military man today wears the uniform, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley said in a recent speech in Oregon:

"The cynic might say he wears it because he was drafted into it. But the few highly publicized defectors who run away from their draft obligation pale by comparison with the young man who, with countless others, steps up to his obligation either as a volunteer or as a draftee.

"Really, our military man wears his uniform for you and me—and for our today. But he also wears it for his own tomorrow—which is to say for the life and kind of society he hopes for. And I'm sure he intends to leave our society in a better state than he found it."

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

April 7, 1969—Transmittal Memorandum No. 134 containing the following Local Board Memorandums:

(1) Local Board Memorandum No. 14, Subject: "Procedures to be Followed When Registrant Refuses to Submit to Physical Examination or Mental Test, or Fails to Report for or Submit to Induction," amended March 17, 1969.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 97, Subject: "Requests for Access to Official Records under the Public Information Act and Selective Service Regulations," issued April 4, 1969.

(3) Local Board Memorandum No. 17, Subject: "Dependency Allowances," amended April 7, 1969.

May 1, 1969—Packet No. 67-6 of the Selective Service Regulations which contains the following:

(1) Part 1600—Section 1600.735-22, was amended by order of the Director of Selective Service, effective March 14, 1969, which comprised a portion of Amendment No. 113.

(2) Part 1604—Section 1604.59, was amended by order of the Director of Selective Service, effective April 17, 1968, which comprised a portion of Amendment No. 112.

(3) Part 1605—Sections 1605.1, 1605.11, and 1605.31 were amended effective April 17, 1968, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 112.

(4) Part 1606—Sections 1606.32, 1606.57, and 1606.58, were amended effective March 14, 1969, comprising a portion of Amendment No. 113.

(5) Revised pages of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to reflect the amendment of section 9 by Public Law 90-491, approved August 17, 1968.

CSC To Spearhead Program for Youth

President Nixon has asked the Civil Service Commission to spearhead the Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth, and to provide leadership and direction for the employment, utilization, supervision, and counseling of summer employees.

The President has asked the heads of Federal departments and agencies to hire, as part of their normal summer employment program, at least one needy young person for every 40 regular employees on their payrolls.

Year's Lowest Induction Call Set for July

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to furnish the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 22,300 inductees in July 1969.

This is the lowest call for the year, with February being the highest when 33,700 inductees were requested.

According to the Defense Department, this call supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

All inductees are scheduled for delivery to the Army.



"This flag, which we honor and under which we serve, is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought, and the purpose as a nation."—President Woodrow Wilson

Defense Chief Says Foes Extend Draft

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said recently that college students who agitate against ROTC and military recruiting on campuses are only extending the life of the draft.

"If we are going to move toward an all-volunteer armed forces and less reliance on the draft, we must have recruiting and military training on the campuses and throughout the civilian community," he told a news conference.

"Those who are so vehement against recruiting and training on the campuses can't have it both ways," he said. "This is an inconsistency that has bothered me very much."

Although the draft produces chiefly enlisted men and the ROTC produces officers, some draftees do become officers by going through Officer Candidate School after being drafted.

The use of serial numbers for men in the U.S. Army started in 1918. The first serial number for officers was assigned to General of the Armies John J. Pershing: "01." Once a number is awarded it will never be assigned to another person.

President's Draft Message

(Continued from page 1)

young man would normally enter at status during the time he was 19 years old and leave it during the time he was 20.

3. Select those who are actually drafted through a random system. The procedure of this sort would distribute the risk of call equally—but among all who are vulnerable during a given year, rather than arbitrarily selecting those whose birthdays happen to fall at certain months of the year or the month.

4. Continue the undergraduate student deferment, with the understanding that the year of maximum vulnerability would come whenever the deferment expired.

5. Allow graduate students to complete, not just one term, but the full academic year during which they are first ordered for induction.

6. In addition, as a step toward more consistent policy of deferments and exemptions, I will ask the National Security Council and the Director of Selective Service to review all guidelines, standards and procedures in this area and to report to me their findings and recommendations.

I believe these reforms are essential. I hope they can be implemented quickly.

Any system which selects only from a pool of many will inevitably have some elements of inequity. As its name implies, choice is the very purpose of the Selective Service System. Such choices cannot be avoided so long as the supply of men exceeds military requirements. In these circumstances, however, the Government bears a moral obligation to spread the risk of induction equally among those who are eligible.

Moreover, a young man now begins his time of maximum vulnerability to the draft at age 19 and leaves that status only when he is drafted or when he reaches his 26th birthday. Those who are not called upon are nevertheless vulnerable to all for a 7-year period. For those who are called, the average age of induction can vary greatly. A few years ago, when calls were low, the average age of involuntary induction was nearly 24. More recently it has dropped to just about 20. What all of this means for the average young man is a prolonged time of great uncertainty.

The present draft arrangements make it extremely difficult for most young people to plan intelligently as they make some of the most important decisions of their lives, decisions concerning education, career, marriage, and family. Present policies extend a period during which young people come to look on government processes as particularly arbitrary.

For all of these reasons, the American people are unhappy about our present draft mechanisms. Various elements of the basic reforms which I here suggest have been endorsed by recent studies of the Selective Service System, including that of the Marshall Com-

mission of 1967, the Clark panel of that same year, and the reports of both the Senate and the House Armed Services Committees. Reform of this sort is also sound from a military standpoint, since younger men are easier to train and have fewer family responsibilities.

My specific proposals, in greater detail, are as follows:

1. A "youngest-first" order of call. Under my proposal, the government would designate each year a "prime age group," a different pool of draft eligibles for each consecutive 12-month period. (Since that period would not necessarily begin on January 1, it would be referred to as a "selective service year.") The prime age group for any given selective service year would contain those registrants who were 19 years old when it began. Those who received deferments or exemptions would rejoin the prime age group at the time their deferment or exemption expired. During the first year that the new plan was in operation, the prime age group would include all eligible men from 19 to 26, not deferred or exempt, so that no one would escape vulnerability simply because of the transition.

2. Limited vulnerability. Each individual would experience maximum vulnerability to the draft only for the one selective service year in which he is in the prime age group. At the end of the 12-

month period—which would normally come sometime during his 20th year—he would move on to progressively less vulnerable categories and an entirely new set of registrants would become the new prime age group. Under this system, a young man would receive an earlier and more decisive answer to his question, "Where do I stand with the draft?" and he could plan his life accordingly.

3. A random selection system. Since more men are classified as available for service each year than are required to fill current or anticipated draft calls, Selective Service Boards must have some way of knowing whom to call first, whom to call second, and whom not to call at all. There must be some fair method of determining the sequence of induction for those available for service in the prime age group.

In my judgment, a fair system is one which randomizes by lot the order of selection. Each person in the prime age group should have the same chance of appearing at the top of the draft list, at the bottom, or somewhere in the middle. I would therefore establish the following procedure:

At the beginning of the third month after Congress grants this authority, the first of a sequence of selective service years would begin. Prior to the start of each selective service year, the dates of the 365 days to follow would be

placed in a sequence determined by a random method. Those who spend the following year in the pool would take their place in the draft sequence in the same order that their birthdays come up on this scrambled calendar. Those born on June 21st, for example, might be at the head of the list, followed by those born on January 12th, who in turn might be followed by those born on October 23d. Each year, a new random order would be established for the next year's draft pool. In turn those who share the same birthday would be further distributed, this time by the first letter of their last names. But rather than systematically discriminating against those who come at the front of the alphabet, the alphabet would also be scrambled in a random manner.

Once a person's place in the sequence was determined, that assignment would never change. If he were granted a deferment or exemption at age 19 or 20, he would re-enter the prime age group at the time his deferment or exemption expires, taking the same place in the sequence that he was originally assigned.

While the random sequence of induction would be nationally established, it would be locally applied by each draft board to meet its local quota. In addition to distributing widely and evenly the risk of induction, the system would also aid many young men in assessing the likelihood of induction even before the classification procedure is completed. This would reduce uncertainty for the individual registrant and, particularly in times of low draft calls, simplify the task of the draft boards.

4. Undergraduate student deferments. I continue to believe in the wisdom of college deferments. Permitting the diligent student to complete his college education without interruption by the draft is a wise national investment. Under my proposal, a college student who chooses to take a student deferment would still receive his draft sequence number at the time he first enters the prime age group. But he would not be subject to induction until his deferment ended and he re-entered a period of maximum vulnerability.

5. Graduate Student Induction. I believe that the induction of men engaged in graduate study should be postponed until the end of the full academic year during which they are first called to military service. I will ask the National Security Council to consider appropriate advice to the Director of the Selective Service to establish this policy. At present, graduate students are allowed to delay induction only to the end of a semester. This often means that they lose valuable time which has been invested in preparation for general examinations or other degree requirements. It can also jeopardize some of the financial arrangements which they made when they planned on a full year of schooling. Induction at the end of a full academic year will provide a less damaging interruption and will still be consistent with Congressional policy.

At the same time, however, the

Classification Picture as of April 30, 1969

Class	Number
Total	37,661,724
I-A and I-A-O	
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	66,302
Not examined	179,785
Induction or examination postponed	18,540
Ordered for induction or examination	308,275
Pending reclassification	137,095
Personal appearance and appeals in process	53,431
Delinquents	24,129
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	9,887
Not examined	4,260
Induction or examination postponed	132
Ordered for induction or examination	856
Pending reclassification	1,133
Personal appearance and appeals in process	338
Delinquents	188
26 years and older with liability extended	128,988
Under 19 years of age	359,730
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,942,590
I-C (Inducted)	514,839
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,454,252
I-O Not examined	7,379
I-O Examined and qualified	5,661
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	817
I-W (At work)	6,912
I-W (Released)	9,778
I-D Members of a reserve component	941,465
I-S Statutory (College)	31,415
I-S Statutory (High School)	626,013
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	394,580
II-A Apprentice	50,277
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,267
II-S Student deferment	1,834,523
III-A Dependency deferment	4,153,960
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,034,105
IV-B Officials	84
IV-C Aliens	18,760
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	106,718
IV-F Not qualified	2,303,774
V-A Over age liability	16,908,486

(Continued on page 4)

President Asks Draft Changes

(Continued from page 3)

present policy against general graduate deferments should be continued, with exceptions only for students in medical and allied fields who are subject to a later special draft. We must prevent the pyramiding of student deferments—undergraduate and graduate—into a total exemption from military service. For this reason the postponement of induction should be possible only once for each graduate student.

6. A review of guidelines. The above measures will reduce the uncertainty of young men as to when and if they may be called for service. It is also important that we encourage a consistent administration of draft procedures by the more than 4,000 local boards around the country. I am therefore requesting the National Security Council and the Director of Selective Service to conduct a thorough review of our guidelines, standards and procedures for deferments and exemptions, and to report their findings to me by December 1, 1969. While the autonomy of local boards provides valuable flexibility and sensitivity, reasonable guidelines can help to limit geographic inequities and enhance the equity of the entire System. The 25,000 concerned citizens who serve their country so well on these local boards deserve the best possible frame work for their decisions.

Ultimately we should end the draft. Except for brief periods during the Civil War and World War I, conscription was foreign to the American experience until the 1940's. Only in 1948 did a peacetime draft become a relatively permanent fact of life for this country. Now a full generation of Americans has grown up under a system of compulsory military service.

I am hopeful that we can soon restore the principle of no draft in peacetime. But until we do, let us be sure that the operation of the Selective Service System is as equitable and as reasonable as we can make it. By drafting the youngest first, by limiting the period of vulnerability, by randomizing the selection process, and by reviewing deferment policies, we can do much to achieve these important interim goals. We should do no less for the youth of our country.

20 Average Age Of Those Inducted During March

During the month of March, 20 was the average age of the 32,620 registrants inducted into the Armed Forces.

This figure includes registrants inducted regularly and those who volunteered for induction—the latter being 7.3 percent of the total.

In the same month, 19,859 registrants enlisted who were previously found qualified for military service at the AFES.

100 Percenters

As of the end of April 1969, of the 56 Selective Service Headquarters, 39 had 100 percent participation in the U.S. Savings Bonds purchase program.

Relative standing of the 56 headquarters showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

States	Percent of Employees	No. NOT Buying Bonds
1. Puerto Rico	100.00	
2. Guam	100.00	
3. Idaho	100.00	
4. Vermont	100.00	
5. Utah	100.00	
6. Wyoming	100.00	
7. Oklahoma	100.00	
8. Kentucky	100.00	
9. Mississippi	100.00	
10. Nevada	100.00	
11. Nebraska	100.00	
12. Alabama	100.00	
13. Wisconsin	100.00	
14. Washington	100.00	
15. New Mexico	100.00	
16. Delaware	100.00	
17. Missouri	100.00	
18. West Virginia	100.00	
19. North Carolina	100.00	
20. New Hampshire	100.00	
21. Georgia	100.00	
22. Virginia	100.00	
23. Texas	100.00	
24. Rhode Island	100.00	
25. Florida	100.00	
26. Arizona	100.00	
27. Ohio	100.00	
28. National Headquarters	100.00	
29. Montana	100.00	
30. Virgin Islands	100.00	
31. Maryland	100.00	
32. South Dakota	100.00	
33. South Carolina	100.00	
34. Hawaii	100.00	
35. Michigan	100.00	
36. Oregon	100.00	
37. Connecticut	100.00	
38. Alaska	100.00	
39. District of Columbia	100.00	
40. New York	99.73	1
41. Indiana	99.49	1
42. Kansas	99.04	1
43. Pennsylvania	98.70	5
44. North Dakota	98.63	1
45. New Jersey	98.30	3
46. Minnesota	98.19	3
47. Colorado	97.37	2
48. Tennessee	96.91	5
49. New York City	96.86	8
50. Louisiana	96.80	4
51. Iowa	96.03	5
52. Illinois	95.78	14
53. Maine	95.00	2
54. California	91.84	44
55. Arkansas	90.72	9
56. Massachusetts	67.05	57

Soviet Draftee

(Continued from page 1)

these have two advantages: "They're a lot cheaper, and don't need darning."

The American draftee starting pay is \$102.30 per month, whereas his Soviet counterpart receives 10 cents per day, plus a free cigarette allowance, which is less than \$80 for the entire 2 years in the service.

His training, the documentary showed, begins each morning at 5:50 a.m. and after 2 hours of various rigorous activities, he gets breakfast at 8 a.m.

From May until September, he lives and trains outdoors and is taught to live off of the land. Most of the training is with his own platoon, in which sports play a major role. For 2 hours each week he is given political instruction, for in the Soviet Army, political and military training go hand-in-hand. Marxism and Leninism are also taught during his service. Each day consists, however, of 6 hours of military instruction.

The Soviet military officer has the same prestige that doctors or lawyers have in the United States. A Lieutenant, for example, is paid \$160 per month—quite a contrast to the 10 cents per day draftees receive. All medical doctors serve as career officers and medical services are considered excellent, Watson adds.

At induction, no oath is required. It is only given to the draftee after the Commanding Officer judges him to be a trained soldier. Part of his oath consists of a pledge of "full victory over the enemy."

No draftee is inducted beyond age 28; however, after he completes 2 years of military service, he enters the reserves until age 50.

Every item of important evidence is submitted to Selective Service judgment. No important issue is left to chance.

100,000 Plan Continues To Exceed Goals

The latest report from "Project One Hundred Thousand" shows the program is still running well ahead of its projected goals.

The program was started in October 1966, when the Department of Defense revised the entrance standards for military service and began accepting men who would have been disqualified in the past because of failure to meet the mental standards and for physical defects which are easily correctable. Persons entering service under the program are referred to as "New Standards" men.

During the first 28 months of the program's operation, 172,812 "New Standards" men were taken into the Armed Forces. The goal for that period was 163,317.

Mr. I. M. Greenberg, director of the program, emphasized that while entrance standards have been revised under "Project One Hundred Thousand", performance standards have not been lowered. He said the "New Standards" men must meet the same criteria as other men for graduation from training courses, for advancement and for retention in the service.

The "New Standards" men are not singled out or stigmatized in any manner. After completion of basic training, they are taught military skill through formal courses or by on-the-job training. However, there are provisions for giving them extra help, if the need it, at any stage in the training.

The report points out that "New Standards" men perform significantly better in combat-type training courses and the simpler technical courses than in the more advanced technical training areas.

The attrition-from-service rate for these men is higher than for others, the report, said, but it still at an acceptable level.

Mr. Greenberg said a very high proportion of the "New Standards" men qualify as fully satisfactory servicemen when exposed to the modern instructional technique used in the Armed Forces. An important by-product of the program is the probability that their military service will prepare them for more productive work careers when they return to civilian life.

Mr. Greenberg also pointed out "The revision in entrance standards is also resulting in a more equitable sharing of the opportunities and obligations for military service among the Nation's youth."

* * *

A major safety feature of U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom Share is that they may be redeemed only by their registered owners. They are also indestructible—if lost, stolen, mutilated or destroyed, they will be replaced, free, by the Treasury.



FIRST TO RECEIVE AN AWARD—Major Harvey F. Waller, Jr. USAF (center) North Carolina Selective Service State Headquarters, is congratulated by Brig. Gen. W. W. Millikan (right), Commanding Officer, Seymour Johnson Air Base, for a cash award he received for a suggestion submitted relating to the design of a new form for reviewing applications for apprentice deferment.

Major Waller is the first member of the Air Force to receive a monetary award for a suggestion adopted by a non-defense agency. He is also the first Selective Service military officer to be granted a cash award from the Selective Service System's Incentive Award Program.

Shown on the left is Mr. William H. McCachren, State Director of North Carolina.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash and Certificates of Award

The Director recently approved cash awards in recognition of employee suggestions to Mrs. Alice T. LaRue, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 65 in Kansas, for her contribution related to several changes in the brochure, "You and the Draft"; Mrs. Helen E. Bailey, Voucher Clerk, Nebraska State Headquarters for recommending that the "Call Number" be included in the "Government Request for Meals or Lodgings for Civilian Registrants" (SSS Form 533) and Mrs. Tommie A. Willis, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 99, Tennessee, for recommending a change in the distribution of the SSS Form 218 (Notice of Appointment).

Certificates of Award were approved for Mrs. Lucia Font de Arroyo, Clerk-Typist, Puerto Rico State Headquarters, for initiating an amendment to SSS Form 223 (Order to Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination) and Mrs. Lillian Natapoff, Appeal Board Clerk, New York City Headquarters, for a revision in the Educational series of the SSS 127 (Current Information Questionnaire).

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Colorado—Navy: Mr. Joseph B. Gillespie, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 6, and Mrs. Adeline L. Davidson, Executive Secretary, Local Board Nos. 20 and 21.

Air Force: Mrs. Patricia L. Clauson, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 23.

Florida—Army: Frances M. Donato, Local Board No. 9 (same award from the Navy).

Michigan—Army: Mrs. Elizabeth Stadelbauer, Local Board No. 97; Mrs. Katherine Jenkins, Local Board No. 99; Mrs. Alison K. Husak, Local Board No. 202; Mrs. Mary L. Russell, Local Board No. 78; Mrs. Helen Gentry and Mrs. Rita Buszek, Local Board No. 94; Mrs. Marie Wischow, Local Board No. 95; Mrs. Betty George, Mrs. Ray Ann Booker and Mrs. Ruth Dodson, Local Board No. 96; Mrs. Diane A. Konn, Mrs. Virginia Christopher and Mrs. Phyllis Clyburn, Local Board No. 100 and Mrs. Irene Nowak, Local Board No. 192.

Nebraska—Army: Mrs. Stephanie R. Brockman, Mrs. Ethel D. Rosenstein and Mrs. Frances A. Tiner, Local Board No. 28; Miss Leeta E. Lewis and Mrs. Lillian L. Larrick, Local Board No. 29; Mrs. Dorothy A. Maxwell and Mrs. Marilyn L. Symington, Local Board No. 30; Mrs. Sharon K. Closson, Local Board No. 57 and Mrs. Helene C. Mayhew, Local Board No. 58.

South Dakota—Army: Mrs. Phyllis N. Gross, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 13.

Wyoming—Marine Corps: Mrs. Dorothy C. Pelissier, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 13.



First Woman Chairman—Mrs. Zoe E. Hermanson, of the State of Washington, has been elected Chairman of Selective Service Local Board No. 1. She is the first woman in the System to receive this honor.

During World War II she served, as she said, "with pride" in the Navy and now has a son who is a Sergeant in the Air Force. Her husband is a retired Navy Captain.

Ordered to Active Duty

MAJ Richard J. Whalen, ARNGUS, National Headquarters, effective May 12, 1969; MAJ Garrett W. Williamson, ARNGUS, Minnesota State Headquarters, effective May 12, 1969; LTC Clarence F. Bichel, USAR.

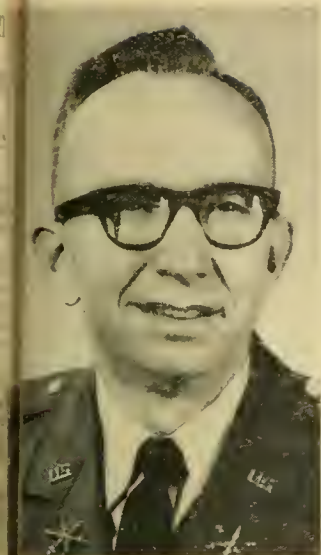
National Headquarters, effective May 15, 1969; MAJ Moir E. Eanes, USAR, National Headquarters, effective May 19, 1969 and Major Lewis C. Bower, USAR, reassigned to National Headquarters from Indiana State Headquarters, effective May 19, 1969.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, were: Mrs. Nina Riggins, Oklahoma State Headquarters; Mrs. Eloise E. Salyer, Local Board No. 73, California; Mrs. Doris (Dunbar) Hoeffs, Local Board No. 93, Illinois; CDR. Gerald K. Barker, Coast Guard Reservist, Selective Service, Topeka Kansas Unit, and Lon Kile, Local Board Advisor, Oklahoma.

Board Members are also Registrants

All five members of Local Board No. 4, Elko, Nevada, also are registrants of that local board. They are Daniel F. Kennedy, Joseph O. McDaniel, J. E. Reed, William Wunderlich, Jr. and Robert Bellinger.



Col. Robert Peay Recently Appointed Utah State Director

Lt. Col. Richard V. Peay, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Utah, effective April 17, 1969.

Col. Peay replaces Col. Evan P. Peay who had served as State Director since February 15, 1958 and as retired for health reasons.

A native of Utah, Col. Peay was born at Garfield, Utah, a Kennecott Corporation town no longer in existence.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army in October, 1942 and was commissioned from the Artillery Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in April, 1944. Col. Peay served overseas in the South Pacific until 1946, when he returned to the University of Utah where he later received a J.D. degree from the Law School of that University.

He was recalled to active duty with Utah Selective Service Headquarters in September, 1950, after the outbreak of the Korean War, and was serving as Deputy State Director at the time of his appointment as Director.

Col. Peay is a member of the Utah State Bar Association, Salt Lake County Bar Association, Reserve Officer's Association, the Salt Lake Rotary Club, and a charter member of the Federal Executives' Association.

He is married and has three children.

One Year Service Term Set for French Draftee

France has announced a plan to reduce the term of service in its military conscription system from 16 to 12 months.

Under the new plan, service for a Frenchman would begin at age 18, if he has completed his secondary education, but in any case, no later than his 21st birthday.



Col. Lee Liggett Appointed Director For Nebraska

Col. Lee G. Liggett, ARNGUS, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Nebraska, effective June 1, 1969, to succeed Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger who is retiring after serving as the Director since 1940.

Col. Liggett, a native of Utica, Nebraska, graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1940. He entered military service in June 1942 as a Second Lieutenant, and was released from active duty as a Major in 1946.

During World War II he served with units attached to the Third Army in Europe. He graduated from the Army Adjutant General's School and the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. Liggett was recalled to active duty with the Nebraska State Headquarters, Selective Service System in August 1948 and was serving as Deputy at the time of his appointment as Director.

His civic activities in Lincoln include the March of Dimes, Lincoln Executive Club, Scottish Rite, Shrine, Elks, American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is also a member of the Board of Directors, University of Nebraska Alumni Association.

Lower Standards Fail To Increase Acceptability Rate

Despite the lowering of mental standards, more draftees were disqualified for military service in 1967 than in the previous year, according to "Health of the Army", a December 1968 report of the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of Army.

Overall results of the preinduction examination in 1967 of all draftees, show that 59.3 percent were found acceptable as compared with 62.4 percent in 1966.



PICTURED ABOVE ARE STATE DIRECTORS AND OTHER STATE PERSONNEL who attended the 1969 State Directors Conference, Washington, D.C., May 5-9, 1969. Left to right: Row 1: Mr. William H. McCachren, North Carolina; COL Paul V. Akst, New York City; CAPT Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Mr. Allen J. Roush, Colorado; COL Manuel F. Siverio, Puerto Rico; LTG Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; LTG Lewis B. Hershey, Director; COL Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; MG L. B. Adams, Jr., Missouri; BG Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; COL Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; BG Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut and COL Joseph T. Avella, New Jersey.

Row 2: COL Willard A. Hawkins, Arkansas; Mr. Arnold L. Malone, Tennessee; COL Wayne E. Rhodes, Indiana; COL Heber L. Minton, Ohio; Mr. Carlos C. Ogden, California; COL John W. Brokaw, Acting State Director, New York State; BG Jack W. Blair, West Virginia; COL Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; LCDR John H. Hammack, Illinois; COL Henry C. Oyasato, Hawaii; MG John P. Jolly, New Mexico; LTC Leo W. Davis, Acting State Director, Louisiana; COL Clifford E. Hall, Delaware and COL Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands.

Row 3: LTC Phillips R. Hall, New Hampshire; COL William J. Burke, Vermont; COL Jack P. Brubaker, Wyoming; COL Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; COL Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; COL Donald H. Collins, South Carolina; Mr. Hugh J. Caldwell, Jr., Alabama; COL James L. Hays III, Maryland; COL Leonard G. Hicks, Oregon; COL Dermont E. Herreman, Deputy State Director, South Dakota; COL Robert P. Knight, Minnesota; COL James L. Davis, Mississippi; BG Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia; LTC Junior F. Elder, Administrative Staff Officer, Kansas and Mr. H. I. Perantie, Canal Zone.

Row 4: COL Don G. Redpath, Montana; COL Richard V. Peay, Utah; COL James B. Cruzen, Deputy State Director, Idaho; COL Addison A. Millard, Nevada; BG Norman Erb, Arizona; LTC Henry S. Kelly, Occupational Deferment Advisor, Rhode Island; Mr. John C. Carr, Jr., Massachusetts; MAJ Edward Pagano, Deputy State Director, Alaska; LTC Peter P. Pierce, Jr., Deputy State Director, Florida; LTC Everett J. Quine, Deputy State Director, North Dakota; COL Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Mr. Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam; COL Paul B. Merrick, Maine; COL John T. Martin, District of Columbia; CAPT Charles L. Kessler, Virginia and COL Taylor L. Davidson, Kentucky.

GI Serial Number To Be Replaced By Social Security

The Department of Defense has a program underway that will eventually substitute the Social Security Account Number (SSAN) for the military service number (MSN). This program was phased into the military personnel data system starting July 1, 1967 and beginning on July 1, 1969, all individuals entering military service will be required to have a SSAN on entry. Some 3 months later, the MSN will no longer appear on any automated military personnel master records, interfacing data systems, computer programs or procedures necessary to process such records. Only the SSAN will appear.

The SSAN has been a part of the Department of Defense financial system for a number of years as it concerns active duty personnel, reservists, and retired members. The military payroll currently carries the SSAN and MSN since both are considered a part of the identification of a person. The length of the MSN varies from service to service, making a standard DoD system difficult to handle on automated systems. Also, each of these MSN's varies in the things built into the identification.

Development of a uniform payroll system for all the military services has required a standard identification number. Therefore, the decision was made to standard-

Boards Disqualify 1.5 Percent of Draftees On Moral Grounds

In 1967, of all Selective Service registrants, 1.5 percent were administratively disqualified for military service for failure to meet the moral standards. A breakout of this figure shows that 1.3 percent were white and 2.4 percent were Negroes.

From 1950 through December 1967, the proportion disqualified for administrative reasons was as follows: 1.3 percent for all draftees; 1.2 percent for white and 1.4 percent for Negroes. There was not much fluctuation in these percentages from year to year.

ize on the SSAN as the unique numerical personnel identifier to be used. This will improve the DoD systems and operations by:

(1) Permitting military personnel to retain the same identification number throughout their careers. No change will be required if the individual changes his status, i.e., enlisted to commissioned status, reserve to regular, or transfer to another military service.

(2) Giving military personnel only one number to remember as their identification instead of several for different purposes.

(3) Allowing speedy and direct data interchange between all the DoD data systems, for example between payroll and personnel systems.

(4) Providing a single, uniform type of identification for all military personnel.

George Washington Honor Medal Award Won by Reservist

Colonel Richard W. Eddy, USAR, Commander of the Concord, New Hampshire Selective Service Reserve Unit, has won \$100 and a George Washington Honor Medal for his entry in the 1968 Freedoms Foundation essay competition.

Colonel Eddy's composition, "A Free Ballot—A Free Country," won the second highest award of any reserve officer in the competition and is the only award that was made to a Selective Service reserve officer.

The Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., sponsors the literary competition each year to encourage creative writing which will help achieve a better understanding of the American way of life.

As noted in the April issue of *Selective Service*, another Selective Service officer, Major Lloyd J. Skidmore, Jr., who is on active duty at the North Carolina State Headquarters, received \$50 and a George Washington Honor Medal for his composition which was entered in another phase of the Freedoms Foundation competition.

Every classification by a Selective Service Local Board is appealable. No agency has an appeal system that is easier to initiate. Induction cannot occur during an appeal period or while an appeal is pending.

44.2 Average Age Of 26 Million Veterans

Of the nation's 26,656,000 veterans, 44.2 is the average age, according to the most recent figures compiled by the Veterans Administration.

The average age of World War II veterans, of which there are 14,660,000, is 49.3 years and for the 1,705,000 World War I veterans, the average is 74.3 years.

The Spanish-American War veteran's average age is 89.9 years. Only about 7,000 survive.

Handicapped Youth Would Like Chance To Serve Country

(Editor's note: Following are excerpts from a letter written by a handicapped youth to President Richard M. Nixon.)

"I'm fourteen years old. I use a typewriter and a motorized wheelchair to get around.

"The reason I'm writing is because the physically handicapped ... would like to go into the armed services ... we can relieve some of the men so they can go overseas. We can do the paperwork.

"I thought you could help pass a law so that the physically handicapped may enlist into the armed services. We too, would like to have a chance to serve our country."

DOCUMENTS
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Sole Surviving Son Exemption Is Clarified

On May 26, 1969, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *McKart v. United States*, clarified the construction of the selective service law relating to the exemption of sole surviving sons.

In this case, the registrant's father had died in service and the registrant was placed in Class IV-A as a sole surviving son. Later, when his mother died without having other children, the local board reclassified him. This action of the local board was proper under the construction which the Selective Service System then placed on the statutory provision for sole surviving sons. Since this provision was first made a part of the law, it had been considered that the exemption was one of compassion for surviving parents and that it would terminate when both parents had died.

The registrant subsequently refused induction and was convicted on a charge of violating the selective service law. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the court below and remanded the case for entry of the judgment of acquittal. The Court, in its opinion, said: "The language of the statute provides only three conditions, two explicit and one implicit, upon which the exemption should terminate. The registrant may volunteer for service, a national emergency or war may be declared, or, implicitly, the registrant may cease to be the sole surviving son by the birth of a brother. The section says nothing about the continuing existence of a family unit * * *."

The Court also held that the registrant, in the criminal prosecution, could raise the question of his right to statutory exemption as a sole surviving son, even though he had failed to exhaust his administrative remedies by taking an appeal to the Selective Service Appeal Board.

Quick Action Saves Life

Quick thinking by LTC Peter P. Pierce, Jr., probably saved the life of a fellow Selective Service officer recently. LTC Pierce, Deputy State Director in Florida, administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when another officer blacked out. There was no sign of a heartbeat or pulse; immediate, correct first-aid by LTC Pierce is credited with saving a life.

In Partnership With Youth

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The President of the United States has emphasized the efforts of our Government to bring our youth into responsible partnership in their participation in the operation of our Government. As a consequence, an advisory committee of young people is to be appointed by each State Director of Selective Service.

The Selective Service System believes that the great majority of our youth is aware of the influence of the changes that have taken place in the past few years and the changes that will inevitably occur in the decades ahead.

The onset caused by changes in the scientific and technological

world has provided somatic comforts for the many, that heretofore were unavailable even to the few. Production of things has increased manifold, but with it has come a magnification of inequalities, providing food for the intensification of unsocial practices which inequitably discriminate against those practicing a conduct which recognizes a more co-operative attitude together with other human beings.

There has been an over-publicized small fraction of our youth who have advocated revolution, violent and destructive, as a solution to the problem of readjustment to our changing times. This is not and never has been a solution commanding the support of the great majority of our youth. The revolutionary organizations have been completely destructive in their selection of means. The youth in general learns as he lives that what you destroy today you cannot enjoy tomorrow. Youth learns early that co-workers in destruction are never around to assist in the tiresome process of rebuilding over a much longer period what had required such a short time to destroy.

Most of our youth can see that their future depends on the kind of a country that America remains. Youth is not stupid and cannot be sold the idea that all is wrong and destruction is the only answer.

There is a crying need for more expression from the majority, more use of our media of communication by those who are living as they learn. The Selective Service System is trying through its youth advisory committees in every state to open up additional channels to make available the opinions of youth and their responsible recommendations for changes in the Selective Service



System that will enable that agency to meet better the challenges of our everchanging material world. We are hopeful that the youth advisory committees will learn the objectives and methods of the Selective Service System so that they can recommend constructively changes which

(Continued on page 2)

August Call From Defense Set at 29,500

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 29,500 inductees in August, 1969. Those to be inducted are scheduled for the Army.

The request, the Department advises, reflects the decision to redeploy 25,000 military personnel from Vietnam. This number includes about 15,000 who are serving in the Army. Of this figure, about 8,000 will not be replaced when they leave service. An additional 5,000 will not be replaced when their terms of service expire. This is due to reduced support requirements associated with the lower Army strength.

The August induction call is higher than July, the Department of Defense said, because total replacement needs are higher even after allowing for the reduction as a result of the redeployment from Vietnam.

According to Defense, the reasons for the fluctuations in draft calls for recent months have been due mainly to month-to-month changes in replacement needs. Induction calls so far this year are as follows: January, 26,800; February, 33,700; March, 33,100; April, 33,000; May, 27,600; June, 25,900; July, 22,300; and August, 29,500.

Youth Groups Serve System As Advisors

Noting the urgency and importance of a continuing dialogue between the older and younger generations, President Nixon announced on June 6 the creation of a nationwide system of Youth Advisory Committees for the Selective Service System designed so youth of the nation may have greater opportunity to express the views of the young people on national issues.

President Nixon's announcement is the result of a successful pilot-feasibility study made by General Hershey during the last six months in five Selective Service Headquarters which included Mississippi, Oklahoma, Iowa and Michigan as well as the Headquarters located in New York City.

The President announced his decision for creation of these nationwide committees at the temporary White House in Newport Beach, Calif., after conferring with 10 members of the five pilot advisory committees which have been working with the Directors of the five Selective Service Headquarters since January.

All State Directors have already been requested by General Hershey to organize and implement these committees in their respective states as soon as possible.

Each committee will have as members those youths who have been recommended to the State Directors by such groups as high schools, trade apprentice groups, college students councils, Boy and Girl Scouts, and others.

It is anticipated that representatives of the 56 committees so formed will meet periodically with The National Director and discuss their ideas, suggestions and recommendations.

Three Retiring From National Headquarters

Three members of the Selective Service National Headquarters staff are retiring.

COL William S. Hiff, Jr., AGC, retired July 1. He had been Assistant to the Director and is being succeeded by COL Edwin Cash, AGC. Charles W. Mallender, AUS (LTC Ret), retired July 1 as Chief of the Fiscal and Procurement Division and was succeeded by COL Jesse T. McMahan. CAPT Kenneth S. Goodrich, USNR, will retire Aug. 1 as Chief of the Manpower Division and will be replaced by COL Fred M. Croom, CE.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price \$1 per yearly subscription.

In Partnership With Youth

(Continued from page 1)

will modify the Selective Service System to keep it current with the needs of the changing times.

This is a new departure for the Selective Service System, but I am firmly convinced that the youth of our Nation have been completely pictured as what they are not. Of course they want change. America was not built by men and women who accepted any present. The great majority of those who came to these shores or were fortunate

enough to be born here have always believed in the future of America. They still do. Let no one mistake this fact. Those who always would have been in the minority had they not been in America would not have built any nation. Destroyers never build anything because chaos is a byproduct of destruction.

Our hopes are built on the assumption of responsibility of youth. This is an organized determination to protect their rights, particularly in their desire to seek an education without danger of interruption by those whose philosophy of making the world better is by destruction. Irresponsible expressions by youth, on or off campus by students or by others, will best be ended and prevented by determined reaction from those who have the most to lose—other youth.

Service Award Given to Retiring New York Director

Colonel William H. Boughton recently retired as Director of Selective Service for New York after serving the System since 1940.

In the ceremony honoring his retirement, Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, the Director, presented Colonel Boughton with a Distinguished Service award. Only six of these awards have been presented during almost 30 years of the Selective Service System.

In making the presentation, General Hershey reminisced about the years the guest of honor was affiliated with the System. Colonel Boughton served closely with General Hershey in the planning stages of Selective Service. He became Deputy Director for New York in 1940 and served through 1953 and State Director from 1953 until April 1, 1969.

Colonel John W. Brokaw has been appointed acting State Director.

Postponing Induction For ROTC Basic Camp Okayed by Director

An order to report for induction can now be postponed for any registrant who has been found acceptable for ROTC Basic Summer Camp, according to an Operation Bulletin issued June 2 by General Hershey, The Director of Selective Service.

Any registrant who can qualify for this type postponement, the Bulletin advises, should make his request to the State Director of the state in which his local board is located.

The Bulletin continues "if the State Director does not postpone his induction, he may appeal to the Director of Selective Service who normally will postpone the induction and permit the registrant to attend summer camp".

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

June 2, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 331, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Students Accepted for ROTC Basic Summer Camp," concerning the procedure for requesting postponement of ROTC students.

June 13, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 332, Subject: "Social Security Account Numbers," concerning the use of the Social Security Account Number in place of the Military Service Number effective July 1, 1969.

The Selective Service System has produced 500,000 men for military service a month and continued to register and maintain classification inventory for availability when calls were low or nonexistent.

18-Month Growth Comparisons Of Minority Groups Serving On Selective Service Local Boards

Minority Group	Total Board Membership			
	Dec. 1, 1966 16,892		June 1, 1969 18,451	
	Number	%	Number	%
Negroes	267	1.6	1056	5.7
Spanish Americans	447	2.6	558	3.0
Orientals	50	.3	72	.4
American Indians	8	.05	58	.3



SAVINGS BONDS AWARD—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, The Director of Selective Service, is shown during the recent State Directors Conference presenting a United States Treasury Department Award to COL Manuel F. Siverio, Director of Selective Service for Puerto Rico, in recognition of patriotic service in support of the United States Savings Bonds program. COL Siverio was one of 39 State Directors who received the award for 100 percent employee participation in the Savings Bonds program.

DOD Records Show Military Strength Increased in April

Total strength of the armed forces on April 30 was 3,464,465, an increase of 12,566 over the previous month, according to the latest Department of Defense figures.

Strength of the Army rose during that period by 6,105 to 1,514,412. Of the four services, only the Marine Corps showed a strength drop in April over March. Their numbers decreased from 314,917 to 313,419.

Selective Service Tops Bond Program

Selective Service ranked first of all 29 U.S. government departments and agencies achieving 70% and higher participation in purchase of savings bonds during the first quarter of 1969. The first five of these and their respective percentage of participation are:

	Percent
1st Selective Service System	97.5
2d Tennessee Valley Authority	96.4
3d Department of Transportation (military—Coast Guard)	96.2
4th Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations	95.0
5th Department of the Treasury	91.8

States, too, have been actively supporting the savings bonds program to help build a strong and free nation.

States	Percent of gross payroll invested
1. Puerto Rico	20.95
2. Guam	15.68
3. Idaho	13.04
4. Vermont	11.32
5. Utah	9.83
6. Wyoming	9.22
7. Oklahoma	8.20
8. Kentucky	6.89
9. Mississippi	6.55
10. Nevada	6.44
11. Nebraska	6.27
12. Alabama	6.24
13. Wisconsin	5.63
14. Washington	5.58
15. New Mexico	5.50
16. Delaware	5.48
17. Missouri	5.43
18. West Virginia	5.38
19. North Carolina	5.25
20. New Hampshire	5.16
21. Georgia	4.98
22. Virginia	4.90
23. Texas	4.89
24. Rhode Island	4.84
25. Florida	4.66
26. Arizona	4.62
27. Ohio	4.45
28. National Headquarters	4.44
29. Montana	4.35
30. Virgin Islands	4.33
31. Maryland	4.24
32. South Dakota	3.95
33. South Carolina	3.89
34. Hawaii	3.78
35. Michigan	3.74
36. Oregon	3.59
37. Connecticut	3.39
38. Alaska	3.16
39. District of Columbia	3.07

Gen. Guy Henninger Ends Long Career As State Director

The last of the original State Directors retired on May 31.

Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, ended a career which included over a half-century of service to his country and nearly 29 years of this time as Director of Selective Service for Nebraska.

Upon graduating from the University of Nebraska in Electrical engineering in 1918, Gen. Henninger enlisted in the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps and reported for active duty in June 1918. He was later commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the Air Service Reserve.

In January, 1939 he was appointed Adjutant General of Nebraska; on Oct. 16, 1940 was appointed State Director of Selective Service and remained in that position until his retirement.

In closing out his career, the general mused:

"I don't know anyone who has enjoyed his work more than I. I never let the heat connected with selective Service get me down. When I went to bed at night, I slept."

"You see, I always believed thoroughly in what our government stood for and what it was trying to do and that what we were trying to do was necessary and the proper thing."

"I have no regrets. It's been good serving my country."

Army Lieutenant Has Draft Problem In Italy. Not U.S.

Second Lt. Vincent P. Cascio, a 20-year-old naturalized American citizen, born in Sicily and now a supply officer in the U.S. Army is facing a draft problem—not with Selective Service, but its counterpart in Italy, according to an Army Times article.

Lt. Cascio was 5 years old when his parents came to America. At age 19 he enlisted in the U.S. Army.

Two years ago he received a draft notice from the Italian government. They say even though he is a naturalized U.S. citizen he is required by Italian law to serve two years in Italy's Army. Unlike the Selective Service law in the United States, he remains eligible for the Italian draft until age 36.

Lt. Cascio's dilemma began in World War II when his father was captured by the Americans while he was serving with the Mussolini's forces in North Africa. As a prisoner of war he was brought to the United States and interned in a camp at San Diego. The father liked America and after the war started making plans to return to this country.

After his discharge from the U.S. Army, Lt. Cascio wants to return to Italy to visit relatives, but he's rather uneasy about it. "I've served my time in this Army. I won't serve in theirs."

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Cash and Certificates of Award Presented

The Director recently approved awards for the following individuals in recognition of employee suggestions submitted under provisions of Administrative Bulletin 2.80:

Mrs. Irene Carpenter, formerly Clerk-Coordinator of Dane County Local Boards, Madison, Wis., for recommendation of an amendment to SSS Form 230;

Miss Wanda F. Gilleen, Clerical Assistant, Local Board No. 88, Lubbock, Tex., recognition for initiating development of a new form for use in handling appeal cases;

Mrs. Irma T. Martinez, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 31, Hatillo, Puerto Rico, for proposing an addition to SSS Form 230.

Selective Service Personnel Cited

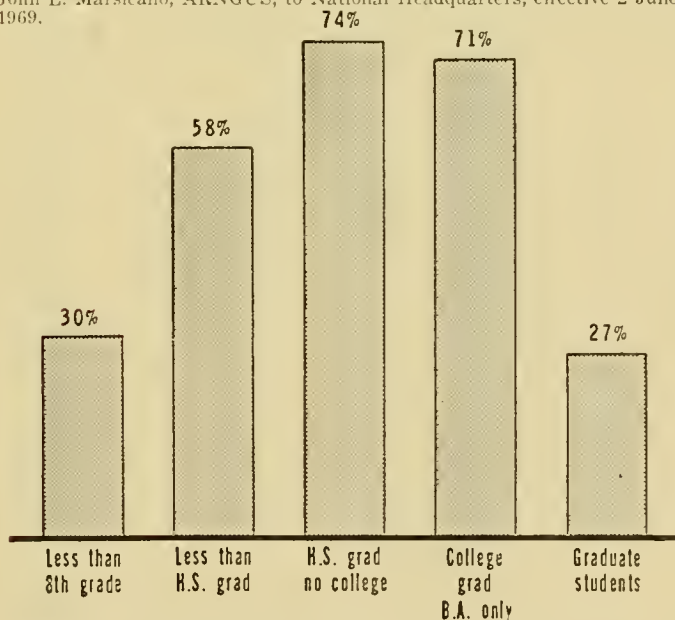
Tennessee—Oris Hyder, a colonel in the Johnson City reserve training unit, has been named to the Court of Criminal Appeals for East Tennessee. He had been criminal court judge for Johnson City.

Ohio—Hugh A. Frost, member of Local Board No. 80—A, Youngstown, has been named assistant to the president of Youngstown State University and counselor to the University Counseling Center. Active in civic affairs, he had been executive director of McGuffey Center and former member of the Youngstown Board of Education.

Maryland—Dr. William B. Kouwenhoven, chairman of the Maryland Scientific Advisory Committee, was given an honorary doctor of medicine degree by Johns Hopkins University. Professor emeritus of electrical engineering, at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Kouwenhoven is the first to receive the honorary medicine doctorate by Johns Hopkins and probably one of only two so honored by any American university. He is known for developing two methods of treating fibrillating (fluttering) hearts and was honored in April of this year by the American College of Physicians, as was noted in the March issue of Selective Service news.

Ordered to Active Duty

COL Billie J. Holmes, USAR, to Indiana State Headquarters, effective 9 June 1969. COL Warren R. Johnson, AFRes, to Region V field office, Chicago, effective 9 June 1969; CDR Gordon K. Meriwether, USNR, to National Headquarters, effective 28 June 1969; MAJ Henry G. Casserleigh, Jr., AFRes, to Louisiana State Headquarters, effective 16 June 1969; MAJ Wesley R. Fader, USAR, to National Headquarters, effective 9 June 1969; MAJ Neal E. Wagoner, ARNGUS to Arizona State Headquarters, effective 2 June 1969; LCDR Peter E. Winegar, USNR, to Florida State Headquarters, effective 1 July 1969; CPT Joseph L. Black, ARNGUS, to New Mexico State Headquarters, effective 15 May 1969; CPT James F. Cantwell, Jr., to New Jersey State Headquarters, effective 9 June 1969, and CW4 John L. Marsicano, ARNGUS, to National Headquarters, effective 2 June 1969.



Contrary to popular belief that the draft is unfair to the poor and underprivileged, the chart above recently released by the Department of Defense shows that college graduates have served in the military in greater percentages than those with less than a high school education. High School graduates accounted for 74%, while graduate students served in the military in about the same numbers as those with less than an 8th grade education.

Despite Wreckage, Board Meets Call: Thanks Volunteers

Recently a local board in Silver Spring, Md., was wrecked by intruders who scattered records, smeared black paint, overturned filing cabinets and threw three typewriters out the windows.

Police arrested three persons, one of whom was identified as Leslie Bayless, who had just the previous month been found guilty by a United States court in Alexandria, Va., for failing to report for induction.

To clean up the damage and get the local board back to full operation as soon as possible, more than 21 persons volunteered their services. Included among those to volunteer, were three Army Area Recruiters, a clerk's husband, former employees and clerks from nearby local boards.

In less than one-half hour after the incident, the local board was open for business. They met the May call and have issued orders to report for induction to those registrants scheduled for entry into service in June.

Enlistment System Used in Canada. To Be Studied

The Department of Defense is studying the Canadian enlistment system to determine if it should be adopted by the United States.

In Canada, men wishing to volunteer must sign up for a five-year enlistment and then are screened by a review board before they can stay on for a career. The first tour for officers is for a six-year period and then they are "re-engaged" for a career. No draft is used in Canada.

Members of the White House All-Volunteer Force study staff will go to Canada soon to make an on-the-spot study of the Canadian personnel system as a part of President Nixon's policy goal of switching to an all-volunteer armed forces "once our involvement in the Vietnam war is behind us."

Robert T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said recently that if the Nation does move to end the draft, it will do so over a "long period of time."

President Nixon Directs Cut in Federal Employment Level

A 45,000 reduction in the level of Federal employment has been directed by President Richard Nixon in the Administration's 1970 Budget review.

The President also requested that Congress repeal Section 201 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act, which imposes restrictions on hiring in the Executive branch.

Abolition of ROTC in Interest of Peace As Silly as Closing Medical Schools in Interest of Health, Air Secretary Says

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans, Jr., in his Armed Forces Day speech, told members of the New Orleans, La., Chamber of Commerce, "Some of our university students have taken part in recent disorders aimed at visible symbols of the so-called 'Establishment,' at recruiters for industry, at government research contracts and, most recently, at the Reserve Officer Training Corps programs.

"A radical element sees ROTC as a vulnerable target, which, if brought down, can weaken the existing system the radicals claim to despise. It would be futile to argue with this group, doctrinaire as it is, and with its unrealistic fixations as to what the real world is like or should be.

"But there are other sincere people who say that the ROTC does not belong properly in the universities. Some of them feel that it is incompatible with the purposes of higher education. To those who honestly doubt the place of ROTC, I would make several points.

"First of all, military training on civilian university campuses has a long and honored tradition in America. It is that of the university-educated citizen who feels the duty to be prepared to help lead his fellow citizens as soldiers when the country needs them. *Noblesse oblige* may be an outmoded concept today, but the responsibility is not. "Thomas Jefferson, who took great pride in being known as the 'Father of the University of Virginia,' wrote to James Monroe in 1813 that:

"We must . . . make military instruction a regular part of col-

legiate education. We can never be safe until this is done."

"Such instruction began as early as 1819. However, it was during the Civil War, when we felt the sore need of trained and educated officers, that Federal military instruction was made available to the new land-grant college.

"Later, after ROTC was established, the one hundred thousand graduates it had commissioned by the time of Pearl Harbor were the indispensable nucleus of the citizen's army which defeated the forces of Fascism in World War II.

"Those who would raise the specter of a mythical militarism rampant in this country are too often the same ones who attack the infusion of civilian-educated ROTC graduates into our officer ranks. This is logically indefensible. Abolition of ROTC in the interest of peace makes no more sense than would obliteration of schools of law and medicine in the interest of justice and health. These are all professions dedicated to the preservation of our society and its well-being."

2/3's Entering Army Get Vietnam Duty, Army Chief Says

At the present time, at least two of three men entering the Army either by induction or enlistment are assigned to a short-tour area such as Vietnam or Korea during their military service, according to Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army.

In a recent letter to the editor of the Washington Post, Mr. Resor said, "It is the policy of the Army to assign soldiers to Vietnam who have not had a previous Vietnam duty and who would have 6 months or more military service remaining upon arrival in Vietnam."

This policy, he added, has been in effect for 2 years.

FIRE PREVENTION--



Classification Picture as of May 31, 1969

Class	Number
Total	37,820,639
I-A and I-A-O	1,236,454
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	79,963
Not examined	123,625
Induction or examination postponed	15,159
Ordered for induction or examination	308,759
Pending reclassification	126,303
Personal appearance and appeals in process	49,605
Delinquents	25,361
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	9,378
Not examined	3,995
Induction or examination postponed	147
Ordered for induction or examination	658
Pending reclassification	921
Personal appearance and appeals in process	290
Delinquents	198
26 years and older with liability extended	130,776
Under 19 years of age	361,316
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	2,986,400
I-C (Inducted)	521,591
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,459,040
I-O Not examined	7,443
I-O Examined and qualified	5,904
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	798
I-W (At work)	7,093
I-W (Released)	9,848
I-D Members of a reserve component	948,539
I-S Statutory (College)	36,446
I-S Statutory (High School)	671,514
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	389,007
II-A Apprentice	49,925
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,367
II-S Student deferment	1,827,062
III-A Dependency deferment	4,163,866
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,054,808
IV-B Officials	86
IV-C Aliens	18,822
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	106,516
IV-F Not qualified	2,301,243
V-A Over age liability	16,995,867

**SELECTIVE
SERVICE
SAFETY NEWS**

**U.S.
MISSION
SAFETY
70**

Want a super-duper bargain?

If you're a bargain hunter—and most of us are—here's a real steal. The merchandise is worth its weight in gold—your own dear life! The price: Not one red cent—merely a little dedicated effort at "playing the game" safe this summer.

Certainly no one wants to be tagged out stretching his luck behind the steering wheel, mowing that too-steep bank, or using that too-short ladder. Isn't it much better to touch all the bases and make it safely home? After all, none of us wants to be on the losing team. Everyone likes to be a winner.

It's so easy to "score" by avoiding the accident "hot spots." Most of them can be promptly spotted, and after they're identified they should be eliminated. These "hot spots" are all about us—at the office, in the home, on the highways and byroads, and wherever we may go for recreation.

One of the very first steps to be taken in coping with the ever-present accident problem is for each person to become a self-appointed SAFETY DIRECTOR. Then methodically go into action with a comprehensive plan, doing your thing as best you can.

A workable plan conceivably could embody four simple steps:

- (1) Your inspection;
- (2) Fix "hot spots";
- (3) Committee meet (Dad holding forth, preferably at mealtime, giving guidance and letting each in the family get into the act), and
- (4) Investigate accidents (Each casualty—or near miss—can be an important clue. Something needs fixing or someone needs teaching.)

Bargain hunters also can be hazard hunters. How safe is your home? A good safety checklist will alert you to unsafe conditions. Why not go on a hazard hunt? It could help to keep you and your family from falling prey to a tragic accident in your home. The checklist should cover everything from the front porch to the basement or utility room—even including the garage, driveway, and lawn.

There are hundreds of hazards in and around the home. It is absolutely incredible that 4,400,000 Americans are injured each year in home accidents, and that 28,500 accidents could have been prevented if those concerned had been aware of unsafe conditions and unsafe practices in their homes, and corrected them.

Let's resolve this moment to track down this most wanted criminal—household hazards—and put him out of business for keeps. After all, it's great to be a winner and stay ALIVE!

No one wants to be a loser—and DEAD.

The major topics of debate when the Reserve Officers Association held its 43d convention in Las Vegas, June 26-28 were the all-volunteer armed forces and ROTC.

Many in Congress; High Income Men Were ROTC Trained

"It is interesting to note that as of about 2 years ago, 10 percent of the representatives and senators in our U.S. Congress have had ROTC training. The same was true of 15 percent of our ambassadors and 24 percent of the governors. In the equally competitive world of business, 28 percent of the men with incomes in the \$100,000-to-\$300,000 bracket were ROTC trained," according to Commander James H. Davis, associate professor of naval science, University of Oklahoma, writing in the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings.

"ROTC," the Commander said, "like the rest of our military organization, is a premium on the Nation's life-insurance policy. In a predatory world, the first to know that we have dropped a premium will be the enemy."

Citing an old Chinese proverb, the Commander stated:

"The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war."

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SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST, 1969

Number 8

'Real America' Inspiring

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

I have had the rewarding experience of seeing more than eight hundred of the Selective Service family during a three week tour in the northwestern part of the United States. These members of the Selective Service family included Governors, State Directors of Selective Service, past State Directors, personnel in State Headquarters, local board and appeal board members, individuals who comprise the Scientific Advisory Committees, executive secretaries, local board clerks, earmarked officers of the Reserve forces and the National Guard, with the wives and husbands of many of them.

It was a confidence-inspiring occasion to see in seven State Headquarters the dedicated personnel who were operating the offices. On every hand there was evidence of the success of the Federal-State organization of which the Selective Service System is probably the outstanding example.

It was my high privilege to have the opportunity to meet five Governors in these seven states, and to observe the devotion of each in his efforts to insure that his individual state was fully effective in furthering the responsibilities entrusted by Congress to the Selective Service System. No one would consider the elimination of the states and the by-passing of the communities who had seen as I did at first hand, the capacity and will of the Governors and all within their organizations to carry out their obligations in the operation of this Federal-State partnership.

It was easy to understand that under the great variety of circumstances which existed in the several states, that the unknowing might easily misinterpret the operation to provide inequities between registrants in the different communities. A closer look at the operation would convince the observer that equity cannot exist between individuals whose status differs widely from those with whom they may be compared.

Uniformity is another catchword which is used to criticize the flexibility of the democratic form of operation, and attempts to substitute the forcing of many classes into one in order to permit a meaningless uniformity, which is a method of depriving many of the consideration due them.

The alertness of the State



Directors, their Headquarters personnel, the appeal boards, the Scientific Committees, and others operating out of State Headquarters explained why in spite of much criticism and interference with the Selective Service System, it had been able to continue to provide the registrants for the Armed Forces which were requested by that organization. In all of the states visited, there were representatives of the local board members, their wives, executive secretaries, often their husbands, local board clerks, government appeal agents, and examining physicians who came to the meetings I attended. No one could see these individuals and their faith in the United States and in the Selective Service System without having renewed hope and belief in the ability of the citizens of the United States to meet whatever problems they may encounter. I had the feeling that what is needed most in the United States is the statement and restatement by us all of our faith in this country, which will do much to purify the atmosphere of the petty criticism and the pessimism exhibited by a few, aided greatly by all of our means of communication.

(Continued on page 2)

DoD Requisitions 29,000 Inductees In September Call

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 29,000 inductees in September of 1969. Of the 29,000, some 27,500 will be assigned to the Army and 1,500 to the Marine Corps.

The request, according to a Department of Defense spokesman assures a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

In Fiscal '69 45,000 Grads Entered Army

Department of Army staff members report that from July 1, 1968 through May 30, 1969, college graduates entering on active duty in the Army by induction, enlistment and from OCS programs totaled 41,200.

It is estimated that the total entering for the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, will approximate 45,000, of whom about 27,000 will be inductees.

During April, some 1,957 college graduates entered the Army. A breakout of this figure shows that 1,537 were draftees, 420 enlisted, 161 had one or more years of graduate study, 166 held advanced degrees and 8 were lawyers. No persons having Ph. D. degrees entered during the month.

Army Chief of Staff, Gen. W. C. Westmoreland says, "We plan to use the acquired skills of our college grads to the maximum extent possible, to channel them into challenging leadership positions where feasible, and in general to make their services as valuable as possible both to them and to the Army while still insuring that the needs of the Army are met."

State Directors Advised to Report Illegal Counseling

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, The Director of Selective Service, has advised State Directors to discuss with U.S. attorneys any evidence of interference with Selective Service by an identifiable person.

In a State Director Advice, he stated, "When a State Director receives evidence that an identified person is or has been counseling evasion of the selective service law; or has been interfering with administration of the law; or has been aiding and abetting those who violate the law," that this evidence be discussed with the State Director's U.S. attorney "and then make a full report to The Director of Selective Service."

The advice also indicated that when abandoned or mutilated Registration Certificates or current Notices of Classification are received in State Headquarters, they are to be forwarded for appropriate action to the local board of issue, or the appropriate State Director, if the board of origin is outside the state.



Col. John Brokaw Recently Appointed N.Y. State Director

Colonel John W. Brokaw, AGC was appointed State Director of Selective Service for New York State effective July 14, 1969, to succeed Colonel William H. Boughton, AUS, who retired April 1st. Colonel Brokaw has been acting State Director during the interim.

A native of Ithaca, New York, Colonel Brokaw was awarded a Bachelor of Science in Physical Education from Ithaca College and pursued graduate work at both Ithaca College and the State University of New York at Buffalo. He received his Master of Science degree from Ithaca College in 1957.

Colonel Brokaw volunteered for service and was inducted as a private through the Ithaca Selective Service Local Board in November of 1940.

A graduate of the Fort Benning, Ga., Infantry School, he served as an infantry unit commander in the Aleutians, Marshall Islands, Ryukyus, and the Philippines in World War II, and after recall to service in 1950, served during the occupation of Korea, and as a unit instructor with Reserve Components, Headquarters, First U.S. Army.

Colonel Brokaw was assigned to New York State Headquarters of Selective Service as Operations Officer in 1952 and was appointed Deputy State Director in 1960.

His service awards include the Combat Infantry Badge, Silver Star, Bronze Star with oak leaf clusters for valor, Purple Heart and Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Colonel Brokaw is married, has two children, a daughter, age 14, and a son now serving with the U.S. Army at Ft. Sill, Okla.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price \$1 per yearly subscription.

'Real America' Inspiring

(Continued from page 1)

The majority of the members of eight National Guard Sections were seen on this trip. Meeting with them were members of nine Reserve Units and the ladies of both groups. It was confidence-inspiring to realize the potential capacity for operation of the Selective Service System in the possession of these informed and dedicated members of the Selective Service System.

Probably the most satisfactory and reassuring occasions were those when it was my good fortune to meet the former members of our Selective Service System, whether they were former State Directors, who numbered seven, individuals who had been on active duty with the System, earmarked officers of the National Guard and Reserve who are now retired, local board or appeal board members, executive secretaries and clerks. The presence of these individuals at our Selective Service meeting was convincing evidence of the oneness of the Selective Service System.

There were three additional occasions comprising individuals primarily from citizenry other than those connected with Selective Service. One was the ROA Convention in Las Vegas, another was the General Westmoreland Chapter of the Association of the United States Army in Reno, and the third was the Department of Montana American Legion Convention in Billings.

On all of these occasions the determination of the silent people of America was evident. They renewed confidence in the United States and a recognition of the necessity of people represented here to make themselves heard, first in establishing the strengths and the vitality of America, and second, in substituting words of encouragement and belief in America rather than the sour notes so common in our press, radio, and television, which picture America as sick.

I gained some hope for better pictures of America from our communications system by well over a dozen press conferences and interviews by press, radio, and television.

The encouragement came from the apparent desire by many to learn the truth rather than to seek the spectacular. In one case, at least, the press was quite conservative in estimating the number of individuals present in a picketing demonstration. This is worthy of comment because multiplication rather than addition is normally used in recording the number of pickets present and to find even

moderation was to me a heartening experience.

Finally, I am sure of the soundness of America, based on the people I have seen during the three weeks in the real America. I am sure that this view is not unusual. I am also sure that it is not the one which is pictured normally to America.

I believe that the Governors, staffs of the State Directors, local board and appeal board members, together with executive secretaries and clerical force, represent the capacity to perform any task required of them in procuring men for the Armed Forces. There is not only the knowledge there but far more important there is the will to do their duty.

Rabbis' Council Votes to Back Military Service

The Rabbinical Council of America, the nation's largest orthodox rabbinic body at its recent annual meeting in Fallsburgh, N.Y. affirmed that newly ordained orthodox rabbis must serve as military chaplains, according to an article in the June 25 issue of the New York Times.

The statement presented by Rabbi Zev Segal, president of the Rabbinical Council, rejected selective conscientious objection on the part of rabbis who have recently completed theological training.

Rabbi Segal said, "When and if the United States Government decides to substitute a volunteer army for that based on conscription, a similar option should be granted to rabbis, allowing them to determine whether or not they wish to serve in the military.

"Whether rabbis approve or disapprove our country's involvement in Vietnam bears no relation to the fact that Jews serving in the nation's Armed Forces require spiritual guidance and assistance of their clergymen," the rabbi said.

The rabbinic body of the American Reform Judaism meeting in Houston in June voted to end its requirement that newly ordained rabbis serve as military chaplains for two years. In its place a voluntary system of chaplaincy was adopted.

According to the Times, there currently are 51 Jewish chaplains in all branches of the Armed Forces. The entire Chaplain Corps totals more than 2,500 of all faiths.

Army Position Paper Says Draft Stimulates Volunteers And Quality of Manpower

A paper entitled, "Army Position on the Draft" recently submitted by the Department of Army staff to a House Appropriations Committee stated, "There is much to be gained from an all-volunteer Army," but the process of "acquiring and sustaining an all-volunteer Army is not a simple one."

The Army said, "Quantitatively, we recognize that under current conditions and incentives, without the draft and draft-motivated enlistments, the end strength of the Army would fall dangerously below that required to support national defense policy."

"The Army would be tied to a relatively fixed level. It would be hard-pressed to meet sudden demands for increased numbers of active duty personnel" were it not for induction authority of the Selective Service System.

According to the staff study, the draft raised the quality of the Army. "A significant" decline in quality as well as enlistments was noted when the Selective Service Act of 1940 was permitted to expire in February 1947.

"The average mental level dropped and court-martial rates rose. As a result, the 1948 Selective Service Act was passed although it was almost immediately placed on a standby basis, the result was a stimulation of volunteers and a rise in the quality composition of the Army." *Editor's Note: Testifying before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives on January 20, 1950, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson said, "In the spring of 1948 when the President recommended to the Congress the enactment of Selective Service legislation, enlistments in*

the regular forces had fallen dangerously. The immediate influence of the Act upon the efforts of the services to maintain their strength is demonstrated by the fact that in the first four or five months after its enactment and without the induction of a single man, about 200,000 additional men went into the Armed Forces by voluntary enlistment—that is 200,000 men above the number recruited in a similar period before the law was passed."

The Army staff statement also expressed the fear that a volunteer army would separate the military from the mainstream of American society.

"To sum up the Army position," it said, "We believe that the draft must be continued to provide the quantity and quality of personnel required during periods of low enlistments, sudden manpower expansion or national emergency."

"... The Army supports a post-Vietnam reduction in draft calls but that reduction must be contingent upon our ability to attract by voluntary means the numbers and quality of personnel needed."

Draft Panel Briefed By Secretary Laird On Volunteer Army

The Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Forces, headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates Jr., was told in a briefing recently by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird that conversion to an all-volunteer armed forces would depend partly on whether there were future Vietnam-type involvements.

Secretary Laird said the Defense Department shares "enthusiastically the goal of making military service careers so attractive that we will be able to maintain our future military forces on a completely voluntary basis. We recognize, too, that in attempting to attain this goal, we must work harder than ever to improve our manpower management efforts and to assure that we utilize our uniformed men as efficiently as possible."

He said it is also important to design a new system which would assure that the manpower needs of the Reserve components and the National Guard are met.

While Selective Service has not been drafting manpower for entry into the National Guard or Reserves, it has influenced enlistments for these services. This end product is in accord with the policy and intent of Congress when it enacted the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

Pentagon Says Vietnam Reservist Might Skip Drills

The Department of Defense announced recently that some 12,000 Army reservists and National Guardsmen now serving in Vietnam will generally not have to attend drills or annual training when they return from Vietnam duty.

Defense officials said there might be some exceptions for those men whose specialized skills are very scarce and in the case of Guardsmen the release from training would be subject to the approval of State Governors.

About 2,000 of the Vietnam reservists and Guardsmen are scheduled to return to the United States with the first troop withdrawals this summer, and the remainder are to be released by December 15, 1969.

Distribution Begun On Director of SSS Semi-Annual Report

The semi-annual report of the Director of Selective Service for the period of July 1 through December 31, 1968 to the Congress of the United States is now in limited distribution.

This publication, which is required in accordance with provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, covers the operation of the Selective Service System and includes by States, the number of persons registered under the Act. The report also shows the number of military inductions and deferments granted by the system and the basis for them.

Free distribution is restricted to about 5,000 copies for members of the Executive branch and Congress; heads of all Federal agencies; certain selected libraries and Selective Service System local boards.

Persons wishing to purchase this report may do so by contacting the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The price is 25 cents per copy.

55 Percent Growth Of the Army Since Vietnam Build-Up

According to Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, the Army has grown 55 percent since the United States became deeply involved in Vietnam.

Much of this growth has been sustained by the draft, and the large number of inductees in its rank is the reason the Army has had by far the largest problem with dissenters.

Asked what he feels is the reason behind the unrest, Secretary Resor said he does not put all of the blame on the war, but sees the Army's problem as part of a general youthful protest against "what you'd call the establishment."

"I think the war is one part of it," Resor said, "but I think there is more to it than that. Young people today are of an age that has had much less discipline and much more freedom. It's much more of an adjustment, I'm sure, when they come into the military."

Service Lapel Button And Dependents Flag Approved by Congress

A service flag and lapel button denoting active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces have been authorized by Congress for display by members of a serviceman's immediate family.

The flag, one foot wide by 1.9 feet long, has a white rectangular field bordered by red. A blue star for each family service member is affixed to the white field.

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Certificates of Award

The Director recently approved a Certificate of Award for Mrs. Betty H. Daniel, Clerk-Typist, Missouri State Headquarters, in recognition of an employee suggestion submitted under the provisions of Administrative Bulletin 2.80.

This contribution related to the Selective Service Regulations with respect to posting the names and addresses of uncompensated personnel in local board offices.

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Navy: Helyn G. Watson, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 15 (same award from Marine Corps and Air Force).

Michigan—Mrs. Ione W. Trombley, Executive Secretary and Mrs. Nancy A. Humphrey, Clerical Assistant, Local Board No. 25; Mrs. Phyllis H. Hall, Executive Secretary, Mrs. Helen S. Austin and Miss Virginia A. Wikson, Clerical Assistants, Local Board No. 26; Mrs. Linda J. Henry, Executive Secretary, Mrs. Sue Ann C. Gordon and Miss Billie Jo Lineberry, Clerical Assistants, Local Board No. 246; Miss Jennie Karlichek, Executive Secretary, Mrs. Linda D. Peake and Mrs. George Anne Cunningham, Clerical Assistants, Local Board No. 248.

Wyoming—Marine Corps: Mrs. Dorla I. Webb, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 3.

Ordered to Active Duty

MAJ Linwood W. Oberg, USAR, Connecticut State Headquarters, effective June 23, 1969; MAJ Charles G. Marvik, USAFRes, California State Headquarters, effective June 30, 1969; CPT Chrysostomos C. Agraftotis, ARNGUS, New Hampshire State Headquarters, effective July 7, 1969. LTC Clare E. Flynn, USMC, Wisconsin State Headquarters, effective July 15, 1969 and CW3 J. W. Kent, ARNGUS, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C., effective July 15, 1969; MAJ Kenneth D. Moore, USAR, California State Headquarters, effective August 5, 1969; LTC Martin L. Jones, ARNGUS, West Virginia State Headquarters, effective July 21, 1969; CPT Robert M. T. Wilson, ARNGUS, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C., effective August 4, 1969.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Sarah R. Ruiz, Local Board No. 61, Puerto Rico; Mrs. Eileen Crawford, Local Board No. 130, Illinois; Miss Maryann Bottner, Local Board No. 46, Wisconsin; Mr. David F. Penman, Local Board No. 5, Long Island, New York; Mr. Wallace C. Smith, Field Representative, Texas State Headquarters; LTC Ernest J. Sabec, Air Force, Selective Service, Casper Wyoming Unit, and CW4 Robert Halstead, Oregon National Guard, Selective Service, Salem Oregon Unit.

Harrassed Clerks Cited

Brigadier General Henry M. Gross, State Director for Pennsylvania cited six local board clerks and a regional field supervisor for their outstanding performance of duty under the continuing harassment by various so-called peace groups. The following executive secretaries were presented with Certificates of Merit: Mrs. Jean E. Bowen, Local Board No. 58; Mrs. Ruth P. Lynch, Local Board No. 60; Mrs. Helen M. Graham, Local Board No. 61; Mrs. Elmira M. Hines, Local Board No. 106; Mrs. Emily E. Pilacki, Local Board No. 107; Mrs. Anna R. Searight, Local Board No. 109. Mr. Russell R. Moore, regional field supervisor was also presented with a Certificate of Merit.

SSS Reserve Officer Helps Nab Robbers

MAJ Reginald N. Germany, USMCR, a member of the Memphis, Tennessee reserve unit, recently helped capture two robbery suspects in Memphis. MAJ Germany was getting into his car near his place of business when he heard someone scream, "I've been robbed!" He saw the pair and he, another bystander and a motorist chased them until they dropped the money they had taken. Police later apprehended the suspects. MAJ Germany and others who had joined in the chase returned the loot to the store from which it had been taken.

Activities

New York—COL John W. Brokaw, Acting Director for New York, recently swore in his son, John E. Brokaw, who enlisted in the army OCS and is currently serving at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Massachusetts—The Army Recruiting Main Station and the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Boston, Mass., were visited recently by Brig. Gen. Donald H. McGovern, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Hampton, Va. He was greeted by John Carr, Massachusetts State Director.

DoD Broadens Its Policy on Surviving Kin

The Department of Defense has broadened its policy concerning the assignment to Vietnam when a member of the serviceman's family has died as result of service there.

Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird, has now established a mandatory policy of allowing surviving members of a family which has suffered a combat death to be given non-combat assignment and a permanent exemption from combat areas.

Previous policy provided that surviving members could be deferred from combat assignments for 12 months.

In addition, the Department of Defense has decided to continue to permit members of a family to serve together on the same ship or in combat units despite the death of three Nebraska brothers who were aboard the USS Evans when it collided recently with an Australian aircraft carrier.

The new policy announced by Secretary Laird, permits members of a family to serve together voluntarily or to request a separate assignment.

"Although multiple deaths in a single family in a single disaster are a matter of deep regret, it would, in the long run, be less compassionate to say that members of the same family may never voluntarily serve together," the Secretary said.

DoD Authorizes CO Counselors To See Objectors

Three conscientious objector counseling organizations have been given authorization by the Department of Defense to conduct interviews with prisoners in military correctional facilities, according to the Army Times.

They are the Jehovah's Witness, American Friends Service Committee and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors. No other organizations or groups have received authorization.

Before members of the group can visit with prisoners, they all must receive Department of Defense approval, by name, prior to making their visit.

Once approved, each must then contact the commanding officer of the installation and give the name of the prisoner with whom they wish to speak and whether or not the prisoner has given his approval.

An Army official said also that unless the prisoner claims to be a conscientious objector, permission will not be granted for the visit.



This is the season for a variety of outdoor recreational pursuits, especially so with the Labor Day weekend coming up shortly. What better time do we have than now to make detailed plans for a safe outing during this holiday period? The above questions and counsel cover only a few of the many things we may find ourselves doing for fun and exercise.

Before boating, make it a point to know your boat, its capabilities, and the body of water where you plan to have your outing. Don't take chances and be sure to practice courtesy with all others on the water, as well as being alert for swimmers in the area.

There's no better fun sport than swimming, but it can be dangerous. Practicing sensible safety habits will insure our being around to enjoy another invigorating and healthful dip in our favorite swimming hole, pool, or lake. But steer clear of all polluted streams, and this also goes for water skiing and just plain wading. Never swim alone. Be certain that help is close by. Never overestimate your strength and tackle too great a distance. Avoid swimming immediately after eating, or when overheated or very tired. Prior to diving, make certain the water is deep enough and that there are no hidden objects.

Hiking is another wonderful way to exercise the body. However, as in all recreational activities, there are rules to be followed. Be sure of your footing. Falls are painful and costly, and they take all of the fun out of hiking. As in swimming, don't overestimate your endurance; being in condition for hiking will eliminate problems later. Knowing your route and objective also are most important.

Everyone delights in going on a picnic, and every precaution should be taken to assure a safe and sane experience. Food should be properly prepared and nothing taken which is subject to quick spoiling. Don't flirt with bees, wasps and other stinging insects. Keep a cool head and don't absorb too much sun. Enjoy the eats but avoid overeating.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$1. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

July 1, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," announcing the Jewish Holy Days for the 1969-70 year.

Army Private Gets Last Serial Number

According to the Army Times, Pvt. E2 Alan W. T. Okahara is the last soldier to be issued an Army service number.

Beginning on July 1, 1969, all individuals entering the Army are required to have a Social Security Account Number. Such identification will be used instead of a military service number.

Pvt. Okahara, a Fort Ord, Calif. trainee, received ASN 681 188 76 as he enlisted in Honolulu, Hawaii to attend officer candidate school.

MSgt. Arthur B. Crean received ASN-1 in 1918 and Gen. John J. Pershing received O-1 in 1921.

Negroes in Military Now Exceed 300,000

As of the latest report from the Department of Defense, there are now 322,849 Negroes on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.

The percentage of Negroes to all servicemen in the military went up from 8.8 as of September 30, 1968 to 9.4 at the end of March 1969.

According to Defense, the percentage of Negroes serving in South east Asia remains the same. On March 31, 1969, of all servicemen in the area, 10.5 percent were Negroes.

During Fiscal Year 1969-70 Armed Forces Will Take In Nearly 5,000 Physicians

Nearly 5,000 new military doctors will report for duty with the Armed Forces this year with "The Berry Plan" producing most of them.

Here's how the Armed Forces expect to get the 4,975 physicians, the Department of Defense says will be needed for the year beginning July 1.

Berry Plan and ORD program (1)	
Completing residency.....	1,640
Serving one year after internship.....	1,043
Serving immediately after internship (including 24 D.O.'s).....	1,078
Special commissioning programs.....	671
Volunteers.....	297
Selective Service (including 13 D.O.'s).....	246
Total.....	4,975

(1) Figures are for year beginning July 1, 1969. The ORD program, a Berry Plan counterpart for osteopaths, was established in 1968.

Total coming from the Berry Plan, including the Osteopathic Residency Deferral program (ORD), is 3,761. (This is nearly 600 more than last year.) Other special programs are providing 671. This is about 80 more than last

year. Volunteers have jumped spectacularly, from 70 to 297.

That leaves only 246 physicians all of them earmarked for the Army, who must come through Selective Service. Last year, the Pentagon needed 1,126 through Selective Service and 2,118 in 1967.

However, not many, comparatively, will be available through the draft. Many removed themselves from the draft pool while still in medical school by signing up for the Berry Plan and similar programs. Fewer than 800 of last year's 7,332 male medical-school graduates were available when they finished their internships this past June, according to Dr. Louis M. Rousselot, Defense Department aide for health and medical manpower. Many of those 800 will probably be found not physically qualified or otherwise ineligible.

Two recent actions have helped lessen pressure on M.D.'s. One was the decision by Department of Defense, two years ago, to include proportionate number of osteopaths in its Selective Service requisitions. Only 13 D.O.'s are being called this year, but they will make a larger contribution in the future through the ORD program which is now only one year old.

Modeled after the Berry Plan the ORD program offers the same options of serving immediately after internship (as 24 D.O.'s are doing this year), one year after internship, or upon completion of residency.

The other development which has taken pressure off M.D.'s is the drafting of alien physicians. Following revision of the 1967 Selective Service Act, foreign doctors between 26 and 35 years old, primarily those here on permanent visas, are being drafted. Some have avoided call-up by switching to exchange-visitor status, and some are exempt. Last year, however, 64 alien doctors were drafted out of 1,126 called.

Getting them into uniform is another story. As late as last February, only about 440 of the 64 alien M.D.'s had been commissioned or approved for commission, with another 55 rejected for various reasons. Main problem is in security processing—time involved in checking out the alien's background.

Help Wanted

Experienced Selective Service employees who move from one area to another and wish to continue their affiliation with the System, should contact the Personnel Officer of the State Headquarters of the State in which their new residence is located.

Classification Picture as of June 30, 1969

Class	Number
Total	37,953,210
I-A and I-A-O	1,373,869
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	105,558
Not examined	138,830
Induction or examination postponed	13,277
Ordered for induction or examination	307,121
Pending reclassification	139,150
Personal appearance and appeals in process	51,827
Delinquents	26,572
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	8,862
Not examined	3,727
Induction or examination postponed	106
Ordered for induction or examination	622
Pending reclassification	944
Personal appearance and appeals in process	284
Delinquents	204
26 years and older with liability extended	135,156
Under 19 years of age	441,629
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,031,113
I-C (Inducted)	524,605
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,459,780
I-O Not examined	7,543
I-O Examined and qualified	6,257
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	785
I-W (At work)	7,279
I-W (Released)	9,913
I-D Members of a reserve component	957,312
I-S Statutory (College)	35,159
I-S Statutory (High School)	580,820
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	381,740
II-A Apprentice	49,436
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,586
II-S Student deferment	1,752,933
III-A Dependency deferment	4,171,488
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,080,108
IV-B Officials	89
IV-C Aliens	18,986
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	106,652
IV-F Not qualified	2,302,977
V-A Over age liability	17,071,780

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1969

Number 9

Moves Toward Certainty

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

On May 13, 1969, the President sent a message to the Congress in which he recommended six changes in present Selective Service System procedures.

1. Change from an oldest first priority to a youngest group priority.
2. Establish a 1-year period of prime vulnerability for induction for registrants.
3. Establish a method of random choice to determine priority of registrants during their year of prime vulnerability.
4. Continue undergraduate student deferment with prime year of vulnerability for the registrants who choose to request student deferment to come when their deferment ceased.
5. Permit by postponement graduate students to complete their year of study when ordered for induction during the school year.
6. Directed the National Security Council and the Director of Selective Service to review all guidelines, standards and procedures of the Selective Service System in order to report to the President on December 1, 1969, measures which should be taken to insure a more consistent policy towards deferments and exemptions.

(Continued on page 2)



LTC Junior Elder Appointed Director For Kansas System

Lieutenant Colonel Junior F. Elder, ANGUS, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Kansas, effective August 12, 1969, to succeed Maj. General Joe Nickell.

LTC Elder, a native of Kansas, graduated from Washburn University in 1949 and received his law degree from the same university in 1951.

He entered on active duty with the Kansas National Guard in October 1940 and was assigned to the Kansas Headquarters, Selective Service System.

In July 1943, he was transferred to Field Duty and served in the European Theater of Operations with the 250th Station Hospital. He was discharged in November 1945.

LTC Elder was commissioned in November 1949 as a 2d Lt. USAR, and assigned to the Selective Service Section Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Kansas National Guard.

He was recalled to active duty in June 1951 to augment the staff of Kansas State Headquarters, Selective Service System, where he has served since that time.

LTC Elder is a member of the Orient Lodge 51, American Legion, Topeka Bar Association and the National Guard Association.

He is married, has four children and resides in Topeka.

The Selective Service questionnaire sent to every new registrant is designed to elicit from him information that might result in an exemption or a deferment in the national interest. He may supplement it to whatever degree he considers necessary.

Two Named To Advisory Committees

President Nixon has announced the appointments of Doctors Richard A. Kern and John C. Lungren as members of the National Health Resources Advisory Committee and the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists and Allied Specialists.

Doctor August H. Groeschel, a previous member, was appointed as Chairman of the two committees. He replaced Doctor James C. Cain of Mayo Clinic whose resignation was accepted August 4, 1969.

The two committees advise the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness concerning the allocation and administration of health resources and the Selective Service System on the selection of physicians, dentists and allied specialists. The committees have a joint membership of 12 recognized non-governmental leaders in clinical medicine and dentistry, medical education, public health, osteopathy, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, nursing, hospital administration, and optometry.

Dr. Kern who was born in Columbia, Pa., received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and until 1946 served on various posts with the Pennsylvania University Hospital. He is retired from the U.S. Naval Reserve with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Dr. Lungren, a native of Sioux City, Iowa, received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1942. He currently serves as Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine, UCLA and also with Senior Staff Teaching Service of Memorial Hospital, in Long Beach, Calif.

Dr. Groeschel who was born in Jersey City, N.J., received his M.D. from Columbia University in 1931. Dr. Groeschel is presently Administrator, New York Hospital, New York City. He holds the retired rank of Brig. General (M.C.) U.S. Army Reserve.

Other members of the committees who were appointed under the previous administrations are as follows:

Truman G. Blocker, Jr., M.D.
University of Texas Medical School
Galveston, Texas
Dorothy Cornelius, R.N.
Reynoldsburg, Ohio
Princhas N. Devere (Optometrist)
Morgantown, North Carolina
Dale Dodson (Osteopath)
Northfield, Minnesota
Lloyd C. Elam, M.D.
Nashville, Tennessee

(Continued on page 2)

President Names Jackson and Banks To Selective Service Appeal Board

President Nixon has named Levi Alexander Jackson and Elmer Gerald Banks, Jr., to the national Selective Service Appeal Board.

Mr. Jackson is manager of retail personnel services of the Ford Motor Company. He was known nationally as a football star at Yale.

Mr. Banks is president of the Commercial Bank of Winter Park, Florida, the South Seminole Bank in Fern Park and the Combanks Corps.

The two appointees replace National Selective Service Appeal Board Chairman Henry Gwiazda and board member Kenneth Clement, who have resigned.

The Third member, Mr. Charles N. Collatos, Lynnfield, Mass., was appointed by President Johnson in August 1965. Mr. Jackson has been named chairman.

Mr. Banks served in the Army from 1953 to 1955. He is married, has four children.

Mr. Jackson served in the Army during WW II from January 1945 to July 1946. He is married and has two children.



Elmer G. Banks, Jr.



Levi A. Jackson

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

Moves Toward Certainty

(Continued from page 1)

The establishment of a random choice method of determining priorities will require legislation. In accordance with the message of the President on May 13, 1969, the Director of Selective Service forwarded to the Congress an amendment to the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 which, if enacted, would restore to the President the authority to use random choice as a method of determining priorities among registrants in the primary age group.

The amendment has been introduced in the House and Senate but at the time this is written no date for hearings have been set.

The enactment of the requested legislation and the establishment of a Selective Service year with a primary age group would establish an increase of certainty for registrants by limiting vulnerability to a single year. This would not apply in the same manner to the registrants applying for deferment as college students. During college years, they would be subject to the factors that determine whether the registrant students remain full time satisfactory students. There would be the uncertainty of the demand for inductees at the time of their graduation or separation from college. They would, however, know their relative position upon their re-entry into a class available for military service. Without question, forecasting future possibilities as to military service would be materially increased.

The certainty for a graduate student already in school will be assured so far as the completion of the year is concerned by his postponement as specified by the President. The Director will take appropriate action on all such individual cases brought to his attention.

The early examination of all registrants, preferably during their eighteenth year, would provide certainty to a greater number than can be provided by any other action. Well over forty percent of registrants given preinduction examination are not found acceptable. This would amount to more than three quarters of a million registrants.

This figure does not include 15 to 20 percent of those failing acceptability on induction examination.

In addition to providing early certainty to the registrant on his Selective Service status, it would provide invaluable information in the rehabilitation of those who are mentally, physically, and morally unacceptable.

The Director of the Peace Corps has brought to the attention of the Director of Selective Service the employment of a great many of the Peace Corps in teaching positions and the difficulty of replacing them during the school year. The Director of Selective Service has assured the Director of the Peace Corps that he will give consideration for postponement until the close of the school year when brought to his attention.

The Science Advisor to the President has relayed to the Director of Selective Service that his office is receiving information that full time teaching assistants who are also carrying graduate courses are not being given consideration as teachers. He was requested to report all cases of this nature to National Headquarters, Selective Service System.

ROTC Instructors Needed by Army For High Schools

Continental Army Command, headquartered at Ft. Monroe, Va., has available more than 270 Junior ROTC instructor jobs open to retired Army officers and NCO's. The vacancies are in high schools and secondary military schools having junior ROTC training programs. Some of the positions will be with new units.

CONARC wants officers or NCO's with over 20 years service or those contemplating retirement by the start of the 1969-70 school season.

Some 115,000 students are expected to be enrolled this fall in the 565 high schools and military schools that participate in the Army ROTC program.

The program helps those who are later drafted or enlisted or those who go to college and participate in officer-producing senior ROTC programs.

The schools pay the instructor at least the difference between his military retired pay and active duty pay.

Two Advisors Named

(Continued from page 1)

Daniel A. Collins, D.D.S.
University of California Medical School
San Francisco, California

George P. Hager, Ph.D. (Pharmacist)
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Alvin A. Price, D.V.M.
College of Veterinary Medicine
Texas A & M College

College Station, Texas

John H. Venable, M.D.
Atlanta, Georgia

Shouldn't Welcome Draft Dodgers, Canadian Advises

John Diefenbaker, former minister of Canada from 1957 to 1963, recently told convention delegates of the Order of Demolay International that American draft dodgers shouldn't be welcomed to his country.

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "if these people are not prepared to defend their own country, then they are of no use to Canada."

Lot To Be Said For Philosophy That All Serve

"I think there's a good deal to be said for the philosophy of the draft, quite apart from whether you are able to provide the necessary strength, with or without," Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard said recently.

Asked if he could foresee elimination of the draft, Mr. Packard said, "I guess it depends upon what level of Armed Services the country will require."

"You may recall," said the Deputy Secretary, "we had no draft for many, many years before 1940 and if we go back to the level of very low numbers in the armed services I think we will probably always have to have a draft as a standby mechanism to meet requirements that might come about through international situations which require large forces."

"I have a little trouble with the philosophy of whether we should get rid of the draft or not. I think there's a lot to be said for the general proposition that all young people should serve their country in some other way. Unfortunately these proposals are too expensive and too comprehensive and, therefore, not very realistic."

Voluntary Induction Declines Steadily Last Three Years

Volunteers for induction through Selective Service have been decreasing for the last 3 years.

When the program first started, the System's calls were filled with as high as 71 percent volunteers for induction. The first 6 months of calendar year 1968 had a percent which showed that of all inductees, only about 10.3 percent had volunteered.

In the last half of 1968, however, the number to volunteer for induction increased to 18.3 percent.

It is possible that if the call for induction was confined entirely to 19-year-olds, volunteering for induction might virtually disappear.

About 50,000 Serve System, Report Shows

The activities of local boards of the Selective Service System were summarized in the recently released "Semi-Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service."

The report covers the operations of the System and includes by States the number of persons registered under the Act; the number inducted into military service and the number and basis for all deferments granted.

Referring to the local boards, the report points out they are staffed by 18,276 unpaid board members, who are assisted by 8,926 uncompensated advisors to registrants, over 7,000 medical advisors and 5,203 Government Appeal Agents.

The clerical work in the local boards is performed, the report relates, by 7,280 paid employees of whom 1,805 work only part time.

Selective Service Persuasive Power Spurs Volunteers

It would be hard to get Army volunteers without the persuasive power of Selective Service.

That's the opinion of the Army Chief of Staff and the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The former Chief of Personnel for the Army believes a volunteer force would separate the service from the rest of the Nation.

General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he believes Selective Service will have to continue to produce volunteers for the services.

"This, of course," he said, "involves volunteers for the other services as well as the Army, and it also involves the status of the Reserve forces."

"Whether or not we could maintain the present level of reserves without the persuasive nature of the Selective Service machinery, of course, is questionable."

Senator John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, called the volunteer Army scheme a dream.

"Just from what knowledge I have of human nature, regardless of price, I believe to get the talent you need you have to have the persuasive force . . . of Selective Service."

Lieutenant General Albert Connor, while serving as Army personnel chief, told a House Appropriations subcommittee, "I feel each of our young men has an obligation to serve. I cannot see an all-professional Army doing much more than separating away from the people."

Armed Forces Record Pay Hike Sought

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird revealed recently in an interview with the Army Times that he hopes to submit a multi-billion dollar military pay modernization proposal to Congress. It would be the most costly military pay bill in U.S. history.

Secretary Laird said he is committed to getting the bill to Congress for its study either in late September or early in October. He said Congressional staff members, the Joint Chiefs and the President's commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force are being fully briefed on the huge pay measure.

Concerning the all-volunteer force and pay, the Secretary stated he feels the entry-level pay has to be considerably higher than it is now or even in the recommended pay reform proposal. He says "we should not just give a man enough to make him want to volunteer. We must offer enough to attract a large enough number of men so that we have the choice of accepting some and rejecting others."

Volunteer armed services studies are based on a force level of 2.65 million men, the Defense chief said, and the cost would be from six to eight billion dollars per year—not the \$4 to \$17 billion as previously estimated.

While acknowledging that manpower strength cuts are being considered for the fiscal 1971 budget, he said he doesn't believe they could be as deep as the 200,000-man reduction being projected by some Pentagon officials and in the press. He said that to make such a large cut quickly "would diminish combat effectiveness."

55.7 Percent of All Registrants In Liable Group

In the last 6 months of calendar year 1968, Selective Service had a registration growth of 994,672 men. Of this figure, 970,629 are included in the 37,380,706 living registrants as of December 31, 1968.

This increase consisted mostly of young men attaining age 18. There are, however, a few older men who enlisted at age 17 and who were not required to register with the System until they had been discharged from active duty with the Armed Forces.

Only 55.7 percent of all registrants are within the current age limits of liability—18 through 25, or about 20 million men.

Of the 50 States, Alaska had the smallest number of registrants in the liable ages with a total of 17,325. The largest total number in the liable ages was California. Their total was 1,718,927.



BOYS NATION VISITORS—Gregory S. Gray, President of Boys Nation, Gary, Indiana (second from left), and William D. Lunn, Vice President, Muskogee, Oklahoma (second from right), are greeted by General Hershey during a recent visit to National Headquarters. Over 100 high school juniors from the American Legion sponsored organization, representing every state, were given a briefing concerning Selective Service by the General. Following the briefing, the visitors fired questions about the draft to a panel composed of members of the Headquarters staff.

Visiting with the young men were U.S. Representative John T. Myers, (R) 7th District of Indiana (left), and U.S. Representative Earl Landgreber, (R) of Indiana 2d Congressional District (right).

Defense Requests 29,000 Inductees During October

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed forces examining and entrance stations with 29,000 inductees in October, 1969.

The Army will receive 27,600, the Marine Corps 1,400.

The October call is the same as September's and within 500 of the 29,500 asked for August.

The October figure, in fact, approximates the average monthly levy from January through September of this year.

The calls this year are running a little ahead of last year, primarily because the number of volunteers is down slightly from a few years back.

Delinquency Cases Filed With Justice Show Steady Rise

During the 1968 fiscal year, 29,485 selective service registrants were declared delinquent and referred to the Department of Justice by local boards for failing or neglecting to perform any duty required of them under the provisions of selective service law.

A report from the Department of Justice shows that of the total referred, only 809 were convicted. This compares to 29,128 cases filed in fiscal year 1967 and 763 convictions.

The number of cases referred for investigations during the first 6 months of the 1969 fiscal year was 15,772. Of this figure, 309 were convicted.

Stepped-up Activity Due to Vietnam War Ups Appeal Load

The number of appeals filed by selective service registrants to State Appeal Boards grew from 9,741 in fiscal year 1965 to 117,835 in fiscal 1968.

The increased classification activity due to the Vietnam situation brought a similar pattern to the Presidential Appeal Board.

During the same period, the report shows the following number of cases filed to the top appeal board: fiscal year 1965, 163; 1966, 798; 1967, 2,175; 1968, 2,171 and 1,686 for the 6 months of July 1, 1968 through December 31, 1968.

Classification Picture as of July 31, 1969

Class	Number
Total	38,075,882
I-A and I-A-O	1,455,628
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	109,313
Not examined	143,209
Induction or examination postponed	13,850
Ordered for induction or examination	311,923
Pending reclassification	149,837
Personal appearance and appeals in process	59,824
Delinquents	27,915
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	7,955
Not examined	3,150
Induction or examination postponed	138
Ordered for induction or examination	1,077
Pending reclassification	1,939
Personal appearance and appeals in process	337
Delinquents	213
26 years and older with liability extended	138,868
Under 19 years of age	486,080
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,072,779
I-C (Inducted)	526,170
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,462,418
I-O Not examined	7,657
I-O Examined and qualified	6,698
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	765
I-W (At work)	7,422
I-W (Released)	10,202
I-D Members of a reserve component	959,183
I-S Statutory (College)	33,459
I-S Statutory (High School)	520,406
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	384,499
II-A Apprentice	49,746
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,338
II-S Student deferment	1,690,120
III-A Dependency deferment	4,176,375
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,108,174
IV-B Officials	87
IV-C Aliens	19,066
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	106,849
IV-F Not qualified	2,305,207
V-A Over age liability	17,149,634

Defense Secretary Fights for Draft In 1950 Congress

Will history repeat itself? On January 20, 1950, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson appeared before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives to recommend an extension of the Selective Service Act of 1948. These are excerpts from his prepared text:

"If the Act is permitted to die, and an emergency should suddenly require its reenactment later, 7 full months after enactment would elapse before we had the machinery capable of effecting inductions at the rate of 300,000 per month. Today, with the Act in effect and with classification kept current, inductions could begin tomorrow, could be accelerated rapidly, and within 90 days would operate at the rate of 300,000 per month. Thus, with a functioning Selective Service System, and with authority under the Selective Service Act, four full months can be saved.

Four months in the life of a campaign can be decisive. Napoleon's historic return from Elba, his march from the Riviera to Dijon and Paris, and his final defeat at Waterloo, all took place within 100 days. The Wehrmacht struck at the low countries, broke through at Sedan, captured Paris, and brought the greatest land army in the history of France to its knees in less than a month. Our Pacific fleet was immobilized at Pearl Harbor in half a day, and Nagasaki and Hiroshima disappeared in a moment. Who can foresee how priceless four months saved can be?"

"In short, Selective Service saves time and money in preparedness, assures us a full complement of men to give us that minimum of preparedness we must have and gives notice to the world that we are determined to be strong and faithful to our obligations."

Army Enlistments Near Record Rate

Army enlistments for the fiscal year ending June 30, were the second highest in any one year since World War II, according to the Army Times.

Figures show that 188,000 men joined up outside the draft. This is 21,000 below the 1968 fiscal year but that year was the best in the past twenty.

Army Recruiting Command officials hope to match or beat both of these marks in fiscal 1970 and figures for July indicate it is meeting its quotas, Army Times reports.

Little Combat Fatigue Suffered in Vietnam

Chances of a fighting man incurring combat fatigue today are less than one in five thousand.

Recent statistics show that less than 100 out of 550,000 men in Vietnam are treated each year for the mental state commonly referred to as "combat fatigue."

Stateside News . . . Briefs

Certificates of Award

The Director of Selective Service, Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, recently approved a cash award of \$25 and a Certificate of Award in recognition of a suggestion submitted by Mr. Russell R. Moore, Field Supervisor, Region II, Allentown, Pa. The suggestion related to the Index to Local Board Memorandums.

Certificates of Appreciation

Certificates of Appreciation awarded to members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local military recruiters:

Arkansas—Army: Mrs. Luthera W. Danley, Local Board No. 58, Russellville. She was also presented a similar award from the United States Marine Corps.

Indiana—Marine Corps: Mrs. Rosemary Colglazier, Local Board No. 86 of Salem.

Texas—Air Force: Mrs. Naomi L. Moody, executive Secretary, Local Board No. 107, Sinton.

Army: Mrs. Mary N. White, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 76 Cleburne, Mrs. Jean Ailey Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Inez D. Green Clerical Assistant, Local Board No. 15, Brownwood. Mrs. Ailey also recognized by U.S. Air Force.

Navy: Mrs. Mozelle F. Dome, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 55, Seguin.

Ordered to Active Duty

Major Douglas B. Hayward, AFRes, Utah State Headquarters, effective 21 July 1969; Major Benjamin Jimenez-Mirand, USAR, and 1 Lt Carlos A. Negron-Rosario, USAR, Puerto Rico State Headquarters, effective 11 August 1969; LTC William George Inf. AUG-Ret., Delaware State Headquarters and LTC Clifford Adams, AFRes, to Missouri State Headquarters.

Visitors to National Headquarters

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters: Colonel Edward Toth, Ohio State Headquarters, accompanied by his wife Audrey and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan, of Brisbane, Australia; Mrs. Helen McKnight, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 56, Modesto, Calif., accompanied by her husband and young son, Joe; Mrs. Lucille Fox, Clerical Assistant, Local Board 10 Fairmont, W. Va., accompanied by her son, Timmy, husband and mother and Mrs. Winona I. Fleisher Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 12 Concordia, Kansas.

Events . . . Here and There

A portrait of the late President Eisenhower hangs in Local Board No. 10, Charleston, S.C. It was done in oil by Charles Scott, a registrant, and presented to the board. The 18 x 23½ inch painting pictures the general in his famed "Ike Jacket."

Kenneth Zuckerman, an Ohio State medical student working in Washington this summer, was appointed a member of the Youth Advisory Committee in his home state. He came by National Headquarters of Selective Service to find out what it was all about. A staff member asked him, "Would you like to see General Hershey's office?" They were intercepted by the General himself as they were entering and Kenneth spent the better part of the next hour with the Director. His comment: "I wasn't expecting to find out THIS much about it."

Chairman James Finn, Local Board 100, Wayne County, Mich., has prepared a slide presentation which is being used frequently in his state. It traces the history of conscription, function, organization, and administration of the Selective Service System. It briefly describes the processes of registration classification and other aspects of the System and illustrates them with 35 millimeter slides.

Rounding out 50 years of civic and community and welfare activities, Pierce H. Power of Flushing, N.Y., has been re-elected Vice President of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce for his 31st consecutive term . . . For more than 28 years he has served as a member of the Selective Service System.

Retirements

Two Selective Service System local board employees have retired with a combined total of 57 years of service. Mrs. Evelyn E. McIntyre, clerk, Local Board No. 53, Silver Spring, Md., retired effective March 31, with 28 years of service. Also in March Mrs. Virginia Nesselthaler, Executive Secretary of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania local boards in Virginia, ended her career with Selective Service after 29 years of service.

The Chairman of Local Board No. 60, Lewis County, Canton, Missouri, Mr. Julian B. Stow, also has retired. Mr. Stow served as Chairman of the board during his entire 20 years of service with the Selective Service System.

Soviet Draftee Has 3 Years' Preparation

About the time many people in this country were agonizing publicly over the draft law, delegates to the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were unanimously passing a law providing for compulsory military training at age 15 and with an obligation extending to age 50.

This is pointed up by Capt. George Grkovic in a recent issue of the U.S. Naval Institute's Proceedings.

Captain Grkovic particularly notes how the Armed Forces have control of Soviet youth during the impressionable years from 15 to 21.

He said, there is less free time for personal pursuits, and presumably less free time to develop thinking or cause disciplinary problems. The younger generation will be taught the glorious combat history of the Soviet Armed Forces as led by the invincible Communist Party.

"The horrors of the hateful, imperialistic, decadent West, led by the United States of America, will be emphasized, with careful differentiation being made between the 'ruling circles' and the downtrodden masses."

Among other provisions, the new law requires that:

(1) All male citizens, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, education, domicile, social and property status, must serve actively in the armed forces.

(2) Schools conduct pre-draft training in the ninth school year, starting when the youth reaches age 15 and continuing for 2 years until graduation.

(3) Young men not enrolled in daytime educational establishments take pre-draft training at centers set up in factories, institutions, and collective farms. This continues until the trainee reaches draft age.

(4) Starting at age 17, competent young men be trained for the various operational and technical specialties required by the Armed Forces. Presumably, in most cases, a Soviet boy would take the general pre-draft training in his last 2 years of high school and then have 1 year of specialty training before induction.

(5) Physically qualified men, upon completing active duty, be placed in the reserve. Enlisted men remain in the reserve until age 50 and take periodic active duty training.

(6) The draft age be reduced from 19 to 18 and basically that the draftee serve 2 years in the Army or Air Force, including Navy air, or 3 years in the Navy.

(7) Young men going on to a higher education be deferred until completion of schooling and then serve 1 year on active duty.

(8) Deferment be granted when the draftee is a family breadwinner. A married man with one child, however, is not exempt. He must have two or more children or an invalid wife.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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NEWS

Volume XIX

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1969

Number 10

Defense chief outlines new draft plans

Following is the full text of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's statement to the press on Sept. 19, 1969, concerning proposed changes in the draft:

As the President has stated, we are canceling the Defense Department's previously programed draft calls for November and December. The programed draft call for November was 32,000. It was 18,000 for December. These men will not be called.

This morning, I advised Selective Service of the President's decision to phase over the next 3 months the 29,000 previously announced inductees in the October draft call. The reason for this phasing is to insure the effective use of our training facilities.

Looking ahead to January, 1970, our presently programed draft call totals 35,000 men. This programed draft call will be reviewed during December.

As the President indicated, his announcement results from the progress in Vietnamization and other manpower actions we have been taking in the Department of Defense.

We have announced in recent weeks that the previously planned fiscal year end strength of 3,452 million men will be reduced by more than 150,000 men. Reductions in the Navy's military manpower will total some 72,000. The Army previously reported military manpower reductions of 34,000, and I said on Wednesday that the major portion of the 20,000 men to be inactivated in the Phase II redeployment from Vietnam also will come from the Army.

Early next week, Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans will announce details of manpower reductions in the Air Force. Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee also will announce at that time manpower reductions in the Marine Corps.

The President also discussed his decision to move forward through executive action to put into effect major portions of his draft proposals. I think it might be helpful to explain briefly what action we specifically need from Congress and what we intend to do should Congress fail to act.

After further consultations this week with members of the House

(Continued on page 2)

Dissemination of information

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System has had a continual problem of dissemination of accurate information. An analysis of the criticisms of the operation of the System would show that if all of the facts could be made known many of the criticisms would be eliminated. The greatest cause of the familiar statements of inequity and of lack of uniformity has been a lack of facts in the individual cases.

Diagnosis is much easier than providing a cure. Selective Service finds itself operating in a world beset on every side by a lack of information as well as information no longer true and information never true.

A nation with a government like ours can endure only so long as information disseminated is complete, timely and accurate. These requirements are competitive. To be timely tends to reduce completeness and accuracy. To be complete aids accuracy but reduces timeliness. At times, to provide a story, accuracy is strained.

Information withheld wholly or in part has, of course, much to do with accuracy. There are claims that government unnecessarily withholds information to its citizens which is vital to them in making up their minds as to what the course of their government should be. Censorship by government, directly or indirectly, should be kept always at an irreducible minimum.

In the management of the means of dissemination of information, the government is not the only user of censorship. Presently there are other threats to the distribution of complete, timely, and accurate information. There are large areas where much of what information is made available to the public comes through means that are controlled by non-governmental interests. This is of concern in a free government. It is the kind of condition which causes citizens to demand that the government do something about it. Any action by the government, however, will tend to establish some kind of control, the thing to be avoided whenever possible.

We must recognize the limitations and dangers in the means of dissemination of information that must be used to inform our youth, especially the male members, of the provisions of the Military Selective Service Act, its regulations, policies, and procedures. We should recognize also that the use of the conventional methods of informing must not be regarded as the only means of presenting the facts of the Selective Service operation and

the responsibilities of registrants and prospective registrants.

The Selective Service System has long used many methods in carrying information to the public on the requirements of the law and regulations, but our efforts and our methods must be extended and expanded. The young registrant and the pre-registrant represent the best areas to emphasize. We must continue to expand the use of local board members, executive secretaries, Government appeal agents, advisors to registrants, and high school counsellors. There are many opportunities to present facts to assembled groups of the youth in all of our communities.

State Headquarters have had heavy loads of work but it may well be that greater efforts in informing registrants will in the long run reduce the volume of correspondence, appeals, and visits to State Headquarters. It has been noted that members of the State Headquarters Staff have been used in many cases to attend and speak at meetings of many kinds. Excellent use for a similar purpose has been made of the members of the National Guard Sections and of Reserve Units. I am sure, however, that maximum use has not so far been made of the capacities of these groups in the dissemination of information.

National Headquarters will welcome all suggestions as to things that can be done here to support the efforts of the Selective Service System to inform the public.

I have had the privilege of meeting with members of two Youth Advisory Committees and was much impressed in both cases. The delegations from five of these groups that saw the President in California performed a worthwhile service for the system.

I believe the Youth Advisory Committees can be a most effective means of bringing to us advice on how to inform youth. They can be most helpful also as individual distributors of information.

Gen. Hershey named Advisor to President

President Nixon on October 10 announced his intention to appoint Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service since 1941, to be Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization effective February 16, 1970.

He also announced that he will nominate the Director for promotion to the grade of General, Army of the United States.

The President issued a statement saying "For thirty-three years General Hershey has served with distinction in the Selective Service System. He has administered a program of paramount importance to the security of the United States, and few Americans have performed a more important service to their country through difficult and often turbulent days. The nation owes General Hershey a hearty 'well done.'

"I look forward to having the benefit of General Hershey's advice and counsel as we move ahead on a broad range of reforms designed to ensure that our manpower mobilization policies are equitable, efficient and geared to the requirements of the future. General Hershey brings to his new assignment vast experience and a perception into national manpower resources, perhaps unmatched in the country. The nation is fortunate that it will continue to have his wise counsel."

In his new assignment, he will advise the President on a broad range of manpower mobilization problems. He will assist in the transition to a "youngest-first" draft system and help develop a standby draft system for the period when the nation adopts an all-volunteer armed force.

General Hershey is a graduate of Tri-State College and attended Indiana University Graduate School. He enlisted in the Indiana National Guard on Feb. 16, 1911 as a private.

The effective date for his shift to Advisor to the President happens to be the 59th anniversary of the General's enlistment in the National Guard.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1965.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price \$1.00 per yearly subscription, 25 cents additional for foreign mailing, 10 cents per single copy.

Vice Admiral Mack tells of difficulties in raising men needed for armed forces without a draft to spur volunteering

Excerpts follow from a briefing by Vice Admiral W. P. Mack, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) before the National Security Commission of the American Legion, August 23, 1969:

"... the President has directed that the Department of Defense proceed at full speed with its own efforts to move in the direction of an All-Volunteer Force, a special program which we have identified as 'Project Volunteer.' ...

"(This program will involve) ... improving conditions in the Defense Department which will induce men and women to enlist, and which will result in better retention of them when they are ready for re-enlistment. ...

"I would like to give you some indication of the magnitude of the program—to what might be referred to as the voluntary recruitment goal. In the current fiscal year we will require a total of 1,050,000 manpower accessions from civilian life to maintain the authorized strength of both our regular and reserve forces. The draft will directly provide only about one-fourth of this number—about 260,000 according to our latest estimates.

"We plan to recruit nearly 600,000 regular enlistees for active duty and an additional 130,000 into the National Guard and other Reserve components. Another 60,000 men will enter military service through the various officer and officer candidate programs. However, from a number of surveys conducted over the past several years, we must conclude that a majority of all entrants under the so-called voluntary programs are entering service because of the draft. This proportion represented an estimated 40 percent of volunteers for active duty in the early 1960's. It probably represents about 60 percent of the much larger numbers we are recruiting today. In the case of Reserve enlistments, our earlier surveys, before Vietnam, show that over 70 percent of these enlistments were draft motivated. The current proportion is also probably much higher. In short, the current annual voluntary recruitment gap, including both draftees and draft-motivated volunteers, is about 750,000. ...

"Our approved strength level immediately before Vietnam provided for a military force of 2,650,000. This assumed a continued requirement for over 100,000 accessions each year to the Reserve forces and the remainder, over 550,000, for our active duty programs. We have estimated that under more normal peacetime conditions about one-half of these entrants would consist of true volunteers who would be avail-

able for service even in the absence of the draft. In the absence of any other incentives, draft calls would still be required at an average level of over 100,000 per year, and these calls, in turn, would indirectly produce 220,000 draft-motivated volunteers.

"Most informed observers and certainly all of the officers from the four Services who have worked in developing our study plan agree that no simplistic approach, such as simply raising military pay for new volunteers, could realistically be expected to close this gap. We must instead attempt to move forward in a coordinated way on many fronts. This will include efforts to reduce our requirements for new accessions by improving retention and by all possible efficiencies in manpower utilization. At the same time, of course, we must attempt to increase the number of true volunteers by intensified recruitment and by all those measures which will make military service more attractive and rewarding to young men.

"Secretary of Defense Laird has emphasized that military pay reform is a critical first step in moving to an All-Volunteer Force. We have been studying for 2 years a new system of pay for the Armed Services.

"We asked the Logistics Management Institute, an independent, but defense knowledgeable group, to make a study of our pay modernization bill. This study was finished on July 15 and we have been examining it carefully since that time with a view to incorporating some of its recommendations into our bill. We hope to have this improved bill ready for Mr. Laird's consideration soon. We are also assuming, as did the President, that draft authority will be retained, and that the Selective Service System will remain in standby with all of its machinery ready for use when needed, and that all personnel will continue to be classified even though not called.

"We must assume, too, that the Armed Services will be competing for volunteers in a prosperous and expanding civilian economy.

"Various areas are proposed for study in Project Volunteer. These include pay and benefits, improved and expanded recruitment, better utilization of personnel, increased use of machines and modern man-saving equipment, better housing, improved education benefits, increased use of women, a revitalized Reserve, and many others.

"Many of our other personnel policies over the years have also been conditioned by this draft psychology. It is no coincidence, for example, that we offer full scholar-

(Continued on page 4)

Official notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

August 26, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 332, as amended, Subject: "Social Security Account Numbers," amending the last paragraph to facilitate the handling of SSS Form 91 at the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center.

September 11, 1969—Transmittal Memorandum No. 135 containing the following Local Board Memorandum: Local Board Memorandum No. 98, Subject: "Determination of Appropriate Work for I-W Service," issued September 11, 1969.

Deputy Secretary lauds results of Project 100,000

Almost a quarter of a million men, previously rejected, have entered the Armed Forces since Project One Hundred Thousand was begun in October 1966.

Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard announced that 221,202 men were accepted for military service by the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps during the 33-month period ending June 30, 1969. Of this total, 93 percent were accepted on the basis of lowered mental standards, and the remaining 7 percent were medically remedial men.

The project's name came from the goal of 100,000 men per fiscal year, after the first year, when 40,000 men were to be processed.

In a memorandum to service secretaries, Mr. Packard said that more than half of the men in Project One Hundred Thousand were volunteers, "thereby reducing our reliance on the draft to meet our manpower needs."

Mr. Packard said that "as a by-product of their military service, these men are being prepared to become self-reliant productive citizens when they return to civilian life."

The military men who train these men also came in for praise from Mr. Packard. "The performance of these men in training and on the job has exceeded expectations. I recognize that this accomplishment is the result of exceptional skill and effort on the part of the service personnel responsible for training and utilizing these men and the support given to the program from top level management."

The memorandum stated that approximately 90,000-100,000 "New Standards" men would be accepted into the Armed Forces during the 1969-70 fiscal year.

New draft plans

(Continued from page 1)

and Senate Armed Services Committees, the area of specific need for legislation has been narrowed to a single sentence in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. Section 5(a)(2) of that Act prevents the President from instituting a truly random selection system because it will not permit a reversal of the practice of taking the oldest first of those in the prime category of the draft pool at any given time. We are asking Congress to repeal that sentence in order to permit random selection, which when combined with the executive actions the President plans to take at the start of the year will make the draft far more equitable than it otherwise can be.

If Congress fails to act, we will take appropriate executive action. We are considering what we call "moving age group" system under which the "oldest" 19-year-old men would be selected each month by their draft boards. In preparation for this action, the Director of Selective Service, in cooperation with the Department of Defense has in-

Three months call set

The Department of Defense provided the Selective Service System with this breakdown of the October call for 29,000 men, now to be spread out over 3 months:

October—10,000 total; 8,600 Army; 1,400 Marine Corps.

November—10,000 total; 9,000 Army; 1,000 Marine Corps.

December—9,000 total; 7,500 Army; 1,500 Marine Corps.

tiated a pilot test program to define the procedures and to determine whether this particular method is fully workable and understandable prior to its anticipated start on January 1, 1970 or as soon thereafter as practicable. This study which will be completed in 1 month will also test what we call the "fixe year age group system" which in our view, is less desirable than the "moving age group system" but certainly more equitable than the current system.

Here is how the Moving Age Group system will work—the system we intend to adopt if Congress does not remove the roadblock to random selection.

First, a prime selection group system would be established, consisting of 19 year-olds and of older men, such as students, whose deferments have expired. In the initial year of the system, men in Class 1-A who are 20 through 25 years of age would also be included.

Second, the period of prime exposure to induction—the period in other words when young men would be most vulnerable to the draft—would be reduced from as long as years to a 12-month period.

Third, under the Moving Age Group system, draftees would be selected each month from among those who are then 19 years of age (actual or constructive) on a

(Continued on page 3)

Youth groups cross section of citizenry

If preliminary reports are accurate, the Youth Advisory Committees for the Selective Service System will have a variety of backgrounds so wide and a backlog of youthful experience so great they will be in an excellent position—

1. To inform the Selective Service System accurately of what young people are thinking,
2. To make clear what concerns young people in Selective Service procedures, and
3. To make some excellent constructive suggestions on draft laws, regulations and practices.

In most of the states where the program is already under way, high school, college and graduate students have the heaviest representation.

But there is a leavening of young industrial and farm workers—apprentice electricians, tool and die trainees, dairy and dry crop farmers, accountants, personnel coordinators, drafting apprentices.

Among the students is a licensed Baptist preacher, a conscientious objector, a high school dropout, Eagle Scouts, at least one Governor of Boys' State and officers of Girls' State and Boys' Nation, a young man who in 1966 was named the Star Farmer of America in the Future Farmers of America, a young lady who was "Outstanding Junior Woman" at Syracuse University this spring, representatives of the 4-H Clubs of America, members of the Reserve Officer's Training Corps.

In one State, at the request of the governor, the fathers of the Youth Advisory Committee members are being asked to serve along with their sons and daughters in order to "minimize or eliminate the generation gap."

In calling for the creation of a nationwide system of Youth Advisory Committees for the Selective Service System, President Nixon said these groups would be designed so that the youth of the nation might have a greater opportunity to express the views of young people on national issues.

There is a sizeable sprinkling of Vietnam veterans. Minority groups are represented.

More I-A-O's in Army

Total strength of Armed Forces, total inducted (by years) and estimated Class I-A-O Registrants in Armed Forces beginning June 30, 1959 and ending June 30, 1969

Year	Strength of Armed Forces (as of June 30)	Inducted in Fiscal year	I-A-O in Armed Forces (as of June 30)
1959	2,504,310	111,889	1,512
1960	2,476,435	90,549	1,369
1961	2,483,771	61,070	1,022
1962	2,807,819	157,465	1,463
1963	2,699,677	71,744	1,470
1964	2,687,409	150,808	1,561
1965	2,655,389	103,328	1,680
1966	3,094,058	343,481	2,954
1967	3,376,880	298,559	4,123
1968	3,547,902	341,404	4,067
1969	3,461,190	262,646	3,675

Stateside news briefs

Service awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid for local recruiters:

Colorado—Navy: Mrs. Betty J. Berfield, executive secretary, Local Board 43.

Florida—Navy: Mabel J. Buckles and Geraldine R. McCall, Local Board 16.

Indiana—Air Force: Mrs. Barbara J. Beeler, executive secretary, and Mrs. Wanda A. Sanders, clerical assistant, Local Board 47; Mrs. Rosemary W. Colglazier, executive secretary, Local Board 86. Navy: Mrs. Stephanie P. Anderson, executive secretary, Local Board 75.

Michigan—Army: Mrs. Violet J. Goodwin, executive secretary, and Mrs. Bonna J. Michael, clerical assistant, Local Board 30.

South Dakota—Air Force: Mrs. Marcia K. Woodhouse, executive secretary, and Mrs. Linda J. Dykema, clerical assistant, Local Board 6.

Texas—Air Force: Mrs. Evelyn G. Roberts, chief executive secretary, Mrs. Linda J. Bourgeois, executive secretary, and Clerical Assistants Mrs. Edith W. Dougherty, Mrs. Thelma B. Welborn, Miss Katherine A. Vogel, Mrs. Vivian Alvarez, Mrs. Marylyn B. Madding, and Mrs. Rosanita A. Hicks, all of Local Boards 119 and 120.

Wyoming—Army: Mrs. Evelyn S. Surline, executive secretary, Local Board 1.

Headquarters visitors

Visitors who registered recently with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, were: C. L. Skousen, Local Board 14, Coolidge, Ariz.; Lieutenant Colonel Edward Westlake, Georgia National Guard Section; Joe Bollinger, field supervisor, Missouri State Headquarters.

Cleveland Reservist honored

Municipal Judge Frederick M. Coleman, a member of the Cleveland (Ohio) Selective Service Reserve Unit, was the subject of a recent feature article in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Lieutenant Colonel Coleman in a native of Georgia, and moved to Cleveland at the age of four with his family. He graduated from East High School, where he was the first Negro elected there to the National Honor Society. His working life story, from hauling coal and ice at the age of 10—through his appointment to the bench in 1967, is described, along with a number of community activities in which he serves.

Selected for nurse program

Miss Debbie K. Harvey, daughter of Mrs. Gillespie A. Harvey, clerical assistant for Local Board 10, Elizabethton, Tenn., is one of 135 students accepted for the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing program this year. After 4 years of study, in an enlisted grade, Miss Harvey will be commissioned a second lieutenant and serve in the Army Nurse Corps for 3 years.



MARGIE—BY THE NUMBERS—Louisiana State Headquarters has a unique personnel situation in that three administrative assistants in the Field Division have the same first name, Margie, and a fourth girl has the same family name as one of the Margies. But nameplates are now in use, with the girls tagged as (left to right, above) Margies I, II, and III (Mrs. Champagne, Mrs. Morvant, and Miss Growl) and Lynn (Mrs. Champagne). The ladies are shown all prepared to "Take a letter—by numbers!"

System responds quickly to needs after hurricane

Following the devastation of the Mississippi Gulf Coast area by Hurricane Camille on Aug. 17-18, Selective Service was one of the many agencies cooperating in the rehabilitation of the area.

The Mississippi State Headquarters at Jackson provided the Mississippi State Employment Service with a detailed breakdown of the skills of registrants, on a county-by-county basis, for use if shortages developed in occupations needed for reconstruction effort.

This information was available under provisions of Operations Bulletin 228, "Record of Occupational Abilities of Registrants Grouped Under Broad Types of Activities," which was designed to provide such information in natural disasters, as well as in time of war or national emergency.

The State Headquarters also directed two actions involving registrants who might be affected by the storm. Orders to report for induction or for physical examinations during September or October were canceled for registrants within the disaster area, in order that the men could remain in the area to assist in its reconstruction. It was also determined that there would be no findings of delinquency as a result of the breakdown of communications and postal services.

Local board offices and records survived the storm intact, and there were no casualties among local board members or personnel, Mississippi headquarters reported.

Other states affected by the storm, principally Louisiana and Virginia, continued normal operations under some locally difficult conditions.

New draft plans

(Continued from page 2)

"oldest first" basis. This would be in the order of the month and day of birth. Since the prime age group would change each month, this would avoid concentrating inductions on men born in particular months—such as the beginning of a calendar year.

As you can see, this is very complicated and it cannot truly accomplish a random selection system because the oldest-first rule must be followed each month in selecting men from the prime group.

This is why it is so important for Congress to act on our request to remove the last remaining roadblock to a fully fair and equitable draft selection system. I join the President in urging in the strongest possible terms Congressional action on our request for approval of random selection before Congressional business is concluded this year.

Veteran gives views

"After having served my 4 years enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, of which 2 years was in Vietnam, I am very, very proud of my country." So writes a veteran in a note to his local draft board.

Draft spurs volunteering

(Continued from page 2)

ships to young women to enter into training as military nurses but do not yet offer similar scholarships to young men interested in careers as military physicians. . . .

"As a result of the post-war 'baby boom,' fully 2,000,000 young men reach age 19 each year. After deducting the numbers not qualified, those deferred for hardship, fatherhood and other reasons, and after deducting the numbers who volunteer for either active duty or reserve service before the start of the Selective Service year, an estimated 850,000 will be available for military service in the prime age group.

"I would like to point out the percentage of draft available which will need to be drafted under three possible levels of military requirements:

"Assumption 1. Annual draft call of 300,000—This illustrates the draft selection ratio under military strength and draft call levels similar to those in the year 1966-1968 (Vietnam period). Based on this experience about 650,000 men in the prime draft selection group would be needed for military service in addition to those who would be expected to volunteer at earlier ages (e.g., at ages 17-18).

"About 350,000 would probably volunteer for either active duty or reserve service as enlistees or officers. The residual requirement for 300,000 draftees would, therefore, represent 60 percent of the remaining pool of 500,000 draft available.

"Assumption 2. Annual draft call of 100,000—This illustrates the outlook under military strength and draft call levels similar to those in the period 1963 to 1965 (pre-Vietnam period). The draft selection ratio under this illustration is 17 percent.

"Assumption 3. Annual draft call of 50,000—Under a still lower assumed level of draft calls of 50,000 per year, the draft selection ratio could drop to 8 percent. This relatively low level of draft calls approximates the situation in fiscal year 1961, when military strengths fell slightly below 2.5 million and inductions totaled 60,000—the lowest annual total since 1950. . . ."

Full academic year postponement now possible for grads

The Director of Selective Service, Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, amended State Director Advice No. 763, on October 2, 1969, which provided:

"Upon advice of the National Security Council, it is determined that, when a college student is ordered to report for induction during a school term in which he is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time post-baccalaureate course, consideration should be given, on an individual basis, to a postponement of induction until the end of the student's academic year."

Manpower and recruiting role urged for System

The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the American Veterans of World War II, the Catholic War Veterans and the Jewish War Veterans have in their national conventions commended Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey for the "outstanding manner" in which he has administered the Selective Service laws and have proposed that if a peacetime volunteer Armed Force is decided upon, the Selective Service System, because of its proved effectiveness, be given increased responsibility for the initial recruitment of volunteers.

The resolutions also ask the President and Congress to direct the System to inventory manpower not currently qualified for military service and those not engaged in civilian occupations supporting the national interest for civil defense purposes under the direction of the Department of Defense.

U.S. savings bonds and Freedom Shares are "indestructible"—any that are lost, stolen, or destroyed will be replaced by the Treasury.

Conscientious objector status civilian right, not military, Military Appeal Court rules

When a man enters the Armed Forces, he forfeits his *civilian right* to become a conscientious objector, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals has ruled, according to an article in Armed Forces Journal.

The Armed Forces can grant, or not grant, conscientious objector status to a serviceman as it sees fit, the court held. "We are not dealing with a private right but with a government-conferred privilege," the ruling stated.

The court's ruling denied the appeal of an Air Force captain convicted by a 1968 court-martial for refusing an order to train pilots for Vietnam combat duty. "A selective conscience in the military creates enormous problems," the court said in its decision. A serviceman cannot substitute "private judgment for the judgment of public officers . . . carrying out the powers of the government," it was held.

"Because Congress has accorded civilians subject to the draft a right of exemption from induction on the grounds of conscience," the court

said, "it has no *constitutional duty* to grant a serviceman the right to be separated from the service or to demand reassignment to (non-combat) duties . . . to satisfy the scruples of conscience."

"One who does not assert his right to exemption before he is inducted loses the right," the court decreed.

Professional army has pitfalls, aide to Senator warns

In the September issue of Harper's magazine, Blair Clark, Senator Eugene McCarthy's national campaign manager in 1968 states, "If the citizens of the United States were ever to surrender their right, and their obligation, to serve in defense of their own society—if they were to turn this responsibility entirely over to professionals—far from having disposed of a monster, they will have created a much greater monster, and an uncontrollable one. A professional military force could take this country headlong down the road of endless military adventure and, finally, destroy the democratic fabric of this society."

He writes further, "Suppose the Vietnam war were being fought by professionals—men working at warmaking as civilians worked at their jobs, remote legions in far-off country resenting the indifference of the population they had been sent to protect on those endless frontiers."

"This, he said, is what happened, finally, with the Roman legions in Spain, Gaul, and along the Danube, until their leaders, with the legions for muscle, took over the state. It was what happened with the Mameluke professionals of the Mesopotamian empire in the Middle Ages, whose leaders set goals which the home society did not care enough about themselves to defend and so lost to the mercenaries. And it was what happened in the 1950's to France which first lost Indochina with an all-professional army and later, in Algeria, would have fallen to a coup by the generals but for the fact that this time the army contained conscripts and the citizen soldiers would support only that general who was more statesman than soldier, De Gaulle."

86% found to be fit at induction stations

In the past 17 years, 86 percent of the registrants examined at the Armed Forces Induction Stations passed their induction examinations.

Of those who did not pass, approximately two thirds were found medically unqualified only. About one fourth failed their mental tests. (Of this group some also were medically unqualified.)

Classification picture as of August 31, 1969

Class	Number	% of total
Total	38,214,045	100
I-A and I-A-O	1,475,473	3.9
Single or married after August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	112,790	0.3
Not examined	118,778	0.3
Induction or examination postponed	14,766	*
Ordered for induction or examination	321,997	0.8
Pending reclassification	160,839	0.4
Personal appearance and appeals in process	63,133	0.2
Delinquents	28,742	0.1
Married on or before August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	7,458	*
Not examined	2,399	*
Induction or examination postponed	86	*
Ordered for induction or examination	1,020	*
Pending reclassification	1,487	*
Personal appearance and appeals in process	282	*
Delinquents	166	*
26 years and older with liability extended	141,743	0.4
Under 19 years of age	499,787	1.3
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,115,840	8.2
I-C (Inducted)	526,537	1.4
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,465,698	6.5
I-O Not examined	7,820	*
I-O Examined and qualified	6,958	*
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	767	*
I-W (At work)	7,641	*
I-W (Released)	10,186	*
I-D Members of a reserve component	957,757	2.5
I-S Statutory (College)	33,169	0.1
I-S Statutory (High School)	501,058	1.3
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	389,587	1.0
II-A Apprentice	50,534	0.1
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,781	0.1
II-S Student deferment	1,650,314	4.3
III-A Dependency deferment	4,180,682	10.9
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,136,799	8.2
IV-B Officials	91	*
IV-C Aliens	19,186	0.1
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	106,789	0.3
IV-F Not qualified	2,303,798	6.0
V-A Over age liability	17,243,580	45.1

*Less than 0.05%

Assistant Secretary of Defense explains new lottery proposal

Lottery Plan Time is Here, Director Says

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley was interviewed by newsmen following his appearance before a Special Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, September 30, 1969. Set out below are his answers to questions asked of him:

Question:

Mr. Secretary, can you tell us very simply just how the new system would work, how it would differ from the old system?

Answer:

In essence the President's proposal is this: To remove the requirement under the present selective service law which provides for the drafting of the oldest men first. Because of this constraint, it is not practical to attempt to change the present practices under the existing law without at the same time creat-

ing a good deal of confusion. Now, essentially the President's proposal is this: With the constraint of the present law removed, a drawing would be made each year to determine for all those who will be between 19 and 20 during the following year what their draft draw date is. If somebody's birthday is the 10th of February and that date is drawn first, then he would be highly draft susceptible. If somebody is born the 5th of December and that is the last date drawn, then he would be practically draft exempt. Simply on the basis of the order of the draw, the individual can make a judgment before his prime age year as to just how draft vulnerable he is. This is the simplest system that's understandable and it's fair to the individual.

Question:

Then you have a new drawing every year?

Answer:

A new drawing each year.

Question:

Mr. Secretary, there is some opposition to a lottery system. Chairman Hebert said that among certain American people . . . the word lottery is magic. Isn't this indeed a lottery by another name?

Answer:

Well, I wouldn't call it a lottery system. I'd call it a random selection system. I'd think it's important to make the point that there is nothing chancy about the judgments that will continue to be made by local draft boards relative to such questions as deferments. The authority of the draft board hasn't been reduced at all. We have simply proposed a substitution of this simple calendar system for what it is now a quite complicated and long-lasting draft system.

The Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey in testimony to a House Armed Services subcommittee on October 1, stated that the time has come to reduce the draft vulnerability period of young men to 1 year and provide for induction by a lottery system.

With two million American youths reaching 19 each year, the Director said, "I am led to believe that now is the time for a random choice because we're going to have more numbers than we can use. I think there is a demand for it."

He assured concerned subcommittee members that 18-year-olds would under no circumstances be drafted, and said he did not foresee any immediate adverse effects on either voluntary enlistments or Reserve and National Guard recruitment.

Using calendar year 1970 as an example, the General said the pool of eligibles would consist of all youths born in 1950 plus some older men whose deferments had terminated.

Some time this month (October) the General said, all the dates of 1970 would be drawn by lot, and this would establish the order of susceptibility to induction. If June 15 was the first date drawn, all men in the pool with that birth date would be subject to call first.

Thus, the Director said, all men called next year would be at least 19 and some might be slightly over 20. He said it was misleading to think of the vulnerability period as a person's 19th year, and it should instead be thought of as a 12-month period probably overlapping parts of both the 19th and 20th years.

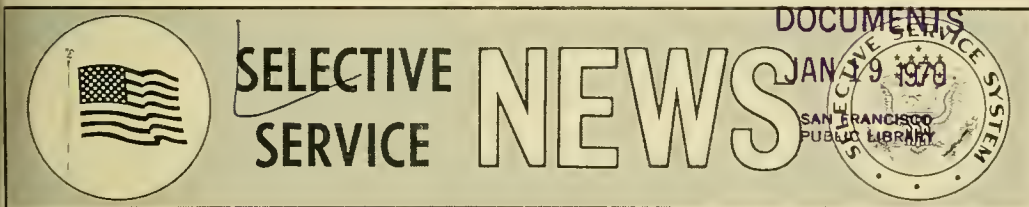
Undeferred registrants not drafted in their prime vulnerability year would not later be called unless a year's pool was totally depleted, a circumstance the Director said was unlikely. Deferred registrants would be placed in the current year's pool when their deferment expired.

Asked whether he thought the President's reforms would "diffuse" Student draft protest, the General said "Maybe so".

But he added that draft protest was a negligible matter. "I happen to think the great majority of our students are the best we've ever had . . . I happen to be quite an optimist. I don't think it's near as bad as advertised."

Lots of ways, but!

There are more than 42 different avenues for entrance into the Armed Forces. Yet, approximately 30 percent of all men who enter the military go in as inductees.



Volume XIX

Washington, D.C., November 1969

Number 11

Selective Service Serves

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System



The Selective Service System has met the calls for men placed upon it by the Armed Forces. Congress, very properly, has prescribed the liability and designated the citizen group to whom liability was to be applied. The President, under authority given wisely by the Congress, has implemented the law by regulations. Congress has delegated to the Department of Defense only the power to determine the ac-

ceptability of registrants classified as available for service by the Selective Service System under the law enacted by Congress and the regulations prescribed by the President.

The right of the registrants has been protected by the law and the regulations. In no agency has appeals by the citizens been made so easy and so inexpensive.

Because of this, perhaps in spite of this fact, there has been misunderstanding by some of our citizens and a few of our judges of the nature of the obligation for service to insure the survival of the Nation. There have been instances of usurpation of legislative powers by certain members of the judiciary, and even encroachment upon the executive responsibilities of the Government. These practices strike at the very foundations of a democratic form of government, and unless controlled and curtailed place in peril the survival of our form of government.

Mobilization of the Nation's manpower for survival when prescribed by law as to numbers, ages, and methods cannot tolerate the interference of the judiciary either to permit the criminal to escape or the enemy to conquer and destroy our liberties.

(Continued on page 2)

Draft reductions not deceptive, DOD official says

A charge by an anti-draft organization that President Nixon had increased draft calls last summer in order to lower them in the last 3 months of the year, was recently called untrue by a Defense Department official.

The National Council to Appeal the Draft made the charge following President Nixon's September 19 news conference when he announced he was reducing the draft call for October, November, and December by 50,000 men.

Dr. Harold Wool, director of procurement policy and general research in the office of the assistant secretary of defense for manpower and reserve affairs, said the charge is untrue.

According to Dr. Wool, they fluctuate on an 18-month cycle. Because of such, he said, it is not meaningful to compare the draft calls for June, July and August of this year with the calls for the same 3 months of last year. The calls for the summer of 1968 totaled 53,300, he said, and came at a point in the cycle when they were at a relatively low level.

Wool said the calls for last summer should be compared instead with the calls 18 months earlier—December of 1967 and January and February of 1968—when they totaled 76,200 men.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
 This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
 Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

Selective Service Serves

(Continued from page 1)

There is a time and a place for the judicial process, time-consuming though it may be, but it must not stay the hand of the peace officer, and permit the domestic killer to escape apprehension, nor can it interfere with the operation of the Armed Forces in their mobilization and actions in fighting and dying to save the Nation and protect its citizens.

The Selective Service System has no other obligation but to serve the National health, safety, and interest, and the procedures by which this must be done are circumscribed to permit a minimum of latitude. Any registrant who is relieved of his obligation, whatever the reason, or who has his obligation postponed, must be replaced by another registrant of a lower priority. Deferments and postponements are received by some registrants at the expense of others. Some of the public and even some of the judiciary forget these facts in expressing an interest in a particular registrant.

Yet with all of these limitations the Selective Service System has done its job, with few other agencies succeeding as well. Why?

First, because it is organized on a fundamental basis. Individual responsibility, community operated, state supervision, and a minimum of national interference.

Second, it is operated by men and women devoted to their jobs and dedicated to a recognition of the national health, safety, and interest. The unpaid status of more than 80% of the decision makers happens nowhere else in government.

Third, an appreciation by all members of the System that the registrant is always an individual and that individuals are never uniform, even objectives of equity must meet the hard facts of age, physical, mental, and moral disabilities, and national needs, because of professions, occupations, and family responsibilities or consideration for training, whether it be for the professions or for the skills.

Liberal and simple procedures for appeals are a part of the individual safeguards. Treating each individual registrant as a person, difficult as it often is, must always remain the objective.

The honor and privilege of having been associated with the thousands who have carried out the task so effectively is a priceless experience.

I am confident that the members of the Selective Service System will effectively meet whatever demands that are made upon them. They are members of the silent Americans; each one can say with General Eisenhower "and I have loved my country."

Defense Secretary Cites Problems of Volunteer Forces

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, speaking recently in a National Press Club appearance, warned that demands for heavier spending for domestic needs and the Administration's goal for an all-volunteer force after the Vietnam war has ended, are on a collision course.

The Secretary indicated that the Administration's goals for new domestic programs could become a financial roadblock to an all-volunteer armed force because of a probable shortage of funds.

He said that Department of Defense studies indicate that if the armed forces are reduced to 2.6 million after the war, a nearly voluntary military might be achieved, but money saved by reducing the armed forces would have to be returned for such things as increased pay, benefits and improved facilities for personnel of the hoped-for all-volunteer force.

National Guard and Reserve officers made very significant contributions to System during last fiscal year

National Guard and Reserve officers assigned to the Selective Service Reserve Program made some highly significant contributions to the System this past fiscal year during inactive duty drill periods and on-the-job training tours of annual active duty for training.

In addition to the assistance provided State Directors by performing routine assignments, they compiled a manual for Government Appeal Agents, conducted a data automation study, translated some Selective Service publications into a foreign language, conducted Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station feasibility studies, completed a comprehensive study of physical rejection rates, worked on management improvement studies, helped reconstruct burned records of a local board, carried on work measurement studies and acted as advisors to Youth Advisory Committees.

From 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969, the 1,350 National Guard and Reserve officers associated with the Selective Service System performed a total of more than 67 man years of work for State Headquarters in a multitude of assignments where the State Director required assistance. All Selective Service Regions participated most effectively in this program of "learning by doing".

Guard Bureau asks Adjutants General to give System aid

The National Guard Bureau has encouraged State Adjutants General to have their National Guard Selective Service Sections spread their Annual Field Training through the year in small increments or individually.

The reason for the Bureau's action is to have the officers of these Sections available to perform actual work assignments designated by the Selective Service State Directors in various State Headquarters or local boards.

Attorney General warns draft evaders subject to criminal prosecution

The New York Times, recently quoted Attorney General John Mitchell as stating, "We're going to enforce the law against draft-evaders . . . against deserters, against civil disorders, against organized crime and against street crime."

"We have several draft-evaders cases in the process of being filed. If we find any of these radicals, revolutionary, anarchistic kids violate the law, we'll prosecute. . . ."

"We can't let any segment of society have the privilege of conducting itself lawlessly or the entire fabric of society breaks down."

Many reservists devoted significant amounts of additional personal time serving in uncompensated assignments with the System as Government Appeal Agents, Advisors to Registrants and Student Counselors.

During the past fiscal year 31 officers were required for staff replacements and augmentation at State and National Headquarters. The successful accomplishment of the mission of our Reserve Training Program was further attested to by the fact that these requirements were filled and 31 officers volunteered for and were brought on extended active duty.



*Don't fall down on the job!
 Falls—Public Enemy No. 1!
 Gravity will get you if you don't watch out!*

Don't be a fall guy!

These and dozens of other similar slogans should have a great impact upon our lives. But do they? The answer is a very sad NO—underlined, capitalized and emphasized. Within the next 2 hours five people will die as the result of falls, which are the second most common cause of accidents at work in the Nation. And, still more sobering is the fact that most of the accidents in the Selective Service System can be attributed to falls of persons.

Bad weather conditions are just ahead—and what better time than the present to give some thought to the problem and to make plans to cope with it? There'll be slippery walkways, icy steps and treacherous roads, all of which invite our falling. And when we fall, we fall down on the job of practicing good safety habits. A sizeup of the impending dangers, a careful step, and a good grip on a nearby railing can save many spills.

When we read that more than 20 percent of all work injuries are caused by falls, we might ask, "How many is 20 percent?" The answer: At least 400,000 a year! Even more tragic is the stark figure of 3,000 persons killed each year on the job—each one falling, so to speak, to his death.

Falls can be prevented by our attitudes and by our actions. As for attitudes, we can prevent them if we care about safety—not only our safety but the safety of others; next, if we recognize a potential accident situation when we see it; and, finally, if we are aware of our limitations and abilities. Then, by our actions, we can prevent falls (1) if we DO things the safe way even if it takes a little longer or is more difficult; (2) if we remove, repair or avoid potential accidents when we see them; and (3) if we USE proper judgment about ourself, equipment and situations.

System now second in bond program

In second quarter of 1969, Selective Service was nosed out of first place in the Honor Roll of 31 U.S. government departments and agencies who had a 70% or better personnel participation in the purchase of savings bonds.

A newly created agency, the Federal Radiation Council, achieved 100% participation as compared to selective Service's 97.8%.

Following are the top five:

Federal Radiation Council	100.0%
Selective Service System	97.8%
Railroad Retirement System	96.8%
Tennessee Valley Authority	96.2%
Dept of Transportation Military—Coast Guard	95.3%

In addition to federal participation, 40 out of 56 Selective Service States* have 100% employee participation in bond purchases. As a percent of gross payroll, the Selective Service unit rank as follows:

States	Percent of Gross Payroll Invested
1. Puerto Rico	19.78
2. Guam	18.90
3. Idaho	13.76
4. Vermont	10.68
5. Utah	9.22
6. Wyoming	8.75
7. Oklahoma	7.99
8. Kentucky	6.63
9. Mississippi	6.53
10. Nevada	6.52
1. Alabama	5.83
2. New Mexico	5.40
3. Alaska	5.39
4. North Carolina	5.37
5. Nebraska	5.36
6. Washington	5.16
7. West Virginia	5.10
8. Missouri	5.08
9. New Hampshire	5.04
10. Wisconsin	5.03
1. Florida	4.76
2. Delaware	4.71
3. Texas	4.67
4. New Jersey	4.39
5. Rhode Island	4.34
6. South Carolina	4.21
7. Arizona	4.16
8. National Headquarters	4.13
9. South Dakota	4.08
10. Georgia	4.04
11. New York	4.03
12. Michigan	3.79
13. Virgin Islands	3.74
14. Ohio	3.68
15. Indiana	3.54
16. Hawaii	3.50
17. Montana	3.48
18. Connecticut	3.13
19. District of Columbia	3.12
20. Oregon	3.03

N.Y. Director inducted into OCS Hall of Fame

Col. John W. Brokaw, State director of Selective Service for New York, was recently inducted into the Infantry Officer Candidate School Hall of Fame in a ceremony held at Wigle Hall, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Col. Robert M. Piper, commander of the Candidate Brigade, presided over the induction ceremony.

Col. Brokaw served as an Infantry unit commander, participating in the Aleutian Islands, Marshall Islands, Ryukyus, Philippines, and in the occupation of Korea.

Stateside News briefs

Certificates of Appreciation

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Delaware—Marine Corps: Miss Bertha R. Haggerty, Local Board 3; Mrs. Lillian L. Brown, Local Board 4 and Mrs. Agnes C. Deputy, Local Board 5.

Florida—Army: Robert C. Dove and Virginia S. Granberry, Local Board 6, and Frances C. Seidel, Local Board 33.

Navy: Mabel J. Buckles, Local Board 16.

Michigan—Army: Mrs. Eleanor L. Polglase, executive secretary, Local Board 22 was awarded a special plaque in appreciation for the outstanding support given the U.S. Army recruiting service. The Navy and Marine Corps also presented her a name plate for her desk.

Nebraska—Army: Mrs. Marie Vasina, Local Board 12.

New York City—Army: Local Board 68.

South Dakota—Navy: Mrs. Fonda L. Dvoracek, executive secretary, Local Board 40.

Texas—Army: Mrs. Allie S. Brannan, clerical assistant, Local Board 76.

Navy: Mrs. Virginia M. Clower, executive secretary and Mrs. Sharlyne E. Burgess, clerical assistant, Local Board 79.

Former Manpower Chief dies

Colonel Walter L. Miller, AUS (ret.) who was Chief Manpower Division, Indiana Selective Service System from 1948 to 1963, passed away in a nursing home in Claremont, Calif., September 25, 1969.

He also served as Deputy from 1957 to June 1961. He retired from active duty in 1963.

Headquarters visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the office of Public Information, National Headquarters: Lieutenant Colonel William Giese and Major Homer Cantley, Reserve Component, Personnel Center, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Major Kenneth L. Wood, Selective Service Section, NHD, Kansas ARNG, Topeka, Kans., and LTC Robert T. Hawkins, Jr., Mo. Army Natl Gd Section, Selective Service System Section, Jefferson City, Mo.

Thank you

The moral waiver interviewer and security clerk of the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Coral Gables, Fla., has written Selective Service News to ask that this media be used as a means "to thank all Local Boards of Southern Florida, who service this station, for their splendid cooperation by furnishing information or leads to follow which facilitate for the Moral Waiver Clerk to investigate the offenses and thus establish accurate records and make correct determination as required by Army Regulations."

Madame Chairman

Mrs. Del Bunnell of Yakima, Wash., has been elected chairman of Local Board 15 in that city as of July 17, 1969. She is the second lady chairman of a local board in Washington State.

In North Dakota, the first lady member of a local board has been appointed. Mrs. J. E. (Jean) Samuelson, a mother and an elementary school teacher, has accepted nomination to Local Board 8 in Burleigh County, the State's fourth largest board.



IN APPRECIATION—A Certificate of Appreciation is awarded to the Wyoming Selective Service System by the U.S. Recruiting Service and the Denver Recruiting Station for exceptional cooperation by the Selective Service in expediting the enlistment of men into the U.S. Army. SFC Harry McClure, U.S. Army recruiter, presents the certificate to Col. Jack P. Brubaker, Wyoming state director of Selective Service.

9.5 percent of Armed Forces are Negroes

The number of Negroes on active duty with the Armed Forces on June 30, 1969 totaled 327,102 or 9.5 percent of the actives force.

This compares to some 300,000 on December 31, 1967 or 8.9 percent. In 1962 the percentage was 8.2.

Serving in the Army on June 30, 1969 were 177,080 Negroes (11.7%); 36,734 in the Navy (4.8%); Marine Corps had 34,157 (11.0%) and in the Air Force were 79,041 (9.2%).

The number of Negroes on duty in the Southeast Asia theater of operations, totaled 67,477 (10.4%). This included Vietnam, Thailand and nearby off-shore waters.

A breakout of this figure shows that 46,366 Negroes were in the Army (11.4%); 3,120 in the Navy (4.5%); 7,827 were Marines (10.3%) and 10,164 in the Air Force or 10.4 percent.

Minority groups' numbers on boards continue to rise

The number of Negroes serving as members of local boards in the Selective Service System increased by 114 since May 1969.

In May, 1034 Negroes were serving, while as of Oct. 1, 1969, the total was 1148.

Membership of other minority groups serving on local boards also increased. Spanish American numbers are up to 575. Orientals from 75 to 78 and American Indians rose to 63—up by 7 since May.

The total minority membership serving on local boards is 1,864. The number of women serving as local board members is 190.

The total local board strength throughout the System increased from 18,481 to 18,749, up by 268.

Health Benefits open season set for November '69

The next open season for the Federal Health Benefits Program has been scheduled for November 10-28, 1969. During this period eligible employees who are not enrolled in a health benefits plan will be permitted to enroll.

Employees who are already enrolled in a plan will be able to change to another plan or option.

During this open season, annuitants who are enrolled also will be permitted to change their enrollment.

Eligible employees and annuitant have been furnished the necessary information by Selective Service National Headquarters.

52 paroled to enter Army, report shows

By Executive Order 11325, on February 1, 1967, President Johnson issued Part 1643 of the selective service regulations providing for the parole of violators of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. Any selective service registrant who has been convicted of a violation of the selective service law may now apply to the Attorney General for parole.

Since issuance of this proclamation, 52 persons have been paroled to the Armed Forces of the United States, two were denied parole for medical reasons and three registrants rejected parole after their release had been approved.

Section 1643.1 of the regulations read in part, "Any person required to register under . . . the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 . . . who is convicted of a violation of any provisions of the . . . Act . . . shall be eligible for release from custody on parole for service in the Armed Forces . . . or civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest . . ."

However, the regulations point out that to be eligible for parole for civilian work, the registrant must have been classified in Class I-O prior to the violation. A registrant applying for parole to non-combattant service must also have been in Class I-A-O before he violated the selective service law.

Standards to enlist reduced by Army

Army reserve components have been ordered to reduce mental enlistment standards to the level required for induction through the Selective Service System.

Formerly, if an individual could not pass National Guard or Reserve standards for enlistment, he still might be eligible for military service through the draft.

Under the new procedures, a high school graduate may now enlist into the National Guard or reserves if he scores from 10 to 30 in the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). Previously he had to score at least 16 on the test.

High school graduates who score above 16 may be accepted. Those not graduating, who score 10 to 15 on the test can be accepted only if they make a score of 90 on two of the tests (AFQT).

Abolish local boards?

"Some critics have maintained that it is necessary to abolish local boards to promote consistent administration. This is considered highly undesirable, as the boards provide needed flexibility and sensitivity in applying the national guidelines to particular cases."—Vice Admiral W. P. Mack, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Registrant has change of heart, now has draft card

A Selective Service registrant whose turn-in of his draft card set off a successful 20-month battle to nullify his induction order is now, once again, carrying a registration card.

James J. Oestereich of Cheyenne, Wyo., requested Local Board 11 there to grant him a new IV-D ministerial student classification and issue a duplicate registration card. The board did both, and also removed him from the delinquent category he had been in since November 1967, when he mailed his registration card to the Department of Justice as an expression of dissent from United States participation in Vietnam.

The local board ordered Oestereich for induction, but he filed a civil suit to restrain the induction. The district court dismissed his complaint, and the appeal court upheld the action. But the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in December 1968, that the board had no authority to "deprive" the registrant of his exempt status because of activities unrelated to that exemption.

Volunteer army topic for discussion by Army Chief

General William C. Westmoreland, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army in an interview with the U.S. News and World Report, stated that while desertions during the past year have gone up to a level slightly above the peak during the Korean War, the AWOL's—absences without leave—actually have not gone up to the extent they were during the Korean War.

Compared to World War II, he said, the rates are much lower.

In response to a question as to whether discipline in the Army now is more difficult than in the '30's when it was an all-volunteer army, the General said "No".

"I find the young man in America is as good as he's ever been, as a matter of fact," Gen. Westmoreland remarked, "I don't think that we have ever had a better crop."

When asked as to what would happen to the number of volunteers if there was no draft, he replied "that without question a great number of volunteers are draft-induced. And this applies not only to the Army, but to other services, too, and it also applies to the Reserves."

As to a question if it was accurate to assume the Army was not in favor of an all-voluntary army, the General said, "I couldn't say that; I'd say quite the contrary. If it is possible for us to attract 100 percent volunteers, we would be delighted." He added, however, that he thought the quality of men would probably drop slightly, "but since we would have him for a longer period, this would tend to balance off."

The General also doubted an all-volunteer army would be largely Negro. He said, "I believe a cross-section of young men in this country are going to continue to contribute a few years of their lives to the military service."

Citizen army saves Nations, history shows

Will history repeat itself? The March 2, 1969 issue of Portland, Ore.'s "Sunday Oregonian Forum" featured an article on the draft by the newspaper's military editor, Mr. Leverett Richards. These are excerpts from his column relating to the history of conscription: "The glory that was Greece was built on universal compulsory military training. In Athens, every man was liable for service until 40 years old. Out of 36,000 males of military age, Athens possessed a citizen's army of 28,000.

Bearing arms was a privilege reserved for citizens, not for slaves. It was when Greece became rich and Greeks hired slaves for substitutes to serve them, that Greece fell.

Demosthenes tried to move the Greeks to action:

"There is one source, O Athenians, of all your defeats. It is that your citizens have ceased to be soldiers."

The Athenians passed pious resolutions, but fell before the barbarians. So did mighty Rome in her day, in the same way.

Servius Tullius of Rome enrolled the whole citizenry for military service. Every able-bodied man between 17 and 47 served 10 to 16 years. From 48 to 60 he was liable for garrison duty.

Then, as wealth accumulated, men decayed. The Romans, too, gave up the right to bear arms and turned their armies over to professionals.

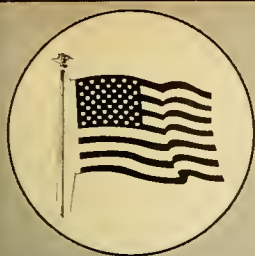
When the barbarians of the North swooped down on the Eternal City there was no trained citizen army to save the nation. The Dark Ages settled over a civilization that had taken a millenium to build and had produced a Golden Age."

The Selective Service System is close to people it affects and fosters local participation, collaboration, and responsibility.

Classification Picture as of September 30, 1969

Class	Number	Percent
Total	38,334,813	100.0
I-A and I-A-O	1,468,976	3.9
Single or married after August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	141,581	.4
Not examined	94,888	.2
Induction or examination postponed	16,648	.
Ordered for induction or examination	300,875	.8
Pending reclassification	181,871	.5
Personal appearance and appeals in process	64,231	.2
Delinquents	30,355	.1
Married on or before August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	7,245	.
Not examined	2,135	.
Induction or examination postponed	65	.
Ordered for induction or examination	777	.
Pending reclassification	1,308	.
Personal appearance and appeals in process	261	.
Delinquents	151	.
26 years and older with liability extended	144,551	.4
Under 19 years of age	482,034	1.3
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,157,171	8.2
I-C (Inducted)	532,767	1.4
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,460,319	6.4
I-O Not examined	7,846	.
I-O Examined and qualified	7,200	.
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	784	.
I-W (At work)	7,864	.
I-W (Released)	10,561	.
I-D Members of a reserve component	953,438	2.5
I-S Statutory (College)	27,636	.1
I-S Statutory (High School)	490,642	1.3
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	399,947	1.0
II-A Apprentice	51,975	.1
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,444	.1
III-S Student deferment	1,620,592	4.2
III-A Dependency deferment	4,181,904	10.9
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,174,580	8.3
IV-B Officials	88	.
IV-C Aliens	19,721	.1
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	107,457	.3
IV-F Not qualified	2,302,058	6.0
V-A Over age liability	17,327,843	45.2

*Less than .05 percent, September 30, 1969.



SELECTIVE SERVICE

NEWS



DOCUMENTS

Volume XIX

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Number 12

A Federal-State Partnership

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System, since 1940, has functioned with a minimum of interference because of partisan politics. In the summer of 1940, Senator Burke, Democrat (Nebraska), introduced the Selective Training and Service Act in the United States Senate. Representative Wadsworth, Republican (New York), introduced the bill in the House of Representatives. It was a struggle in both Houses to secure the passage of the Act. There were active supporters from each Party in both the House and the Senate. There were determined opponents in both Houses from both parties. There was during this year a national election which involved among other issues a third term by the incumbent President. Yet, with all these facts, the national legislative bodies maintained a commendable attitude toward national security. The rival candidate for President came out for the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act, which was a factor in keeping Selective Service from becoming a partisan issue.

It was undoubtedly one of the reasons the Selective Training and Service Act was passed in 1940. Every helpful factor was needed, for the Nation was in a state of uncertainty, which continued until the shock of the catastrophe at Pearl Harbor fused a nation that had shown a variety of symptoms of disunity until that time.

Throughout the war, there were many controversies involving the Selective Service System, but during their resolution legislators from both Parties supported the requirements of the Government. At the same time, the opposition to the Selective Training and Service Act was bipartisan.

There were times when Senators, bitterly opposed to the President, asked to be told only what the country must have and pledged their support for these measures, regardless of their opposition to the President.

The legislation in 1948, in the reenactment of Selective Service, was by a Congress controlled by the Republican Party. Again the support and the opposition was in each case bipartisan.

The planning sessions in the Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives contained not only the Chairman from the Majority Party and the ranking member from the Minority Party, but a member from the Majority Party who was in opposition to the Bill but was kept informed through-

(Continued on page 2)



The following questions and answers concerning Selective Service random selection sequence procedures relate to the areas in which it is believed there is the greatest public interest:

Question:

My birth date was drawn number 216 in the lottery. I am in school and will be until June 1973. Will the 216 number apply when I enter the pool in 1973 or will that year's number control?

Answer:

The random sequence number you acquired in the December 1969 drawing will apply so long as you remain subject to induction for military service.

(Continued on page 5)



HAND OF FATE—Congressman Alexander Pirnie (R-NY) draws the first capsule in the Selective Service random selection sequence held December 1, 1969 at National Headquarters. Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, awaits reading of the first date, which turned out to be September 14.

First lottery since WW II held on Dec. 1

The first draft lottery since March 17, 1942 was held commencing at 8:00 p.m. December 1, 1969 at Selective Service National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Congressman Alexander Pirnie (R-NY) picked the first capsule from a large glass jar containing 366 capsules each carrying a separate date. The first one drawn was September 14. Subsequent capsules were drawn by members of the Selective Service System's Youth Advisory Committees.

After the drawing of the dates, the 26 letters of the alphabet were similarly picked at random to determine the order of selection of individuals in the same local board who have the same birth date. The letter "J" was the first drawn and the last was "V".

The first men, therefore, to be called in 1970 will be those who were born on September 14 and whose last name begins with the letter "J".

As the capsules were withdrawn the dates were pasted on large orange and blue boards entitled "Random Selection Sequence 1970." A documentary film of each step was made at the time of the drawing.

The 1970 lottery includes all registrants born between January 1, 1944 and December 31, 1950. New random selection sequences will be established in a similar manner for registrants who become 19 on or after January 1, 1970.

New Civil Service program slated for labor-management

The program of Federal labor-management relations received "sweeping changes" under a Presidential executive order signed in late October. Entitled "Standards of Conduct for Employee Organizations and Code of Fair Labor Practices," the order becomes effective January 1, 1970.

According to the White House, the directive will substantially strengthen the Federal Labor relations system by bringing it more into line with practices in private industry.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

A Federal-State Partnership

(Continued from page 1)

out of the plans for the Bill's passage.

The Korean War, which followed, had many problems and reasons for lack of agreement, not present in World War II, but the cohesion of the bipartisan support in the committees of the House and Senate continued.

Following the Korean War the extensions of the Selective Service Laws were placed on a 4-year cycle, again by the bipartisan cooperation in the House and Senate Armed Forces Committees.

This cooperation was evident in 1967, when the power to induct was extended and the Act renamed the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

There have been a few efforts to challenge the authority of the Armed Forces Committees during the past 2 or 3 years. These have not been successful, but they emphasize the necessity of constant alertness to prevent attempts to gain partisan advantage even though it endangers national security or even survival.

The relation of the Executive Branch of the Government, with the Selective Service System both in the Nation and in the states, has been one which for the most part operated on a non-partisan basis. Presidents have been fortunate in Congresses controlled by their Party and at other times the control of Congress was in the hands of the President's political opponents.

The conduct by the President has never varied when dealing with a State Governor in matters involving Selective Service matters. The recommendations made by a Governor of the opposite political belief, acting in his capacity as an official of the Selective Service System, were accepted by the President, the same as he would have from a Governor of his own party. The recommendations of the Governors have generally been based on securing the best man available for the vacancy. The fact that more than 80 percent of the positions were unpaid has been a factor in the elimination of what would have been applicants for the positions had they been paid ones.

The campaign of 1948 was a fine example of the non-partisan approach to the reorganization of the Selective Service System in that year.

During the summer before election the law was passed by non-partisan action of the Congress. Implementing this law, 56 state type units and more than four thousand local boards were formed, together with appeal boards in each Federal Judicial District. Added to

these numbers to be recruited and placed in the reorganization of the Selective Service System were the Government Appeal Agents, the Medical Advisors for local boards, the Scientific Advisory Committees, and the Advisors to Registrants. It was a sizable task and a need for rapid accomplishment. It was the year for national elections. A measure of the non-partisan approach can best be measured by the fact that the President and four Governors, responsible each in his own State for the organization of the Selective Service System were candidates for President or Vice President. In no case did any Governor hesitate to carry out his responsibilities as Governor in the reorganization of the Selective Service System in his particular State.

Governor Dewey, of New York, was a candidate for President, as well as Governor Thurmond of South Carolina. Governor Warren was a candidate for Vice President, as was Governor Wright of Mississippi.

The Selective Service System has proven to have the capacity to do a difficult task under adverse circumstances, thereby giving testimony to the strength of a Federal-State System. It has demonstrated that the Federal-State System can rise above the dangers of partisanship when the survival of a nation is involved.

For the thirtieth time I extend greetings for the Holiday Season and every best wish for each day of 1970, to each of the members of the far flung Selective Service Family.

University group backs lottery plan

The Association of American Universities has endorsed President Nixon's proposal for a draft-lottery system to replace the current "oldest first" method.

The association, which is made up of representatives of 42 major American universities, made the endorsement as part of a series of public pronouncements on issues affecting their campuses.

Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University and the new head of the association, issued the statement on the draft after the association's annual meeting held recently in New York City.

The present Selective Service operation could be employed to support a universal military training plan supplemented by in-training-recruiting.

Tri-State College to name new activities building for selective service director

General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service and a distinguished alumnus of Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana, is being honored in the naming of the new physical education building now rising on the campus of his alma mater.

General Hershey, who will retire February 16, 1970, from the controversial post he has held under six presidents, is giving the personal mementoes of his long career to Tri-State College, to be deposited in the General Lewis B. Hershey Hall. The site is in the heart of Steuben County, his boyhood home.

Naming of the building and plans for making it the depository for the Hershey memorabilia were announced jointly by Elliot L. Ludvigsen, Chairman, Executive Committee, Eaton Yale & Towne Inc., Cleveland, who is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tri-State College, and by Selective Service System National Headquarters in Washington.

Under construction at the southwest edge of the campus, the building is to be ready for occupancy by the fall of 1970.

Construction and necessary endowment will cost approximately \$4 million. About \$1.1 million already has been raised.

General Hershey will bring to Hershey Hall the many awards he has received for his service to his country, including both the Army and the Navy Distinguished Service Medals and honors from the American Legion, the National Guard Association, the Reserve Officers Association, and many others.

His collection includes flags presented to him by each of the 50 States and by the City of New York, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam.

His awards include the Bernard Baruch Award from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and every honor given by the Boy Scouts of America. His correspondence collection includes letters from six presidents of the United States, from rulers and heads of state of many other countries, and from literally thousands of high ranking officials throughout the world.

In a recent letter to General Hershey, Indiana's Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb wrote:

"Along with all other Hoosiers, I have followed your long and dedicated career of service to your country. I know they join me in our pleasure in learning that a national museum of the Selective Service System is being planned for our State, and that it will be very fittingly and appropriately housed in a building named the Hershey building."

Dr. Richard M. Bateman, president of Tri-State College, said:

"We are especially pleased to re-

ceive this material, which many colleges and universities have sought for their libraries. It seems highly appropriate that this memorabilia be preserved here in General Hershey's alma mater in his home community."

He was nominated for promotion to the rank of full General last month by President Nixon and confirmed by the Senate on November 3, 1969. General Hershey leaves his post as Director of Selective Service on February 16, 1970, to become Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization.

He was born September 12, 1893, on a farm between Angola and Fremont, and he grew up there. He married his childhood sweetheart, Ellen Dygert in Jackson, Mississippi on November 29, 1917.

The Hersheys have four children and 13 grandchildren. Their oldest son, son-in-law and one grandson are serving in Vietnam.

Beginning his education in a one-room country schoolhouse called Hell's Point, Hershey later graduated from Fremont High School and then enrolled at Tri-State College in Angola. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1912 and the Bachelor of Pedagogy and Bachelor of Arts degrees in 1914. Following his educational pursuits, he taught in several Steuben County schools.

He now holds honorary degrees from Tri-State College and from many other colleges and universities through the nation.

His loyalty and active interest in Tri-State College have always been high since his undergraduate days. He joined its Board of Trustees in 1950 and is now the senior active member.

His military career spans three wars and several major conflicts. Joining the National Guard in 1911, he saw active service on the Mexican border in 1916 and in France in 1917. He joined the regular army in 1920.

General Hershey's work with the draft began in 1936, when he was assigned as secretary to the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee which drew up the recommendations that became the basis for the 1940 draft law. As executive officer of the committee, he presented the draft plan to the nation.

It was in 1941 that General Hershey was named National Director of the Selective Service System. He now heads an organization with a headquarters staff of about 250 persons supervising more than 4,000 local draft boards.

No Selective Service process can produce manpower at a moment's notice because each registrant is authorized by law to ten days' notice prior to induction. Only volunteers can be given a lesser lead time to induction.

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 1)

Question:

Presently I am in Class II-A but my deferment will expire on February 28, 1970. I have number 306 from the lottery. I will become 26 on May 1, 1970. If the local board does not reach my number before my 26th birthday, what will my status be?

Answer:

If the local board has not reached your number before your 26th birthday, you will, upon reaching age 26, leave the pool of those available for induction as part of the 1970 first priority selection group.

Question:

If a local board must select three men to fill a call today for five, all of whom have the same birthday, which three would they take?

Answer:

In the event that two or more men have the same birth date within a local board, their sequence of induction will be determined by the first letter of their names (last name and, if necessary, first name) which have been arranged in a random sequence of the alphabet established during the drawing that was conducted on December 1, 1969.

Question:

I am 19 years old, have no basis for deferment, and have sequence number 300. If I am not inducted in 1970, can I be inducted in 1971 or in subsequent years?

Answer:

You are liable for induction to age 26 or to age 35 if you are or have been deferred. In 1971 you will have a decreased vulnerability. However, if the calls for manpower in 1971 are so high that they cannot be met by the 1971 selection group the local boards will then select from the supply of manpower that might be left over from 1970. As each year goes by without your induction taking place you will have a decreasing vulnerability.

Question:

Next February I will turn 19. Do I enter the lottery pool on that date?

Answer:

No. You won't be included in the random selection sequence until 1971. The 1970 pool is limited to those born on or after January 1, 1944 and on or before December 31, 1950.

Question:

Will there be any more drawings?

Answer:

Yes. A new random sequence will be made for each calendar year for those registrants attaining the age of 19.

Induction call for January set at 12,500

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 12,500 inductees in January 1970. Of this number, 10,000 will be assigned to the Army and 2,500 to the Marine Corps.

This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service, the Defense Department advised.

The monthly draft calls since January 1969 are as follows:

January 1969—26,800	August —29,500
February —33,700	September —29,000
March —33,100	October —10,000
April —33,000	November —10,000
May —27,600	December —9,000
June —25,900	January 1970 —12,500
July —22,300	

Peace Corps service in national interest, System still believes

In May 1969, President Nixon appointed Mr. Joseph H. Blatchford as the Director of the Peace Corps. Mr. Blatchford thus became the third Director, following the appointment of Mr. Sargent Shriver in 1961, who was succeeded by Mr. Jack Vaughn.

The Peace Corps was established by Executive Order and in September 1961, the Congress passed the Peace Corps Act as Public Law 87-293.

Today, as then, the establishment and operation of the Peace Corps is in the national interest. The authority to defer registrants who perform in the national health, safety, or interest, continues to exist. Therefore, registrants serving in the Peace Corps are eligible for consideration for deferment the same as any other registrant engaged in activities contributing to the national interest.

Draft violation declines since World War I

Vietnam war critics have portrayed the conflict as the most unpopular war in our history and suggested there have been substantially greater number of violations of the Selective Service law because of this.

Yet statistics would show proportionately fewer violations during the Vietnam war years than during World Wars I and II.

On the basis of convictions reported, during World War I a total of 23,495 were cited, during World War II, 13,986; Korean War, 1,529, but during Vietnam (1960 through the first half of 1968), 2,853.

So the ratio of convictions of registrants for the three periods are 1 to 2,220 in World War I, 1 to 10,399 during Korea and 1 to 18,005 so far during the Vietnam conflict.

Thus proportionately the number of violations is much less today than during previous wars.

In spite of the more graphic portrayal of disillusionment of youth today, proportionately far fewer young men today refuse induction for training and service than the war critics would have the public believe.

Guard Association cites Gen. Hershey

The National Guard Association of the United States recently paid tribute to Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, at their 91st Annual Conference at Mobile, Alabama.

Describing his task as a "difficult assignment," the Association, which represents National Guard units throughout the nation, passed a resolution which stated, "... through the years, notwithstanding immeasurable pressure from all levels of Government and society, General Hershey has administered the laws of Congress with the judgment, diligence, integrity and honor seldom found at any level of government."

General Hershey, who has headed the Selective Service System since July 31, 1941, will leave his post on February 16, 1970 to be a Special Assistant and Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization. He has also been nominated by President Nixon and confirmed by the Senate, to accede to the rank of four-star general.

Our youthful army

The median age of soldiers in the Army today is 23.4 years, according to the Pentagon. And, proposed changes in the Selective Service law, involving lottery and order of call may bring the average age down even further.

About 75% of the Army strength is composed of draftees and first term volunteers. Most of these men will serve only 2 or 3 years.

Classification Picture—As of October 31, 1969

Class	Number	Percent
Total	38,518,175	100.0
I-A and I-A-O	1,420,665	3.7
Single or married after August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	181,874	.5
Not examined	104,868	.3
Induction or examination postponed	14,958	*
Ordered for induction or examination	248,432	.6
Pending reclassification	178,036	.5
Personal appearance and appeals in process	62,753	.2
Delinquents	31,746	.1
Married on or before August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	7,098	*
Not examined	2,062	*
Induction or examination postponed	55	*
Ordered for induction or examination	687	*
Pending reclassification	1,036	*
Personal appearance and appeals in process	292	*
Delinquents	147	*
26 years and older with liability extended	147,029	.4
Under 19 years of age	439,592	1.1
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,202,515	8.3
I-C (Inducted)	535,184	1.4
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,448,736	6.3
I-O Not examined	7,629	*
I-O Examined and qualified	7,455	*
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	728	*
I-W (At work)	8,212	*
I-W (Released)	10,530	*
I-D Members of a reserve component	948,988	2.4
I-S Statutory (College)	22,351	.1
I-S Statutory (High School)	452,971	1.2
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	420,436	1.1
II-A Apprentice	55,440	.1
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,450	.1
II-S Student deferment	1,705,141	4.4
III-A Dependency deferment	4,189,538	10.9
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,221,650	8.4
IV-B Officials	87	*
IV-C Aliens	19,410	.1
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	108,844	.3
IV-F Not qualified	2,301,157	6.0
V-A Over age liability	17,407,058	45.2

*Less than .05 percent.

"Baby Boom" after WW II ups manpower

Over 60% of the men examined in 1968 for the armed forces recruiting service and Selective Service preinduction physicals were found acceptable, according to a report issued by the Medical Statistics Agency, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. The report covers white (non-negro) personnel. A total of more than 1 million men were examined with 602,000 found acceptable.

The AFEES station reporting the highest percentage found acceptable was Fargo, North Dakota at 77.4. Other leading stations were Fort Douglas, Utah 69.1, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 68.5, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 68.4, St. Louis, Mo. 68.3, Richmond, Va. 68.2 and Seattle, Washington 67.8.

Those experiencing highest percentage rejection rates were Puerto Rico (including Panama Canal Zone and Virgin Islands) 65.5, New York City 55.8, Phoenix, Arizona 55.5, Hawaii 50.5, New Orleans 49.9, and Boston, Mass. 48.4.

The report indicates about 1.9 million youths registered with the Selective Service System in 1968, practically the same number as in 1967. States with the highest number of new registrants were California 9.7%, New York 8.6%, Pennsylvania and Texas 5.6% each and Ohio and Illinois 5.2% each.

There were nearly 1 million more men counted in the manpower pool within the age of liability at the end of 1968 compared to 1967. This increase is comparable to the previous year (1967) when the pool increased some 934,000 men.

According to the report the nation can plan on a steady increase in the number of 18 year olds due in part to a generally increasing population and because of the high birth rate of the "baby boom" in the late 1940's.

Among Selective Service registrants within the age of liability, the report stated about one-third (32.6%) were in deferred classes. Class III-A (19.8%) contained the most registrants (4,126,000), college students (1,780,000) made up 8.5% of the total. There were slightly fewer student deferments in 1968 compared with 1967, 1.78 million vs. 1.80 million.

AFEES stations had a whopping 62.2% increase in the total number of registrants forwarded by local boards for preinduction examination. Some 1,164,912 were examined compared with 718,047 the previous year.

The 1968 report is an in-depth study of results of examinations given to youths for military service. It includes statistics on the physical, mental and moral condition of youths examined. It also includes data relating to Selective Service activities. The report has been issued annually since 1961 by the Department of the Army.

CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE OF RANDOM SELECTION SEQUENCE NUMBERS AND BIRTH DATES

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	305	086	108	032	330	249	093	111	225	359	019	129
2	159	144	029	271	298	228	350	045	161	125	034	328
3	251	297	267	083	040	301	115	261	049	244	348	157
4	215	210	275	081	276	020	279	145	232	202	266	163
5	101	214	293	269	364	028	188	054	082	024	310	056
6	224	347	139	253	155	110	327	114	006	087	076	010
7	306	091	122	147	035	085	050	168	008	234	051	012
8	199	181	213	312	321	366	013	048	184	283	097	105
9	194	338	317	219	197	335	277	106	263	342	080	043
10	325	216	323	218	065	206	284	021	071	220	282	041
11	329	150	136	014	037	134	248	324	158	237	046	039
12	221	068	300	346	133	272	015	142	242	072	066	314
13	318	152	259	124	295	069	042	307	175	138	126	163
14	238	004	354	231	178	356	331	198	001	294	127	026
15	017	089	169	273	130	180	322	102	113	171	131	320
16	121	212	166	148	055	274	120	044	207	254	107	096
17	235	189	033	260	112	073	098	154	255	288	143	304
18	140	292	332	090	278	341	190	141	246	005	146	128
19	058	025	200	336	075	104	227	311	177	241	203	240
20	280	302	239	345	183	360	187	344	063	192	185	135
21	186	363	334	062	250	060	027	291	204	243	156	070
22	337	290	265	316	326	247	153	339	160	117	009	053
23	118	057	256	252	319	109	172	116	119	201	182	162
24	059	236	258	002	031	358	023	036	195	196	230	095
25	052	179	343	351	361	137	067	286	149	176	132	084
26	092	365	170	340	357	022	303	245	018	007	309	173
27	355	205	268	074	296	064	289	352	233	264	047	078
28	077	299	223	262	308	222	088	167	257	094	281	123
29	349	285	362	191	226	353	270	061	151	229	099	016
30	164		217	208	103	209	287	333	315	038	174	003
31	211		030		313		193	011		079		100

The following table will be used to determine alphabetically the random selection sequence by name among registrants who have the same birthday.

1-J	2-G	3-D	4-X	5-N	6-O	7-Z	8-T	9-W	10-P	11-Q	12-Y	13-U
14-C	15-F	16-I	17-K	18-H	19-S	20-L	21-M	22-A	23-R	24-E	25-B	26-V

Hershey ROA Chapter presents over \$550 to hurricane victims

The Lewis B. Hershey Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association presented checks totaling \$553.50 to the American Red Cross to aid the victims of Hurricane Camille which struck the Mississippi Gulf Coast area on August 17-18, 1969.

Commander Eugene Leavitt, chapter president, said the money was raised through donations from the Selective Service Club at National and the District of Columbia Headquarters of the Selective Service System and from ROA members in the Washington, D.C. area.

Changes set by CSC in health benefits plans

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announced recently that all 36 of the plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program will have changes in benefits or premium rates, or both, for the 10th contract period which begins January 1, 1970.

Thirty plans will increase their premium rates. The major portions of these increases reflect the continuing sharp increases in the cost of hospital and medical care. All but seven of the plans will have relatively minor benefit changes.

Draftees capture purse grabber

Fifty young men from Union City, Tenn., made heroes of themselves recently after witnessing a man grab the purse of a 79-year-old woman, knock her down and flee.

The 50 draft inductees who had just been certified as physically fit by the AFEES station in Memphis, were loaded in a bus. According to a report in the Memphis Press Scimitar, the men stopped the bus, piled off and started after the robber like a pack of hounds. They outran the yegg and hemmed him in until police arrived. The woman, Mrs. Marie Atkison of Memphis, was treated for a knot on the side of her face from the fall. Her purse contained only \$2.

The local police sergeant had many words of praise for the inductees but Mrs. Atkison topped it all by saying, "I'm sorry they got away before I got a chance to thank them. I'd like to hug every one of them."

Registrants, dependents, and employers, under the Selective Service System, may obtain local, knowledgeable, and sympathetic determinations over changes in circumstances that require postponements or reclassifications to accommodate the recurring flood of last minute problems.

Holidays in 1971

When Public Law 90-363, the so-called Monday Holiday law, becomes effective on January 1, 1971, Federal Holidays will be observed as follows:

New Year's Day, Jan. 1. Washington's Birthday, Third Monday in February. Memorial Day, Last Monday in May. Independence Day, July 4. Labor Day, First Monday in September. Columbus Day (new), Second Monday in October. Veterans Day, Fourth Monday in October. Thanksgiving Day, Fourth Thursday in November. Christmas Day, December 25. Inauguration Day (Washington, D.C. area only) January 20.

Social Security number urged on military mail

The Army Adjutant General is seeking public support in the change of identity numbers for Army people. Effective July 1, 1969, all army personnel carried the social security numbers instead of serial numbers for purposes of identification. The AG has asked that all mail to soldiers and other communications carry the nine digit Social Security numbers, since these have become the key for establishing positive identification. "Wholehearted cooperation" from the public is asked in this new system.

SELECTIVE SERVICE



NEWS

Volume XX

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1970

Number 1

The Time Is Now DOCUMENTS

By GENERAL LEWIS B. HERSHEY FEB - 9 1970
Director, Selective Service System

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The Random Selection Sequence for induction in 1970 has been established and will be used beginning in January 1970. It is most important that all registrants, their relatives, and friends understand what the random selection sequence is and, probably of equal importance, what it is not.

It is dangerous to assume anything pertaining to time of induction in the absence of knowledge of the classifications with the particular local board to which the registrant belongs, and the needs of the Armed Forces, which vary from year to year, quarter to quarter, and month to month, more than we like to admit. It is unfortunate that there has been forecasting based on uncertain assumptions as to net supply of registrants and as to the influence of their distribution, their location, and the many reasons they might or might not be available for induction at a given time. The fact is that two times as many enlist after becoming acceptable as are inducted. This upsets another false assumption.

The random selection sequence for induction did not establish liability. That was already established. It did not classify or reclassify anyone. The law and the regulations provide for classification and reclassification. It gave no deferments. It revoked none. It did provide a base for the selection sequence of registrants in each local board who were available for induction or would become available during the Selective Service year of 1970.

The Selective Service System must be prepared for hearings in the early part of 1970, at least in the Senate. It can be expected that hearings will inquire into many kinds of deferment, particularly for students. There will be efforts by some to widen conscientious objection to any person who does not choose to serve. There will be suggestions for all manner of alternate service.

There will be efforts to centralize operation of the Selective Service System on the guise of overworked demands for equity and uniformity, to be accomplished by a national pool of registrants coming on their birthdays, whether there is a need or not for so many. There will be some who would abolish states and communities, do away with our great group of unpaid responsible citizens and use process-



ing machines and hordes of paid Federal employees to save funds, allegedly by a centralization that would provide maximum conveni-

(Continued on page 2)

Legion presents recommendations on selective service

A statement containing the American Legion's recommendations on legislation to amend existing selective service law has been submitted to a Special Subcommittee on the Draft, House Committee on Armed Services.

James R. Wilson, National Security Director of the American Legion, submitted the statement along with a copy of a report of the Legion's Select Committee on Manpower established by the National Executive Committee in March 1969.

The Legion's recommendations were based upon its conclusion that "selective service throughout its history has proved to be an essential implement in the enforcement of the obligation of every male citizen of the United States to serve his country in its military forces whenever required by our national security."

Wilson told the subcommittee it would not be wise to discard a system of military manpower that has served this country well and that has sufficient flexibility to enable the Armed Forces to expand and meet the emergency of international conflict.

"Since its infancy," he said, "this nation has relied upon the citizen soldier to back up a comparatively small Armed Force. This concept of reinforced combat troops has been accomplished by the National Guard and the Reserve Forces," Wilson added. "To continue this concept, the reserve components must be manned with the aid of Selective Service and must be well trained and fully equipped."



Lt. Colonel Knutson appointed Director for Wisconsin

Lt. Colonel Clinton S. Knutson, USAF, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Wisconsin, effective December 1, 1969, succeeding Colonel Bentley Courtenay, AUS (Retired).

A native of Blair, Wisconsin, Lt. Col. Knutson was awarded a B.A. degree in Industrial Education in 1946 and his M.A. degree in Vocational Education in 1948 from Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

In June 1942, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Force and received his commission in May 1944. He was promoted to his present grade in May 1968.

Lt. Col. Knutson has been with the Selective Service System for 20 years, the last 15 as a member of Col. Courtenay's staff. He was appointed Deputy State Director July 1, 1964.

He and his wife and eight children reside in Oregon, Wisconsin.

All-American family—10 sons in military

Ten sons of the James Walker family, Fremont, Mich., are registrants of Local Board 64. All have or are serving in the U.S. armed forces—nine in the Air Force and one in the Marine Corps.

The only two daughters in the family of 12 children are both married.

The sons of the family start with Frank, 34, the only member to enlist in the Marines. All of the others, including Dennis, 18, the youngest, joined the Air Force.

"We are so proud of them," say Mr. and Mrs. Walker and add they have all been promoted to sergeant or higher.

"We really hated to see Dennis enlist because he is the youngest and still at home, but it was something he really wanted to do. We guess he had to uphold the tradition of the family."

District Court decides case

The following is a recent opinion of the District Court for the District of Columbia in the case of *National Student Association vs. Hershey*:

"On October 27, 1969, the District Court for the District of Columbia entered an Order in the case of *National Student Association, et al v. Hershey*, Civil No. 3078-67, following remand from the Court of Appeals. The provisions of the Court's Order were as follows:

"1. That the order of this Court entered in this action on March 14, 1968, be and hereby is vacated and set aside.

"2. That so much of the complaint as attacks Local Board Memorandum No. 85 of the Selective Service System is dismissed for failure to present a justiciable case or controversy.

"3. That so much of the complaint as attacks the delinquency regulations of the Selective Service System and the statement in the letter of October 24, 1967, from the Director of Selective Service to members of the Selective Service System which purports to construe the delinquency regulations is dismissed for failure to state a justiciable case or controversy.

"4. That plaintiffs have judgment declaring that portion of the Hershey letter of October 24, 1967, which purports to authorize denial of deferments for illegal activity not covered by the delinquency regulation is unauthorized and contrary to the law.

"5. That plaintiffs' prayer for injunctive relief is denied."

"Luck of the draw" Picks two brothers numbers one and two

Two brothers from Nashville, Tenn., drew random sequence numbers 1 and 2 in the lottery held on December 1, 1969 at National Headquarters of Selective Service.

Richard Stolman, born on September 14, drew No. 1 on the new lottery list and his older brother was picked for the No. 2 spot.

"There was not much anyone could say," Stolman related after he had telephoned his parents in Nashville. "Nobody could really grasp it."

Douglas, a younger brother, said he was dazed but, "You've got to laugh about it."

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1721 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

The Time Is Now

(Continued from page 1)

ence for the employed but none for the registrant. There are some who think of everything except the accomplishment of the basic mission to build and maintain the Armed Forces of the United States.

There will be suggested compromises to permissiveness that, if pursued, can only end in national disaster and the end of all liberties for all of our citizens.

A problem for Congress and for all in the Selective Service System, as well as all citizens of the United States, is the non-observance of our laws. The Selective Service System has had some of its records destroyed, fortunately not too many. Restoration has been expensive in time and money, but possible. Unfortunately those guilty of these destructions have abused our judicial safeguards to avoid punishment up to this time. If this were a problem for the Selective Service System alone it would be serious but these illegal practices affect all law-abiding citizens and threaten the very foundations of our national survival.

This cancerous disrespect for law has been an evident growth for

several years. It has been aided and abetted by a growing philosophy of individual rights, exaggerated, to destroy the rights of the many. The violator of the laws has become the one to protect as he deprives others of their property and even their lives. This philosophy not only allows individual permissiveness in the deeds but in judgment.

Witness our citizens who claim the individual right to choose what wars he will fight and the laws he will obey. What he judges to be immoral he need not defend. He accepts one privilege from the Nation but reserves the right to ignore, boycott, or actively oppose any law the individual thinks unacceptable to him. It is not surprising that this is having its destructive effect when a former Attorney General states it in these words: "We have to have respect for the law, of course, but we can never have respect for the law if the law is not respectable." What role does organized government play when the individual citizen only obeys what he approves?

If there was ever a time when each citizen must be eternally alert to guarantee national survival, that time is now.

Generation gap

In a recent issue of the "Broadcaster," a publication of the Glenview Community Church, Glenview, Ill., the following article appeared:

"Police were called today to help restore order at Bid-a-Wee Rest Home, scene of a week-long old folks' revolt.

"Three militant octogenarians were arrested after a scuffle in the main parlor. They were identified as leaders of an activist group that seized control of the parlor 3 days ago and locked up the assistant dietitian in the pantry.

"Two officers suffered minor injuries during the disturbance. One was hit with a runaway wheelchair and the other jabbed with a knitting needle."

Quincy Tireblood, 87, spokesman, wearing a "Senility Power" button, said the old folks demand a greater role in management.

The movement began, it was reported, with a dodder-in during which oldsters burned their Social Security cards and someone hit the rest-home superintendent with a bottle of Geritol.

"What's the sense of living a long time if some kid of 45 or 50 can tell you what to do?" Tireblood demanded. "We don't trust anyone under 65."

The foregoing has no acknowledged authorship, but is said to have come out of East Colds, Vt.

Questions and answers

Following are questions most frequently asked of the Selective Service System along with appropriate answers.

Question:

Doesn't the registrant who is in college most of the year have an advantage over the one who can't go to college and is in I-A throughout the year?

Answer:

No. The key in both cases is whether his random sequence number is reached in his local board. If the random sequence number has been reached in the case of a registrant who becomes I-A late in the year, he will be subject to induction as soon as appeals, examinations and other delays are concluded, even though the year has ended. There is no way he can gain an advantage by delaying his actual induction through time required for personal appearance, appeals, examination and other processing if his random sequence number has been reached.

Question:

What about the registrant who loses a deferment just before age 26?

Answer:

This is like the case in the previous question. If his number has been or is reached, and he loses his deferment just before his 26th birthday, he will, if his deferment extended his liability to age 35 as most do, be inducted at the end of all the processing steps—if he remains in Class I-A or I-A-O and is qualified, even though he has turned 26 during this period of delay.

Question:

Can a man whose birthday is drawn early in the drawing still join the Reserve or National Guard?

Answer:

Yes. Just as now, he can join a Reserve or National Guard Unit any time before the induction order is issued. Processing of the enlistment is, of course, up to the Reserve or National Guard Unit. The man must, however, be sworn into the Unit before his local board mails him an induction order.

Question:

What about volunteering for active duty?

Answer:

The policy is unchanged. Armed Forces recruiters will continue to take enlistments as heretofore.

Question:

Where can I get more information regarding my Selective Service status?

Answer:

From your local board.

Judge lashes "insincere" draft pleas

A U.S. District Court Judge for Oregon, Gus Solomon, recently accused certain defendants who appeared before him for violation of selective service law of lacking sincerity in their claims and contended that a "pattern" is becoming "increasingly common" in such cases.

According to the Oregon Journal, his remarks were made from the bench when he sentenced a 22 year old registrant from Oregon to 2 years in prison for refusal to submit to processing for induction into the armed forces.

This case, the Judge said, "fits a pattern that is becoming increasingly common in cases involving Selective Service violation."

A defendant who is not necessarily opposed to all wars is opposed to our participation in the Vietnam conflict because it is unjust and immoral. He has left the church and does not believe in organized religion—at least for him.

"In a great number of cases, he permits his hair to grow long, he wears a beard and dresses in hippie clothing. He smokes marijuana on a regular basis and takes LSD or a similar drug on an occasional basis.

"He is a school dropout because he hasn't kept up in his work or because he doesn't like the regimentation of the college curriculum. He doesn't get along with either his father or mother, or both of them, and he has left the family home.

"He lives with a girl without benefit of clergy or civil ceremony, and often has brought into the world one or more children for whom he may not feel any sense of responsibility.

He objects to the moral code of his parents and of the society in which he lives because he believes it is a materialistic and immoral society.

"On the other hand, he admits that he is a sensitive individual with a highly developed sense of ethics and morals.

"I realize that these young people are having their impact on society, but I do not believe that we can permit them to determine whether a law is good or bad, and, if they believe it is bad, permit them to disregard the law.

"I don't believe that they have either the knowledge, experience or expertise to determine the foreign policy of the United States," Judge Solomon concluded.

He told reporters later he believes his remarks pertain to "about 70 percent" of Selective Service cases that appear in Oregon's federal court.

The classification process of the Selective Service System is not judicial and no trial, conviction, or punishment is involved. A presumption of availability for military service (Class I-A) exists upon registration and continues even while a deferment is in effect.

Nearly half of Vets enrolled as college freshman

A recent study by the Veterans Administration shows that nearly half of the veterans who entered college under the GI Bill since 1966 have enrolled as freshman, while about 20 percent enrolled for a master's or Ph. D. degree.

The study also disclosed that of those enrolled, 31 percent chose a degree in business or commerce, 14.5 percent education and 11 percent engineering.

Other courses of interest were as follows: Life sciences, agriculture, biological, medical and health (less than 9 percent); technical courses and social sciences (each less than 8 percent).

Additional statistics revealed:

1. 99 percent of all veterans enrolled were males.
2. 70 percent were in their 20's.
3. 28 percent had completed at least 1 year of college.
4. 39 percent had one or more dependents.
5. 26.9 was the median age at the time of entering training.
6. 8.5 percent were over 35 years of age.

The report was based on the 3-year period ending June 30, 1969.

Army studies other nations' volunteer force

Canada and the United Kingdom are the only two major foreign governments that have an all-volunteer armed force, a U.S. Army personnel study shows, according to the Army Times.

Yet because these two nations and the U.S. are so environmentally different it is "difficult to use their experience as a predictive instrument for what the United States might expect."

The Army study, which is a part of the President's Commission, headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates, to examine the feasibility of ending the draft and establishing an all-volunteer force, shows:

1. In moving to an all-volunteer force, the United Kingdom raised military pay to levels of that of civilians.
2. Set minimum Royal Navy tours at 9 years, 6 for the Army and 5 for the Air Force.
3. Improved family quarters substantially and
4. Expanded education and retirement benefits.

A similar Army study as to what may be needed to get U.S. National Guardsmen and reservists to enlist shows that 85 percent do so because of the draft and, in the absence of additional incentives, the strength of reserve components will fall below effective levels.

Earlier retirement, higher drill pay, educational benefits, pro-pay and reenlistment bonuses are some of the incentives that might be needed, the Army says. Unless this is done, Guard and reserve enlistments are expected to drop almost immediately upon abolition of the draft, the Army study advises.

Military rejects to get 2d chance

The Labor Department recently announced a program to help volunteers enter military service after they fail initial entrance tests.

Those rejected would be given counseling and coaching in special training centers to help them pass the entrance tests if they wanted to try again.

The new Volunteer Military Rejectee (VMR) program will begin next year.

Officials said the VMR centers would be set up only in cities having large pockets of poverty where sufficient numbers of rejected volunteers were available for training.

The department said that if any rejected volunteers decided against trying a second time, they would be referred to Labor Department training programs or to jobs.

The experimental projects showed that as many as 40 percent of volunteers failing to pass the military tests "can be assisted to the point they can enter the service by short-time tutoring," the department said.

Stateside news briefs

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid for local recruiters:

Colorado—Army: Mrs. Karol Bergquist, Executive Secretary, Local Board 54.

Florida—Army: Laura D. Hook and Beatrice A. Kenner, Local Board 41. Both also received a similar award from the Navy. Marine Corps: Margaret C. Cole, Robena S. Dougherty, Charlene B. Gurr, Margaret P. Imeson, Edith J. McElhane and Thelma S. Upson, Jacksonville Local Board Group.

New York—Army: Local Board 64.

Texas—Army: Mrs. Daurice L. Murphy, executive secretary Local Board 108 and Mrs. Hortense M. Romero, Mrs. Annie L. Hartmangruber, Mrs. Patricia K. Franco and Mrs. Raquel R. Castaneda, clerical assistant, Local Board 9. Navy: Mrs. Alice B. Gamex, executive secretary and Mrs. Mary F. Frazier, clerical assistant, Local Board 146.

Navy: Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, chief executive secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Von Toussaint, executive secretary, Mrs. Dorothy S. Chadwell, clerical assistant, Local Board No. 6; Mrs. Catherine Campos, executive secretary, Mrs. Rosemary D. Rappmund, clerical assistant, Mrs. Elia G. Gonzales, clerical assistant, Mrs. Myrle A. Jackson, clerk typist, Local Board No. 7; Mrs. Otila V. Gonzales, executive secretary, Mrs. Juanita H. Davila, clerical assistant, Mrs. Connie D. Ferguson, clerical assistant, Mrs. Margot S. Moreno, clerical assistant, Local Board No. 8; Mrs. Esther P. Shupp, executive secretary, Mrs. Agnes O. Weber, clerical assistant, Mrs. Yolanda M. Trevino, clerical assistant, Mrs. Rose M. Runnels, clerk typist, Local Board No. 10; Mrs. Dottie P. Dickinson, clerk typist, Local Board No. 146. Mrs. Doris J. Peters, executive secretary, Miss Patricia L. Peterson, clerk typist, Local Board No. 147.

Wyoming—Army: Mrs. Lenora Patterson, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 16; Mrs. Ruth Duncan, executive secretary and Mrs. Alleyne Armstrong, clerical assistant, Local Board 11.

Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who registered recently with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Eloise R. Breidenbaugh, assistant clerk, Local Board 17, Jasper, Indiana, Miss Gloria A. McKnight, Local Board 259, South Bend, Indiana and Mrs. Gladys Busch, Local Board 7, Minnesota, and Lt. Colonel Eugene W. Woodcox, Kansas National Guard Selective Service Section and Mrs. Barbara Jones, New York City Headquarters.

Women Membership Increases

North Dakota now has a second lady member of a local board. Mrs. E. J. (Agnes) Hanson, a past department president of the North Dakota American Legion Auxiliary and business woman, has accepted appointment to Local Board No. 18 in Grand Forks County, the second largest board in the state.

Ordered to Active Duty

Col. Roy H. Rudolph, Inf., Ohio State Headquarters; Lt. Col. Max H. Spangler, AFRes, Missouri State Headquarters; Lt. Col. Ralph V. Gould, USAF, New Hampshire State Headquarters; Major Warren A. Holway, USAF, California State Headquarters, and Major Elmer A. O'Day, ARNGUS, New York State Headquarters.

Woman Legislator Named to Board

A member of the New Hampshire State Legislature is the first woman ever appointed to a local Selective Service Board in the State, Lt. Col. Phillips S. Hall, State Director has announced.

DOD strength down by 56,000

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on October 31, 1969, based on preliminary reports, was 3,392,679. This represents a decrease of 56,592 from the September 30, 1969, combined strength of 3,449,271.

October strength figures for each service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison, follow:

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Total DOD	3,392,679	3,449,271	3,453,958
Army	1,489,090	1,514,223	1,496,011
Navy	738,741	764,867	753,020
Marine Corps	309,792	311,627	308,367
Air Force	855,056	858,554	896,560

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

L-100 system helps former undraftables

How does the Army train inductees who can hardly read or write? What happens to the young men who were drafted as a result of the order to the Selective Service System in October 1966 which directed the draft of young men, otherwise eligible for service, who previously had been refused induction because they failed to meet mental or physical requirements?

An experimental program now underway at Ft. Polk, La., is salvaging 85 percent of these young men through a space-age system of intensified audio-visual instruction. Since 1966, the Ft. Polk effort has processed several thousand of these previously undraftable men in 3- to 6-week learning cycles and has successfully readied nearly all of them for the Army's regular basic training.

One of the instructional methods which led to effective rehabilitation was a unique Learning 100 system originally developed by Educational Laboratories, Inc., a division of McGraw-Hill, to serve adults who were unable to function effectively because they lacked the basic literacy and communication proficiency necessary for further training.

Of the trainees selected for this particular project, 15 percent were found to have physical problems which proved correctible in government hospitals or under government supervision. The other 85 percent simply failed to successfully master academic tests administered by the military. Most were high school graduates or dropouts with anywhere from 1 to 2 years to go before they completed high school. In spite of their school attendance, all these men scored in the neighborhood of the fourth grade reading levels.

The Training Center at Ft. Polk, La., placed 353 of these young men in 14 experimental classes under the Learning 100 system which places heavy stress on audiovisual techniques such as films, filmstrips, tapes, and recordings which often allow the student to progress at his own rate. These inductees spent 2 hours each weekday and 4 hours on Saturday in military training, a total of 14 hours each week.

For 6 hours each weekday, they were immersed in reading improvement. About 10 hours weekly were devoted to the areas of social studies, citizenship, and arithmetic.

The men were given an achievement test at the end of the 3 weeks training prescribed by the U.S. Continental Army Command. A majority, 85 percent, scored at fifth grade level or beyond and were allowed to terminate the special training at this point and enter basic training. Those who scored below the fifth grade level continued training for another 3 weeks, at the end of which 35 had achieved satisfactory proficiency and only 22 of the original 353 were considered by their instructors as failures.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

November 26, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 333, Subject: "A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America—Random Selection for Military Service," concerning advance publication of Public Law 91-124 and Proclamation 3945, to establish the Random Selection Sequence.

November 26, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 334, Subject: "Amending the Selective Service Regulations to Prescribe Random Selection," concerning advance publication of Executive Order No. 11497 which amended Selective Service Regulations 1631.4, 1631.5 and 1631.7 to prescribe a Random Selection Sequence.

December 1, 1969—Packet No. 67-7 concerning the Random Selection Sequence for induction to commence January 1, 1970, as follows:

1. Selective Service Regulations, Part 1631—Sections 1631.4, 1631.5 and 1631.7 are revised as promulgated by Executive Order No. 11497, signed November 26, 1969, which comprised Amendment No. 114.

2. Military Selective Service Act of 1967, pages 13 and 14. This revision repeals subsection (a) (2) of section 5, as prescribed by Public Law 91-124, approved November 26, 1969.

3. Proclamations, pages 16 and 17, revised to add Proclamation 3945 which was signed by the President on November 26, 1969, and which required that a Random Selection Sequence be established by a drawing conducted in Washington, D.C., on December 1, 1969, and applied nationwide.

December 2, 1969—Transmittal Memorandum No. 136 containing the following Local Board Memorandum:

Local Board Memorandum No. 99, Subject: "Procedures to Implement Executive Order No. 11497," issued November 26, 1969.

December 2, 1969—Transmittal Memorandum No. 137 containing the following Local Board Memorandum:

Local Board Memorandum No. 100, Subject: "Random Selection Sequence 1970," issued December 2, 1969.

December 5, 1969—Operations Bulletin No. 316, as amended, Subject: "Reserve Appointments for Draft Liable Physicians," removing the numerical restrictions as

Classification Picture as of November 30, 1969

Class	Number	Percent
Total	38,723,092	100.0
I-A and I-A-O	1,424,539	3.7
Single or married after August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	211,434	.5
Not examined	145,427	.4
Induction or examination postponed	15,189	*
Ordered for induction or examination	225,088	.6
Pending reclassification	152,457	.4
Personal appearance and appeals in process	61,655	.2
Delinquents	32,605	.1
Married on or before August 26, 1965		
Examined and qualified	6,912	*
Not examined	1,914	*
Induction or examination postponed	37	*
Ordered for induction or examination	586	*
Pending reclassification	988	*
Personal appearance and appeals in process	268	*
Delinquents	170	*
26 years and older with liability extended	149,468	.4
Under 19 years of age	420,341	1.1
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,247,437	8.4
I-C (Inducted)	528,386	1.4
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,430,881	6.3
I-O Not examined	7,464	*
I-O Examined and qualified	7,534	*
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	715	*
I-W (At work)	8,503	*
I-W (Released)	10,658	*
I-D Members of a reserve component	943,981	2.4
I-S Statutory (College)	17,864	*
I-S Statutory (High School)	418,401	1.1
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	431,244	1.1
II-A Apprentice	56,742	.2
II-C Agricultural deferment	24,114	.1
II-S Student deferment	1,797,188	4.6
III-A Dependency deferment	4,191,578	10.8
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,264,089	8.4
IV-B Officials	91	*
IV-C Aliens	19,452	.1
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	109,654	.3
IV-F Not qualified	2,301,045	5.9
V-A Over age liability	17,481,532	45.2

*Less than .05 percent.

ORDER of SELECTION CLASS I-A or I-A-O

1. *Delinquents*—Age 19 and older, with oldest selected first.
2. *Volunteers*—Age 17 through 25 in sequence in which they have volunteered for induction.
3. *By random sequence number*—
 - (i) In calendar year 1970: Nonvolunteers—Age 19 to 25, who have not attained age 26, in the order of their random sequence number as designated in the 1970 selection group.
 - (ii) 1971 and later years:
 - (A) Nonvolunteers, who prior to January 1 of each calendar year have attained the age of 19 but not 20 years, in order of their random sequence numbers.
 - (B) Nonvolunteers, who prior to January 1 of each year become 19 but not yet 26, whose deferments or exemptions expire.
 - (iii) Nonvolunteers, age 19 through 25, married on or before August 26, 1965, by random sequence number.
4. *Nonvolunteers*—Who attain the age of 19 years during the calendar year but not 20 years of age, by date of birth, oldest selected first.
5. *Nonvolunteers*—Age 26 and older, with youngest selected first.
6. *Nonvolunteers*—Age 18½ to 19, oldest selected first.

to appointments which may be tendered to physicians for commissions in the Reserve components of the Armed Forces.

Veterans and surviving dependents of deceased veterans comprise almost half the population of the U.S.



It has been aptly stated that the road to safety is simple to follow but dangerous to ignore.

With winter driving a reality once again, this is an appropriate time to receive some helpful tips which could keep us on a safe course and perhaps, more important, save our lives.

When driving in snow, use your low headlamp beams to aid you in seeing and being seen. Stop occasionally (where it is safe and you won't get stuck) to remove snow that has accumulated on your windshield, back windows, outside mirrors and lights. Keep your defroster operating and open a window if necessary to eliminate fogging.

Keep as much weight as possible directly over the driving wheels when roads are icy or covered with snow, and your passengers should sit in the back of the vehicle. If traveling alone, place some extra weight (bags of sand serve a dual purpose) on the rear floor—or in the trunk if it isn't too far back.

This may sound daffy, but it is a fact: Try snow on the face and wrists to help eliminate drowsiness while driving. And if you don't have sand bags for extra weight, do what a woman driver once did when her ear bogged down in deep, new-fallen snow; roll up huge snowballs and place in the rear floor or trunk. This should result in a minimum of spinning since the added weight will give you the traction you need.

Winter travel finds a greater number of persons driving during hours of darkness. On leaving a brightly lighted room at night, allow at least 3 or 4 minutes for your eyes to adjust to the darkness before you start to drive.

Be the first to dim your lights when meeting oncoming traffic. If you are being blinded, it is no answer to raise your own beams; stop (if it is safe to do so), or at least slow down and focus your eyes on the right edge of the road. Allow your eyes time to recover before you pick up speed again.

Put into practice some safe driving rules of your own. Driving is a serious business. Anything that makes you think about it helps to make you safer behind the wheel.

Just remember this: Winter snow falls—careful people shouldn't!

550 military members granted citizenship

Naturalization was granted to 550 members of the armed forces serving in Vietnam in late October. The "mass naturalization ceremony," held in Honolulu, was conducted on the first anniversary of the Rooney Act, which waives residency and fee requirements for individuals who have served or are serving in Vietnam or other combat areas.



APR 11 1970

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

What is a Registrant?

By GENERAL LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director, Selective Service System

What is a registrant? It would seem that the answer to this question should be easy for any American who has lived in this country for any length of time during the last thirty years.

With the exception of a few months during this time, the United States has had a Selective Service Law which has required the registration of American youth. The age has varied, but it has never been lower than eighteen or higher than sixty-five. Liability for service during this period has never been above forty-five.

Registration has been the method employed to identify persons made liable by the action of the Congress for service in the Armed Forces. During the final years of World War II, the age of liability was at eighteen, both for registration and service. Since World War II, liability to register has been at eighteen, with liability for service at nineteen, unless depletion of supply above nineteen requires induction at eighteen and a half.

Registration above forty-five was in the interest of measuring the civilian supply of manpower. It had no significance in the procurement of military personnel.

In the words of President Wilson, the act of registration was a mass volunteering of citizens the Congress had selected to perform service as members of the Armed Forces.

So, first of all, a registrant is a person who by Act of Congress has already been given a specific liability for service and is required to present himself for registration so that his government will know where he and every other obligated person is.

What is the nature of this obligation that the Congress has placed on each member of this specific group of citizens generally defined by age? As a member of a defined age group, this citizen is immediately available for military service unless deferred or postponed by administrative action authorized by Congress and under regulations prescribed by the President within limitations established by the Congress. Consequently a registrant above nineteen is available for service immediately, unless he is postponed or deferred by a local board or other administrative body.

What is the relationship of an obligated registrant to a member of the Armed Forces? This depends upon what kind of membership in the Armed Forces we are comparing. There is no question but that the obligated registrant stands much closer to active duty than do the Standby Reserve or the Inactive National Guard. In theory the National Guardsman and Ready

Reservist are more vulnerable to call than an available registrant, but since 1965 the available registrant has been taken for active duty much more frequently than and ahead of the National Guardsman or the Ready Reservist. A registrant compares most closely with the members of the active military forces. It is the status of these members of the military complex to which he is headed.

Historically, the President at times had called out the organized militia and announced that some of the unorganized militia would also be called. A present day registrant would have been considered a

(Continued on page 2)

February call from Defense set at 19,000

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 19,000 inductees in February 1970. Of the 19,000 inductees called in February, 18,200 will be assigned to the Army and 800 to the Marine Corps.

This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service, the Defense Department said.

Secretary Laird has indicated that as a result of the President's recently announced decision on Phase III redeployment of forces from Vietnam, it will be possible to reduce the previous 1970 draft call projection of 250,000 by about 10% or about 25,000 men. This compares with total draft calls of 290,000 in 1969.

The monthly draft calls in 1970 are as follows:

January —12,500
February—19,000



Col. Heber Minton, State Director dies

Colonel Heber L. Minton, who served as State Director of Selective Service for Ohio, died on December 20, 1969. He had been State Director since November 1966. He was 49.

Funeral services were held Dec. 24 in Columbus, with interment at Buena Vista, Ohio.

Colonel William L. Klare, 52, Deputy Director for Ohio, became acting State Director pending appointment of Colonel Minton's successor.

Colonel Minton entered the Army as a private in October 1941 and was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in May 1942.

He participated in four major campaigns in the European Theater of Operations, including two airborne invasions in Normandy and Holland. He was wounded on two occasions.

Following World War II he was appointed as an officer in the Regular Army. However, he resigned in 1947 to return to civilian life.

In April 1948, he joined the Ohio National Guard as a Major, advancing to Assistant Adjutant General for Army, State of Ohio in 1963 with the rank of Brigadier General, Ohio National Guard. Three years later he became the State Director for Selective Service.

Colonel Minton resided in Columbus. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Negro membership up 400 percent

The number of Negroes serving as members of local boards at the beginning of 1967 was 278. A recent report, dated January 1, 1970, shows that Negro membership is now 1188—more than four times the number reported just three years ago.

Limitations set on random number called

Question has been raised by many persons whether the attempt to fill the January draft call with registrants with lottery numbers of 30 or below and the February call no higher than sequence number 60 means that eventually all registrants—examined and qualified, through lottery number 366—will be drafted in 1970.

The question is raised because of the obvious implication that if monthly calls rely, progressively, on the successively higher lottery numbers by brackets of 30, virtually all 366 numbers would be tapped by the end of the year.

The answer, however, is not that simple. No one can say with certainty, at this point, whether all 366 lottery numbers at all local boards will or will not be needed to meet this year's calls. There are too many variables, such as possible fluctuation (up or down) in the number to be drafted in 1970, the number of volunteers for enlistment or re enlistment, and the number who enlist in the National Guard or Reserves.

To assure evenness of application of the lottery system in all states for January and February, National Headquarters of the Selective Service System advised all state directors that local boards not exceed sequence number 30 in January and sequence number 60 in February.

This is in keeping with the long-range quota concept authorized under Section 5(b) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and identical to section 4(b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Under this concept, the allocation of monthly calls can be adjusted among local boards so that in any one month a local board's call need not reflect its proportion of the state call based on availability so long as the objective is to approach, as near as possible, the intermediate quota on the expiration of the quota period.

Thus, local boards with a predominance of low lottery numbers would tend to meet most of its 1970 quota in the early months of the year. Those boards with a predominance of numbers in the middle bracket would tend to meet their annual quota during the mid-months of the year. Boards with a predominance of numbers in the upper bracket would tend to meet their quota during the latter months of the year.

(Continued on page 4)

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

What is a Registrant?

(Continued from page 1)

member of the unorganized militia.

It is significant that in 1917 registrants were declared inducted by their local boards and were then ordered to report for transportation to Armed Forces Reception Centers. They were warned that failure to obey would subject them to trial by military court martial as deserters. Many were tried during and after World War I.

An amendment to the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 was introduced to require the induction of all conscientious objectors prior to their being furloughed to work in the national health, safety or interest. The purpose was to place the conscientious objectors under military jurisdiction rather than civil. The amendment was withdrawn.

The Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as prior Acts, stated that a registrant who refuses to be inducted or otherwise violates the Act may be inducted even after being convicted of violating the Military Selective Service Law. This emphasized that Congress passed the law to build the Armed Forces and not to imprison registrants for violating the Military Selective Service Act. This is clearly the purpose in dealing with registrants as members of the Armed Forces rather than as civilians.

What is a registrant? Certainly he is not a member of the active Armed Forces. It is equally obvious that a registrant has a status other than that of a civilian. Congress has made registrants available to the Armed Forces providing they are needed, are acceptable to the Armed Forces, and are not exempt or deferred.

Adding clarity to the attitude of Congress as to the status of the registrant is the provision in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 which prohibits the interposition of the judiciary in the induction process until either the registrant refuses induction or is inducted and petitions in a Habeas Corpus proceeding. The Supreme Court has held that Congress did not intend to include registrants who were exempt or who were reclassified as delinquents. This decision is probably an example of the lack of a full understanding of what is a registrant.

There is a growing tendency among those who would use the courts to hamstring and block all inductions, to convert all administrative actions into judicial procedure, using the argument that the individual cannot be controlled except under due process. The proposed right of counsel before the local board is an effort to prevent anything happening without a trial.

Even the Department of Defense has yielded to pressure in support of this conversion and now permits

each applicant for discharge from the Armed Forces on grounds of conscientious objection the right to a hearing with counsel and the preparation of a record.

It is, of course, not unusual when a judge or justice presumes authority to intercede and prevent the Armed Forces from moving members of the Armed Forces—for example, to Vietnam. To date the efforts of such judges and justices have been overruled by their own or other courts.

The power vested in Congress to raise and support armies and to maintain a Navy is being challenged by using the courts to usurp the legislative power of Congress and the administrative responsibilities of the Executive Branch of the Government.

It is time for all to understand what a registrant is.

Blue ribbon panel discusses feasibility of volunteer army

In a recent panel discussion of the military draft and the volunteer Army, moderated by former Secretary of the Army Stephen Ailes, outgoing Director of Selective Service General Lewis B. Hershey in response to the question, "are volunteer forces feasible?" said, "The world situation would have to be peaceful enough, so that the overall size of the forces could be reduced from 3.6 million men to something under a million."

General Hershey and other panel members also raised the question of how reserve enlistments and officer training programs might fare without the undoubted spur of the draft.

"I'm trying to remember our history," General Hershey said, "and it seems to me that we have always had a tradition of getting our soldiers by enlistments."

"But we've always needed some 'teeth' to back it up, and that's where the draft comes in."

General Hershey recalled that he had enlisted in the Indiana National Guard when there was no draft. What is needed he concluded, is "a renewed educational process so that people appreciate their responsibilities and live up to them without compulsion."

Senator Richard S. Schweiker, (R-Pa.) also a panel member and one of the leading proponents of the volunteer army in Congress, said:

"The whole system of military personnel should be updated and modernized, perhaps with such features as short- and mid-length careers and direct entry into the middle enlisted and officer grades

DoD gives doctors break in obligation

The Department of Defense has directed, effective July 1, 1970, a substantial reduction in the obligated service required of medical officers who receive residency training in the various medical and surgical specialties while on active duty in the armed forces.

Under the revised policy, residents (physicians undergoing long-term formal training in a specialty) who receive their specialty training in a military medical facility, generally will have to commit themselves to only two years of active duty in the Army, Navy or Air Force following completion of their residency training.

Those who receive one or more years of their residency training in a civilian hospital while on active duty will not have to serve, as a result of that training, for more than three years on active duty.

Prior policy required that resident physicians receiving specialty training in a military medical facility commit themselves to paying back one year of active duty for each year of such training. Those receiving such training in civilian hospitals were required to pay back, or serve on active duty, one year for each year of training plus one additional year.

for civilians with vital skills."

Sen. Schweiker conceded that the all-volunteer concept failed badly when it was tried in 1947-48.

"But basically the only thing they did was to stop the draft," he argued, while the newer proposals are designed to attract an increased flow of volunteers.

"Let's not kid ourselves," he said of the volunteer approach, "it's coming—in fact, it's already here, and you'd know that if you sat as I do on some of these committees that pass on the reenlistment bonuses."

"We've had to pass those bonuses for all three services because it's the only way you can keep technicians and it's just a monetary handout with much worse motivation than our approach."

Sen. Schweiker admitted that he and his like-minded colleagues "don't pretend to have all the answers" on the question of how reserve forces of worthwhile strength could be maintained without the pressure of conscription.

"But if you solve the basic motivational problems of entry into the service, you can design the reserves around it, and the problem should resolve itself," he said.

Bradley H. Patterson Jr., former executive secretary of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, another member of the panel, contended that encouraging enlistments into a volunteer army is not so much a matter of pay, but of non-economic factors like the public image of the services.

"And this is changeable," he said, "perhaps enough to influence the basis for enlistments into a volunteer force."

Reenlistments drop despite special bonus

Despite the awarding of over \$120 million in special cash bonuses during Fiscal Year 1969, the armed forces has failed to curb an unprecedented plunge in the number of reenlistments.

This situation has hit every level of the armed forces and could have an alarming effect on the military for years to come. Not only is the reenlistment rate down for first term enlistments, but it is also noted among the career servicemen.

Officers and enlisted men who have been interviewed indicate they are concerned over their own tarnished image and the anti-military sentiment caused by erring members of the military establishment. That concern is reported as the cause for many to leave military service.

The low rate of retention could have a direct bearing on President Nixon's plans for developing an all-volunteer armed force. Scrapping the draft under these circumstances would undoubtedly have an ever more profound effect upon enlistments in all of the armed forces.

During Fiscal Year 1969 reenlistment rates were the lowest in years. The Marine Corps last summer was able to retain less than 40 percent of those men who had completed their first term enlistment.

The same critical shortage exists for junior officers and in some cases it is even worse among key enlisted men.

Nuclear submarine officers are being offered \$15,000 to extend their service for four years. However, servicemen say that pay is not the most frequent objection to making the military a career, although officials report it is a major problem.

One Navy petty officer said, "I just feel I'd be working below my potential if I stayed in."

"You tend to stagnate because you don't do anything. When it's time to get out, just about everybody is going to get out."

In an effort to stop the drop in reenlistment, the armed forces in 1966 inaugurated a "variable reenlistment bonus" which offers a man who is completing his first term a cash bonus of up to \$10,000, depending on his specialty and rank.

In Fiscal Year 1969, the Army awarded bonuses totaling \$50 million, the Navy, \$34 million; the Air Force, \$23 million; and the Marine Corps, \$8 million.

A Board Determination

A determination of unavailability by the Selective Service System is an administrative process. By law, all liable registrants are obligated and destined for military service. The Selective Service System may administratively delay military service in specific cases in the national interest.

Enlistment of college grads soared in 1969

Elimination of deferment for graduate study in February 1968 brought a sharp increase in Army enlisted entrants with college degrees in fiscal 1969.

Although the increase brought 44,794 college graduates into the Army in fiscal 1969, this was far below the initial estimates of various Department of Defense groups. They had expected college graduates to range up to 150,000 of the 240,000 total draftees expected.

However, these 44,794 accessions represented 10.2 percent of total Army accessions, a five-fold increase over fiscal 1965. College graduates entering the Army are closely screened to utilize their abilities, technical knowledge and leadership potential as fully as possible.

Defense officials set up three categories for placement of college graduates:

Priority I: Skills that can be directly correlated to college academic backgrounds or personal preferences, such as officer training, warrant officer flight training, language training and the skills included in the scientific and engineering assistance program.

Priority II: Skills that will challenge the leadership or technical capability of the college graduate, such as radar technology, automatic data processing and duties with leadership potential in the combat arms.

Priority III: Skills that are essential but do not fully challenge the average college graduate.

In fiscal 1969, of 41,924 assignments of college graduates, from basic training to training under these three priorities, 26,000, or 62 percent, entered Priority I; 15,828, or 37.8 percent, Priority II; and 96, or .2 percent, Priority III.

Defense studies have found that college graduate enlisted entrants are valuable not only for Service-relevant civilian-acquired skills they may have, but also for their superior trainability, adaptability and leadership potential.

Experience indicates that the key to their successful utilization by the Army is the challenge given them.

This means where possible on-the-job training, accelerated school training, or their use as acting assistant instructors where appropriate, if their academic specialties are not directly Service-relevant and useable.

The priority needs of the Service, of course, often require the use of these college graduates in combat specialties having no civilian counterpart.

The Army encourages qualified college graduates to apply for officer candidate school.

Of the 41,924 college graduates assigned after basic during fiscal 1969, 24 percent went into combat arms, and 50.5 percent went to combat support. The remaining 25 percent of college graduates went to officer candidate school.

Stateside news briefs

Service awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid for local recruiters:

Delaware—Marine Corps: Mrs. Pauline C. Richardson, executive secretary, and Mrs. Antoinette L. Hewes, clerical assistant, Local Board No. 1.

Florida—Marine Corps: Lorraine R. Mangan, Local Board No. 43 and Dorothy M. Hess, Local Board No. 143.

Indiana—Army: Mrs. Mari Ann Yost, Local Board No. 28.

Mississippi—Marine Corps: Mrs. Evelyn Brand, Local Board No. 15; Mrs. Mary Mitchell and Mrs. Janet Hannah, Local Board No. 65; Mrs. Frances J. Hawthorne, Local Board No. 73; Mrs. Bessie M. Brantley, Local Board No. 75 and Mrs. Burnice S. Nickels, Local Board No. 78.

West Virginia—Army: Miss Roseangela Byrne, executive secretary, Local Board No. 15.

Air Force and Navy: Barbara J. Balderson, executive secretary, Mrs. Lucille Fox, clerical assistant, and Mrs. Margaret G. Johnson, clerical assistant, Local Board No. 10.

Ordered to active duty

Major James T. Logan, ARNGUS, Illinois State Headquarters, effective December 29, 1969; Lt. Col. Thelma L. Frazier, D.C. Headquarters, effective January 5, 1970; Capt. Charles F. Burkett, Maryland State Headquarters, effective January 5, 1970 and Lt. Col. Robert E. Wells, Washington State Headquarters, effective January 19, 1970.

Board sends gift to registrant

When Pfc Robert C. Fisher sent a postcard from Korea, addressed to "the beloved members of my draft board" and saying, "Having a wonderful time! Wish you were here!" it really paid off for Robert. The Executive Secretary and all other compensated personnel of New York City's Local Board No. 68 promptly chipped in and sent Robert a gift package. Included were candy, canned soups and ravioli, gum, jello, instant breakfast, cereals and cigars.

Registers own son

Greg L. Dome of Seguin, Tex., turned 18 on Christmas Day so he registered his mother he had to register for the draft. Four days later, his mother, Mrs. Mozell Dome, handled his registration. She is Executive Secretary of his local board.



SCROLL PRESENTED—The Office of Emergency Preparedness, the National Health Resources Advisory Committee and the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists and Allied Specialists honored General Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, in January. Maj. General George A. Lincoln, the Director of OEP, and Dr. August H. Groeschel, Chairman of the two Advisory Committees, presented a scroll in recognition of General Hershey's service as Director "and especially for his recognition of the importance of and leadership in preserving the continuity of graduate education in the health field." Front row, left to right—Dr. Lloyd C. Elam, Miss Dorothy A. Cornelius, Maj. General Lincoln, General Hershey, Dr. Groeschel, Dr. Dale Dodson and Dr. John C. Lungren; second row—Dr. Alvin A. Price, Wayne B. Althaus, Paul Q. Peterson, Dr. R. Francis Jones, Eugene J. Quindlen, Paul G. Greeley, Col. Frederick J. Haase, Dr. Richard A. Kern, Dr. Daniel A. Collins, Dr. George P. Hager and Dr. Truman G. Blocker, Jr.

Savings Bond interest rate hiked to 5%

United States Savings Bonds interest rate has been increased from 4.25 percent to 5 percent, Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy recently announced.

Secretary Kennedy said, "This 5 percent rate assures a more equitable return to the millions of purchasers of savings bonds. It will also permit these bonds to continue to make an important contribution to a sound structure of the public debt, by enabling them to remain competitive with other types of savings instruments."

All outstanding series E and H savings bonds now yielding less than 5 percent, regardless of when they were purchased will now yield a full 5 percent from June 1, 1969 to their maturity. "This means there is no reason for any savings bond owner to redeem outstanding bonds for new ones," Kennedy said.

The Treasury Secretary also explained that freedom shares—which already pay 5 percent interest—will be discontinued after June 30, 1970. "The delay," according to Mr. Kennedy, "will give employees who buy freedom shares through payroll savings plans an opportunity to change their deduction programs to savings bonds in an orderly manner."

Defense chief calls for cuts in deferments

Congress apparently will be asked by the Nixon administration this year to repeal the statutory provision for student deferments.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird disclosed in mid-January that he was working on plans for elimination of student, occupational and parental deferments.

He indicated, in a nationwide TV panel interview, that medical and hardship deferments would be retained.

Occupational and parental deferments would be abolished by executive order. Deferment of students, on their request, is mandatory under the law. Such deferments are available for the four or five years required to complete most baccalaureate degree programs or until age 24, whichever is earlier.

A major change was affected Nov. 26, 1969, when President Nixon signed an act amending the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to authorize a random selection sequence for the drafting of men.

Laird said the move toward elimination of student, occupational and parental deferments is based on the administration's desire to see "all young men treated equally and fairly."

He did not spell out details, but said the plans would be considered by the National Security Council before recommendations are submitted to Congress.

More than 1,700,000 young men currently hold Class II-S deferments as college students.

Random system to be tested in Wisconsin

A suit challenging legality of the lottery for the random selection sequence for the draft during 1970 will be heard by Federal Judge James Doyle in Madison, Wis.

The suit was brought by a graduate student in computer planning and 12 other young men, all selective service registrants. They alleged the December drawing was not statistically random.

Their suit asked the court for a temporary restraining order against induction of the plaintiffs. A writ of mandamus for a new lottery also was requested.

The government asked for dismissal on the basis that a civil suit could not be brought under the Selective Service Military Act of 1967.

Judge Doyle refused the plaintiffs' request for a temporary restraining order. He denied the government's motion to dismiss, and made no ruling on the plaintiffs' request for mandamus, pending trial on the issues raised. He gave the government 60 days in which to answer the suit.

Classification Picture December 31, 1969

Class	Number
Total	38,912,996
I-A and I-A-O	1,468,824
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	246,471
Not examined	142,838
Induction or examination postponed	14,193
Ordered for induction or examination	229,076
Pending reclassification	149,446
Personal appearance and appeals in process	62,957
Delinquents	33,807
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	6,420
Not examined	1,772
Induction or examination postponed	56
Ordered for induction or examination	342
Pending reclassification	849
Personal appearance and appeals in process	217
Delinquents	153
26 years and older with liability extended	153,904
Under 19 years of age	426,323
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,285,655
I-C (Inducted)	519,477
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,419,814
I-O Not examined	7,332
I-O Examined and qualified	7,820
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	703
I-W (At work)	8,743
I-W (Released)	10,728
I-D Members of a reserve component	936,903
I-S Statutory (College)	16,586
I-S Statutory (High School)	417,768
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	434,685
II-A Apprentice	57,313
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,492
II-S Student deferment	1,826,228
III-A Dependency deferment	4,194,756
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,297,018
IV-B Officials	87
IV-C Aliens	19,571
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	109,979
IV-F Not qualified	2,296,940
V-A Over age liability	17,552,574

Military desertion high among aliens

Since July 1, 1966, according to a Pentagon study, 1403 GI's have deserted the U.S. armed forces by going to other countries.

Of this figure, the bulk of those to desert—some 468—were alien members of the armed forces who deserted to return to their native countries.

About 350 deserted due to serious financial troubles or other personal problems at the time of departure. Another 371 later returned to the United States.

The total desertion rate is still below figures recorded during

World War II. At that time, Pentagon records show an army desertion rate of 63 per thousand in 1944 and 45.2 per thousand in 1945.

The Army, for example, listed its rate of Absent Without Leave (AWOL)—for those gone over 30 days—at 21.4 per thousand in fiscal year 1967; in 1968 at 29.1 per thousand and 42.4 per thousand for fiscal year 1969, which ended June 30.

Of those deserting since July 1, 1966, only 107 actually did so as a clear cut protest against the Vietnam War, officials said.



HERSHEY HALL—General Lewis B. Hershey points to a plaque naming a student resident hall in his honor at Saint James School, Saint James, Maryland. The Rev. John E. Owens, Headmaster of the school, (left) is shown with General Hershey.

10 percent cut in draft calls planned for '70

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told a Pentagon news conference on Dec. 16 that the withdrawal of 50,000 more GI's from Vietnam will bring a reduction of about 10 percent in the 1970 draft calls. The reduction in draft calls would be from 250,000 to 225,000, with further cutback possible if U.S. forces in Vietnam are reduced even further.

Secretary Laird said he will go to Vietnam early in February and will make "whatever recommendations are necessary to protect U.S. forces there."

He echoed President Nixon's statement of December 14 concerning the new 50,000 man pull-out to the effect that the Communists do not now have the capability of launching a major, sustained offensive. Mr. Laird said he did not believe they could acquire such capability before April 15, 1970.

Limitations set on number called

(Continued from page 1)

Persons losing their deferments and thereby coming into the available manpower pool during the calendar year will be available for call as their number order is reached—and go to the head of the list for call if their number already has been passed when deferment expires. Thus, local boards each month will have to go back to number 1 to pick up any available low-number registrants who have lost their deferments since the last previous call.

Some state directors have suggested that several months of experience under the new system will be necessary before they can evaluate how many numbers are likely to be utilized this year.

It is important that registrants recognize the significance of the random sequence selection number they received in the December 1, 1969 drawing. The value of the number rests primarily within a registrant's own local board because it is at that level that the selection process is applied.

The random selection sequence for induction does not change the principle of "selective service." It has changed the "oldest first" basis on which available men, ages 19 through 25, were called for induction.

The new plan provides a base for the selection sequence of registrants in each local board who are available or will become available for drafting during the calendar year.

The plan is refined further through a drawing of sequential numbers for letters of the alphabet. This means that available registrants with the same birth date, within a single local board, will be called according to the random sequence order of the first letter of their last name.

MAR 30 1970

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SELECTIVE SERVICE



NEWS

Volume XX

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1970

Number 3



Col. Ingold named Acting Director of Selective Service

President Nixon appointed Colonel Dee Ingold Acting Director of the Selective Service System effective February 16 to succeed General Lewis B. Hershey who left his post to become Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization.

Col. Ingold entered upon active duty in September 1940 as a member of the Wisconsin National Guard and served on the staff of the Wisconsin State Selective Service Headquarters until 1946. From 1947 to 1951 he was Assistant Adjutant General for the State of Wisconsin.

He was recalled to active duty in 1951 and served at Selective Service National Headquarters as Chief of the Manpower Division until his retirement in October 1965.

Col. Ingold returned to National Headquarters in July 1966 as a civilian and was named Assistant to the Director.

He was born in Milwaukee and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1927 with a Bachelor of Science Degree.

He and his wife reside in Arlington, Va. They have two children and three grandchildren.

Sons of Congress serve in military

A Congressional Quarterly survey of all Members of Congress shows that one in 20 Members has had a son or grandson on duty in Vietnam.

According to a recent article in the Washington Evening Star, 49 Members reported having sons or grandsons who have served or are serving in the armed forces since 1965, but not Vietnam.

During this same period, of the 234 draft age sons of Congressional Members, 118 or 50 percent, received deferments and 26 have served in Vietnam. Of these, one was wounded. None have been reported killed or missing.

General Lewis B. Hershey

By COLONEL DEE INGOLD
Acting Director, Selective Service System

There is, and can be, only one Lewis B. Hershey, General, USA, Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization, architect and guiding spirit of the nation's present democratic method of procurement of civilian manpower for military purposes.

He was at the conception in the 1930's of the philosophy of the present system. The creation in 1940, he supervised and directed. He has diagnosed and ministered to its every illness and has given it to history. He will be even better known for his achievements hundreds of years in the future as the adoption of democratic methods becomes more prevalent throughout the world.

The capacity of the man is depressing to an average person. Four or five different speeches to a variety of frequently hostile audiences is just another day's work. He pursues and defines infinite detail without impairing his broad perspective. In debate, all sensible opponents have abdicated. In administration, his uncanny ingenuity confounds so-called "manpower experts." He seems to have an antenna in the clouds picking up manifestations from the near and distant future. Anything less than complete, unmitigated courage apparently never occurs to him. His immediate wit and pungent expression are talents rare enough by themselves to set him apart. His speed of action when speed is important is instantaneous. His generosity and tolerance for mediocrity in others seems limitless.

His qualities, summed up as "leadership", are responsible for the high degree of success the System has had; and while he claims responsibility for instances of the less successful, they were in most part due to other influences.

He is a custom job. There is no mold to break. There is likely to be no other with his special qualities.

"New Standard" men numbers cut

Project 100,000, which was started by the Department of Defense in October 1966 for the purpose of qualifying more men for the armed forces, may now be more properly called "Project 75,000 or less."

The 1970 fiscal quota for such men is down to 76,500 and may go even lower, DOD officials say. The number of so-called "new standard" men who are processed into the program each year is based on a percentage of the total new men entering the service.

Because the manpower size of the armed forces is being reduced, "new standard" men entering the program will also be fewer. These are men who previously had been refused induction because they failed to meet mental or physical requirements. Intensive instructional and rehabilitation programs have qualified them for acceptance.

Army needs 19,000 March inductions

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 19,000 inductees in March. All of these inductees will be used by the Army.

The Department advises that this request supports currently approved strength levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements completing their terms of military service.

The total draft calls for calendar year 1970 are not expected to exceed 225,000, according to Defense, compared to total draft calls of 290,000 in calendar year 1969.

The monthly draft calls in 1970 are as follows: January—12,500; February—19,000 and March—19,000.



General Hershey terminates service as System Director

Few Americans in the history of this nation can qualify for the honor of having served in appointed positions under six Presidents of the United States. One is General Lewis B. Hershey.

General Hershey, who stepped aside as Director of the Selective Service System on February 16, 1970 to become Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization, was appointed Director of the System by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in July 1941, slightly more than 4 months before Pearl Harbor. Since that time he has continued to serve as Director under three other Democratic and two Republican administrations.

Under General Hershey's supervision, more than 88 million men were registered for Selective Service and nearly 15 million inducted into the Armed Forces.

During World War II, the System he headed employed at the peak nearly 200,000 paid and unpaid personnel with inductions reaching an all-time high of 406,000 men a month through its 6,442 local boards.

The General was born on a farm not far from Angola, Indiana, on September 12, 1893. In his youth he was successively—or simultaneously—farmhand, college student, country school teacher, deputy sheriff, private and later an officer in the Indiana National Guard. He saw service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I. His Swiss ancestors came to the United States in 1709, settling near Lancaster, Pa. They were Mennonites, opposed to war.

After finishing high school and summer courses at Tri-State College, Angola, he began teaching in

(Continued on page 2)

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1965.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

Comparison Of Inductions Last 30 Years

Inductions into the Armed Forces since 1940 are compared in the table below covering World War II, Korean Conflict, and the post-Korean period including Vietnam.

These figures comprise the total inductions in the United States from 1940 through 1969.

Year	Total
1940.....	18,633
1941.....	923,842
1942.....	3,033,361
1943.....	3,323,970
1944.....	1,591,942
1945.....	945,862
1946.....	183,669
1947.....	20,348
1948.....	9,781
1949.....	219,765
1950.....	551,770
1951.....	438,479
1952.....	471,806
1953.....	253,230
1954.....	152,777
1955.....	152,450
1956.....	138,504
1957.....	142,246
1958.....	96,153
1959.....	86,602
1960.....	118,586
1961.....	82,060
1962.....	119,265
1963.....	112,386
1964.....	230,991
1965.....	382,010
1966.....	228,263
1967.....	296,406
1968.....	283,586
1969.....	
Total.....	14,608,743

Legislature in Michigan honors General Hershey

General Lewis B. Hershey was recently honored by the Michigan State Legislature in a concurrent resolution of tribute.

The resolution adopted, by both the Senate and the House, lauded the General as an outstanding American who has made a significant contribution to his country.

The joint resolution credits General Hershey with developing plans for the Selective Service System and refers to the System as the most democratic in the world largely because of the concept of local board autonomy.

The resolution further refers to many military and civilian awards received by the General and resolves by the Senate with the House of Representatives concurring that by these presents, tribute is unanimously accorded a great American, General Lewis Blaine Hershey.

U.S. commitments bar draft end DoD chief says

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said recently that he believes the Armed Forces will have to be trimmed by more than a million men, to about the 2 million-man level, before the draft can be ended.

The Secretary also expressed the opinion that the 2 million-man force would not be sufficient to carry out U.S. military commitments unless there is a large increase in the civilian reserves and National Guard.

Speaking briefly to a group of more than 100 young men from all parts of the country who were brought to the Pentagon under the Hearst U.S. Senate Youth Program, Laird said, "I personally believe that we will have to get down near the level of 2 million men before we can go to an all-volunteer service, and I don't believe we can carry out our present obligations at that level unless we are willing to spend a lot of money to maintain an up-to-date reserve and National Guard."

In January it was reported that the regular Armed Forces were at a strength of 3.298 million men. The Army and Air National Guard have nearly 500,000 men, and the civilian

Official notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

January 20, 1970.—Operations Bulletin No. 335, Subject: "Induction Eligibility of Air Force Officer Training School Eliminees," concerning change in Air Force procedure affecting individuals who enlist in the Regular Air Force for the purpose of attending Officer Training School.

reserves have a larger number in various stages of readiness.

At the beginning of the Vietnam buildup, the Armed Forces were about 2.6 million men. A cut of a million men would slash the total forces to far below the strength at that time.

Mr. Laird said that in order to undertake a substantial increase in the civilian forces including the National Guard, the Pentagon would have to be assured of adequate financing by Congress.

"I am not sure that we have that assurance," Laird said.

Moreover, Laird said, the cost problems become critical when the regular forces get down to a strength of between 2.2 and 2.4 million men, where he said the buildup of civilian (reserve) forces would have to begin.



OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT—Mr. Elmer L. Rustad, National Director of the Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department presented General Lewis B. Hershey, outgoing Director of the Selective Service System, the Concord Minute Man award for his outstanding accomplishments in the savings bonds program. The presentation was made at a luncheon of the Reserve Officers Association at the Washington Navy Yard Officers Club, Washington, D.C., February 11, 1970.

General Hershey Terminates Service

(Continued from page 1)

Indiana country schools, however, he continued his college studies, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Pedagogy from Tri-State College. He was a graduate student at the University of Indiana when the United States entered World War I.

Following World War I, General Hershey entered the Regular Army. He attended the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., served as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Ohio State University, attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. and graduated from the Army War College.

In 1936, General Hershey, then a Major, was assigned to duty in Washington, D.C. as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee which was charged with the studying and planning for manpower procurement in event of national emergency.

On September 30, 1940, he was transferred from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Selective Service System and named Executive Officer. He was appointed Deputy Director on December 19, 1940, and Director in 1941.

General Hershey has received many awards for service to his country, including both the Army and Navy Distinguished Service Medals, the Bernard Baruch Award, every honor given by the Boy Scouts of America and many others, from veteran, military and civic organizations.

General Hershey is a trustee of Tri-State College and holds honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from eight colleges and universities.

He has always been active in civic affairs including the American National Red Cross and the Boy Scouts of America.

He is married to a former childhood sweetheart, Ellen Dygert of Angola, Ind. They have four children, two boys and two girls. There are 13 grandchildren. The General and Mrs. Hershey reside in Bethesda, Md.

Singapore sets up tough draft law

The 2 million inhabitants of Singapore, the smallest and most prosperous nation of Southeast Asia, have been informed of a strict new draft law.

Young men have been advised that it will be all but impossible to avoid military service after they have turned age 18. All men except for no more than 4 percent of the 20,000 youths reaching call-up age each year will be drafted.

Student exemptions have been virtually abolished with the exception of the very few who were already attending university-level courses before their 18th birthday. Upon graduation they too will be drafted. Singapore's new law allows for no conscientious objection deferments.



Col. Thomas Farrell appointed Director for System in Ohio

Colonel Thomas S. Farrell was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Ohio effective January 26, 1970.

Col. Farrell, an Ohio native, entered active duty in the Army as a commissioned officer in 1951 and served as a platoon leader with the 37th Division at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Later he saw service in the Korean Conflict.

Upon completion of his Korean tour in October 1953, he joined the Ohio National Guard and held the following assignments: Platoon leader, Company Commander, Supply Officer, Assistant Chief of Staff G4, Battalion Commander and Chief of Staff.

Col. Farrell graduated from North High School, Columbus, Ohio and attended the Ohio State University from 1947-1951. While at Ohio State University, he earned a BS degree in Business Administration.

Prior to being named State Director, he was employed as Terminal Manager for Emery-Midwest Truck Company and held many administrative assignments with the Office of the Adjutant General, Ohio National Guard.

Col. Farrell and his wife, Shirley, have three sons, Michael, age 12, Matthew, age 10, and Kevin, age 4. The Farrell family resides at 906 Canniff Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Law violators mount, Justice records show

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said recently that about 3,200 civilians were imprisoned or under indictment for all types of violations of the Selective Service law.

The Pentagon said it could not determine immediately how many offenses were connected with the Vietnam war. About 300 American military deserters have fled to Sweden, and the Canadian Royal Mounted Police says it has interviewed more than 2,250 Americans suspected of going to Canada to evade the U.S. draft or for deserting.

Safety News

The biggest killer—your car

Editor's Note: One of the most thought-provoking pieces of writing on the subject of accidents and the need for safe driving recently appeared in The Desert Airman, a publication in Tucson, Arizona. Since it is believed that its content relates to one of the pressing problems of our time, the article is being reprinted in its entirety.

It has been nearly a quarter of a century since the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, bringing World War II to its end. Arguments still rage around the world about the bomb which killed the greatest number of people of any bomb in history. Many groups of people are still actively protesting.

While the actual death toll will probably never be known, estimates range from 80,000 to 240,000 lives lost. The Book of World Records lists a figure of some 91,000 deaths.

Using this figure, let's take a look at how this much discussed tragedy compares with an even greater tragedy which gets little attention: the traffic death toll in this country for just one year.

Last year we lost two-thirds as many lives in traffic crashes as were lost in that atomic blast. Traffic deaths in the United States in 24 years since Hiroshima have been more than 10 times that 91,000 figure.

Since the turn of the century America has lost more men, women and children in traffic crashes than in all our wars since the beginning of this nation. In 1968 the property damage in motor vehicle accidents was \$3.8 billion, and we lost 55,200 lives. This is up four percent over 1967, and there were 2 million people disabled from these motor vehicle accidents. And the final blow to America was the loss of 5,591 children in auto crashes who were in the age bracket of 1-14. This is far more than the loss of life from all diseases.

The Traffic Safety Division, Arizona Highway Department, asks all of you, what is "The Biggest Killer?" Think it over the next time you get behind the wheel of your car. (The DESERT AIRMAN, Tucson, Ariz.)



Gen. F. B. McSwiney named Director for New Hampshire

Major General Francis B. McSwiney was appointed State Director of Selective Service for New Hampshire effective February 1, 1970.

General McSwiney was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps in June 1933. He went on active duty with the 197th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) in September 1940. He served with this unit in the Southwest Pacific Area until September 1944. After returning to the United States he was assigned to Antiaircraft School, Fort Bliss, Tex., until released from active duty in October 1945. He was assigned to the 197th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, New Hampshire National Guard in March 1947.

General McSwiney was recalled to active duty for the period August 1950-1952. He was promoted to colonel in September 1953 and assigned Commanding Officer of the 197th Antiaircraft Artillery Group. He was appointed Adjutant General of New Hampshire in 1956. He received Federal recognition as a brigadier general in the same year, and as a major general in 1958.

General McSwiney attended the University of New Hampshire where he earned a BS Degree. His military education includes the Coast Artillery Corps Basic Course and the Command and General Staff College.

The General resides in Concord, N.H.

GI Bill, a good investment to have

The taxpayer spends \$4,680 for 36 months of college for an ex-GI. Labor Department statistics indicate a man with a college degree will earn \$541,000 in his lifetime, or \$201,000 more than a high school graduate. It is estimated that he will pay about \$38,000 in income taxes on that extra \$201,000—about eight times the cost of his education.

Classification Picture January 31, 1970

Class	Number
Total	39,129,835
I-A and I-A-O	1,517,656
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	259,546
Not examined	93,857
Induction or examination postponed	12,351
Ordered for induction or examination	269,012
Pending reclassification	142,491
Personal appearance and appeals in process	61,924
Delinquents	34,343
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	6,066
Not examined	1,580
Induction or examination postponed	63
Ordered for induction or examination	477
Pending reclassification	790
Personal appearance and appeals in process	215
Delinquents	149
Nineteen years of age, born 1951	38,593
Twenty-six years and older with liability extended	155,060
Under 19 years of age	441,139
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,322,241
I-C (Inducted)	497,939
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,395,013
I-O Not examined	7,561
I-O Examined and qualified	8,038
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	709
I-W (At work)	8,873
I-W (Released)	10,897
I-D Members of a reserve component	929,012
I-S Statutory (College)	15,026
I-S Statutory (High School)	455,600
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	434,398
II-A Apprentice	57,228
II-C Agricultural deferment	23,118
II-S Student deferment	1,835,704
III-A Dependency deferment	4,194,733
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,347,454
IV-B Officials	97
IV-C Aliens	19,882
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	109,941
IV-F Not qualified	2,292,746
V-A Over age liability	17,645,969

DoD opposed to restrictions on draftee use

A bill has been introduced in Congress to prohibit the use of draftees in any area of armed conflict in which the Armed Forces of the United States are engaged.

If this proposal were put into effect, the Department of Defense has told Congress the following would happen:

1. Force levels would have to be cut, unit readiness would be impaired and the nation's combat capabilities would suffer.
2. Our ability to respond to future threats would be limited. Draftees would have to be removed from units now relied upon to meet future threats.
3. Overseas forces in addition to those in Vietnam would be seriously disrupted.
4. The services would not be able to spread combat assignments around, nor could they maintain what Defense calls "reasonable personnel policies relating to tour lengths and personnel rotation."
5. Voluntary enlistments would suffer. Instead of volunteering, many young men would wait until they were drafted, thus escaping the dangers and discomforts of combat.
6. Morale of volunteers would fall—the whole burden of combat would be assumed by volunteers.

Stateside news briefs

Service awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid for local recruiters:

Florida—Marine Corps: Violet W. Boggs, Local Board No. 112.

Idaho—Air Force: Mrs. Ann S. Loveland, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 3, and Ellen M. Donaldson, Executive Secretary, Supervisor of Area No. 5.

West Virginia—Army: Dolores Anast, Clerical Assistant, Local Board No. 15.

Headquarters visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, were as follows: Mrs. Jeannette M. Johnson, Resident Executive Secretary; Sandy Blazer, Clerical Assistant; Linda Kenney and John W. Patterson, Chairman, Local Board No. 13, Springfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Louise Drugan, Ohio Appeal Board; Mrs. Maureen Beck, Executive Secretary, Local Board 35, Ohio; Mrs. Dorothy De Mull, Executive Secretary, Local Board 283, Michigan; Christine Ejsmont, Local Board No. 281, Michigan; Mrs. Margaret Smith and Betty Jenkins, Local Board No. 66, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Colella, Local Board No. 66, New York and Denise E. Kimmel, Executive Secretary, Local Board No. 59, Indiana.

Ordered to active duty

Colonel Hugh D. Harmon, ARN-

GUS, Kansas State Headquarters, effective February 11, 1970; Colonel John L. Greenleaf, USAR, National Headquarters, effective February 9, 1970 and CW4 Lloyd Mogg, ARN-GUS, Oklahoma State Headquarters, effective February 16, 1970.

Mother of nine becomes registrar

A former Navy WAVE and mother of nine children has volunteered for the job as Registrar of Local Board 126, Minnesota, because she feels it is her patriotic duty.

Mrs. Joseph Remitz volunteered for the job when she found that no one in Forest Lake, Minn. wanted the job and boys turning 18 and required to register for selective service had to travel 25 miles to Stillwater, Minn. to do so.

"Perhaps I can partly repay all I have received from my country with this small task," Mrs. Remitz remarked. "Right now I feel this is where I'm needed."

In expressing her feelings on the draft, Mrs. Remitz said that service was good for either a boy or girl.

"Every mother hates to see her sons go off to war but we have a job to do in helping our country," Mrs. Remitz said.

"Both my husband and I would be very much ashamed if one of our boys (they have seven) refused to register for the draft," she said.

Her husband, Joseph Remitz, was a captain in the Air Force during World War II and she spent 2½ years in the Navy as a Yeoman.

Defense chief lauds revised draft changes

Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of Defense, speaking recently before the California State Chamber of Commerce said, "This year we shall be drafting fewer men and using a more equitable system of selective service."

Laird stated, "No longer are younger men compelled to undergo the uncertainty of the draft for as long as 7 years of their lives. The period of uncertainty now has been cut to only 1 year, and the disruption of individuals' lives has been substantially curtailed."

The Secretary continued, "By using a random method of choosing the individuals who will be called to service in place of a more arbitrary method of calling oldest men first, we have introduced a new element of fairness into the system. The reform of the Selective Service System, which few thought possible of achievement is a major accomplishment."

Mr. Laird remarked that he thought it has demonstrated among other things, the willingness of the Administration to listen to the legitimate grievances of young people and to act to remove such grievances when convinced by rational discourse that corrective action is needed.

Additional reforms, he said, will be proposed to Congress in the near future, and that the Defense Department is ready to testify in support of those changes to the selective service process.



STATE DIRECTORS CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 9-13 FEBRUARY 1970. Those in attendance were: Left to right: Row 1: MG Francis B. McSwiney, New Hampshire; MG LaClair A. Melhouse, North Dakota; Mr. William H. McCachren, North Carolina; COL Paul V. Akst, New York City; COL Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; BG Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; GEN Lewis B. Hershey, Director; COL Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; CAPT Chester J. Chastek, Washington; CAPT Charles L. Kessler, Virginia; COL Manuel F. Siverio, Puerto Rico; BG Ernst E. Noy, Connecticut; and COL Leonard G. Hicks, Oregon.

Row 2: COL Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; BG Norman L. Erb, Arizona; COL Wayne E. Rhodes, Indiana; Mr. Allan J. Roush, Colorado; COL Robert P. Knight, Minnesota; Mr. Arnold L. Malone, Tennessee; BG Jack W. Blair, West Virginia; COL James L. Davis, Mississippi; LTC Leo W. Davis, Acting State Director, Louisiana; MAJ Edward G. Pagano, Deputy State Director, Alaska; COL Henry C. Oyasato, Hawaii; COL Clifford E. Hall, Delaware; MG John P. Jolly, New Mexico; COL Samuel Popovich, Deputy State Director, Rhode Island and Mr. Carlos C. Orden, California.

Row 3: COL Lee G. Liggett, Nebraska; COL Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; COL Willard A. Hawkins, Arkansas; LTC Junior F. Elder, Kansas; COL James L. Hays III, Maryland; COL Richard V. Peay, Utah; COL Jack P. Brubaker, Wyoming; LCDR John H. Hammack, Illinois; LTC Clinton S. Knutson, Wisconsin; COL John W. Brokaw, New York State; LTC Ralph E. McCain, Acting State Director, Missouri; MG Duane L. Corning, South Dakota; COL Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; COL Joseph T. Avella, New Jersey and BG Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia.

Row 4: COL Don G. Redpath, Montana; COL Addison A. Millard, Nevada; COL William J. Burke, Vermont; Mr. Hugh J. Caldwell, Jr., Alabama; Mr. Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam; LTC Ralph V. Gould, Deputy State Director, New Hampshire; Mr. Bruce G. Sanders, Jr., Deputy Director, Canal Zone; COL Donald H. Collins, South Carolina; COL Thomas S. Farrell, Ohio; MG George G. Bennett, Idaho; COL Henry R. Sherrard, Deputy State Director, Pennsylvania; MAJ Donald V. Wilbur, Chief, Administrative Division, Florida; Mr. John C. Carr, Jr., Massachusetts; COL Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; COL Paul B. Merrick, Maine; COL John T. Martin, District of Columbia and COL Taylor L. Davidson, Kentucky.



All-Volunteer military force recommended

A special commission headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. on an All-Volunteer Armed Force recently made its report to President Nixon.

Following are questions and answers concerning the proposals by the commission:

What did the commission recommend?

Three of the major recommendations are: (1) Boost pay of officers and enlisted men in the first 2 years of service. Total compensation of these officers would go from an average of \$717 a month to \$869. Enlisted men's compensation, including all allowances, would go from an average of \$301 a month to \$437, (2) Make other improvements in the conditions of service such as paralleling the enlistment system to that of commissioned officers. Pay of medical officer would be hiked; there would be fellowships for medical students and more contracts with civilian physicians, and (3) the draft should be allowed to expire next year, except for standby-draft machinery activated by joint resolution of Congress in case of national emergency.

How much would such a program cost?

The commission estimated the added cost in the year to end June 30, 1971 at \$3.24 billion. But return to the Government in income tax would lower this to \$2.7 billion.

Would an all-volunteer armed force become "all black"?

The commission said its "best projections" indicate a volunteer Army might have 18 percent Negro enlisted men, vs. 15 percent for the services generally. Negroes now constitute 10.6 percent of the services' enlisted men, and about 12 percent of the U.S. population.

How would an all-volunteer armed force affect ROTC programs?

"With an all-volunteer armed force, one must expect," the commission said, "that fewer students will volunteer for ROTC training, particularly in the first 2 years. Hence many schools may find that they can no longer operate viable programs. To insure that ROTC instruction remains available to interested students, it may be advisable in the future to establish area training centers. Thus students from a number of schools in one geographic region could participate in the same training program."



Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, new Selective Service Director

Defense requests 19,000 registrants for April induction

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 19,000 inductees in April. All of these inductees will be used by the Army.

State Directors have been advised that in filling their call, no non-volunteer registrant with a sequence number 116 through 366 will be ordered to report for induction.

This DoD request supports currently approved strength levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements completing their terms of service, Defense officials advise.

The total draft calls for calendar year 1970 are to range from 200,000 to 225,000 compared to total draft calls of 290,000 in calendar year 1969.

The monthly draft calls in 1970 are as follows: January—12,500; February—19,000; March—19,000; and April—19,000.

Early-out plan aids more GIs

The DoD policy to release enlisted men up to 3 months early to attend college has been revised to include men who desire to attend vocational or technical schools.

To qualify, a man must:

—Show he has been accepted for enrollment commencing with a specific school term in a full-time resident course of instruction of no less than 3 months' duration at a recognized vocational or technical school.

—Not be essential to the mission of his assigned organization.

—Have completed 21 months of active service on his current tour of obligated service if he will have a reserve obligation after separation.

A Defense official said a recognized vocational or technical school is one which is approved by a state board for vocational education or is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association listed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

The President names Dr. Tarr as new Director

President Nixon has chosen Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, 45, to be Director of the Selective Service System to succeed General Lewis B. Hershey, who became Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization on February 16, 1970. Since then and until the appointment of Dr. Tarr, Selective Service was under the supervision of Colonel Dee Ingold, General Hershey's former assistant.

Dr. Tarr, since June 18, 1969, has been serving as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Prior to his appointment as Assistant Secretary, he was President of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin, and served in that position since 1963.

During his career in education, he also has been an instructor at Harvard University and served as lecturer in the School of Business and as assistant dean for the School of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford University.

Dr. Tarr was born in Stockton, Calif., on Sept. 18, 1924. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army. He earned a bachelor of arts degree in economics from Stanford University in 1948, a master in business administration degree from Harvard University in 1950, and his doctorate in American history from Stanford University in 1962. He received honorary degrees of doctor of humane letters from Ripon College, Wisconsin, in 1965, and from Grinnell College, Iowa, in 1969.

He was a research assistant and instructor at Harvard Graduate School of Business from 1950 to 1952, and was vice president of the Sierra Tractor and Equipment Company, Chico, Calif., from 1952 to 1958. During 1954-1955, he was a staff member on the Second Hoover Commission. In 1958 he was a Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District of California.

From 1961 to 1963, Dr. Tarr was associated with Stanford University—first, as the assistant director and then as director of the summer session, and thereafter as assistant dean in the School of Humanities and Sciences. He also served as lecturer in the School of Business during that period. He was appointed as president of Lawrence College in 1963 (became Lawrence College in 1963) (continued on page 2)

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

Dr. Curtis Tarr new Director

(continued from page 1)

University in 1964).

Dr. Tarr was on the board of directors of the Fred Finch Children's Home, Oakland, Calif., during 1953-1963, and was a trustee of The Institute of Paper Chemistry, an affiliated graduate school of Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wis., from 1963 to 1969. He has served as Chairman of the Task Force on Local Government Finance and Organization for the State of Wisconsin.

He is a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity; Rotary Club; University Club of Chicago; and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Dr. Tarr is married to the former Elizabeth May Myers. They have two daughters, Pamela E. and Cynthia L.

Average age of January inductee at four year low

The average age of the 11,353 men inducted during January was 19 years and 11 months. This is the lowest average age since December 1965.

During that month the average was 19 years and 10 months. However, there is one difference. Inductions in December 1965 totaled 40,200, nearly four times larger than in January 1970.

It is too early in the year to attach any real significance to this comparison. However, since 1942, the selection order for induction was age 19-25, with the oldest selected first. Beginning in January of this year, the order of selection was by random sequence number. Therefore, until the new system has made further progress in the year, there is no certainty the average age will continue at a lower level than in previous years.

Three Time Winner

LTC Robert G. Ranson, USA, who recently retired from active duty at Virginia State Headquarters, has a personal history which epitomizes the dedication and flexibility of Selective Service System employees.

Before World War II, Col. Ranson was clerk at a Local Board. His notice to Report for Induction was signed by himself, as board clerk. After WW II, he returned to the System as a civilian employee, shortly thereafter reverting to military status with the State Headquarters. Upon his retirement last month, he loyally returned to State Headquarters in civilian status.

Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription for the Selective Service Regulations is \$5 and for Local Board Memorandums is \$4. Operations Bulletins are available for inspection at any local board, State Headquarters or National Headquarters.

March 11, 1970—Operations Bulletin No. 336, Subject: "Doctors of Medicine and Optometrists," concerning procurement of Doctors of Medicine and Optometrists for the Armed Forces.

Four Long Weekends

There are four more 3-day holiday weekends this year:

Memorial Day—May 29-31.

Independence Day—July 3-5

Labor Day—September 5-7

Christmas—December 25-27, plus

New Year's Day—January 1-3.

'70 draft estimates cut third time by Defense Heads

The Department of Defense estimates that draft calls in 1970 will be between 200,000 and 225,000, compared with the 1969 total of 290,000.

This is the third time 1970 draft estimates have been reduced.

On December 1, 1969, when the draft lottery was held, the Department of Defense estimated the call for 1970 would be for 250,000 men. In January, Defense officials reduced the estimate by 10 percent or to 225,000 men.

The last time draft calls fell below the 200,000 mark was before the Vietnam military manpower build-up in 1964. During that year only 112,386 men were inducted.

In recent congressional testimony on proposed defense spending, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird made it clear that further reductions in both draft calls and over-all military manpower will depend on the progress of "Vietnamization."

Moreover, the predicted cut in draft calls, which peaked during the 1966-68 Vietnam war build-up, is tied primarily to the overall slashes in fiscal 1971 in manpower and spending for "general purposes forces" which include ground and tactical air units.

Savings Bonds now pay more—higher interest—shorter maturity—better buy Better U.S. Savings Bonds.

Penalty limit only 5 years, Court holds

The Supreme Court by a vote of five to three, ruled on March 2, 1970 that young men who fail to register for selective service within 5 days after their 18th birthday cannot be prosecuted after 5 years have passed.

The Justices held that "we do not think the Act intended to treat continued failure to register as a renewal of the original crime or the repeated commission of new offenses, but rather perpetuated the concept of the first registration that a man must register at a particular time and his failure to do so at that time is a single offense."

It was at this point the 5-year statute of limitations for non-capital Federal crimes begins to run. Therefore, if a youth does not register, and if charges against him are not brought within the next 5 years, he will then become immune from the draft at age 23 plus 6 days.

Three Justices dissented from the decision—Chief Justice Burger, Justices White and Harlan. It was their opinion that the decision frees law violators from their obligation to register and from liability for not doing so at the age of 23, while other young men are being inducted up to age 26.

The dissenting Judges believe that young men who fail to register commit a new offense each day until their military obligation ends at age 26, leaving them subject to indictment until the 5-year period of limitation expires at age 31.

The new Supreme Court ruling is not expected to have any real impact on the over-all operations of the Selective Service System, because only a very small fraction of youth fail to register.

Some Government lawyers have said they believe the court decision might lead to draft evasion. This was disputed by various individuals who counsel registrants on alternatives to serving in the military.

One law professor said that even if the Government doesn't police the law, society does.

It was his opinion that high school principals and college officials often know whether or not students are registered. Employers, he added, may ask men for their status with Selective Service or arresting policemen may discover an individual does not have a draft card.

"It's simply too great a risk for a young man not to register," the professor said, "You just fill out too many forms in your life."

"Men can be had only voluntarily or involuntarily. We have ceased to obtain them voluntarily. . . . If you dispute this fact, and declare that men can still be had voluntarily in sufficient numbers, prove the assertion by yourselves volunteering in such numbers, and I shall gladly give up the draft."

—Abraham Lincoln,
August 15, 1863.



ALL-AMERICAN FAMILY—President Nixon is shown at the White House visiting with Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Fremont, Michigan, parents of 10 sons, all of whom have served in the Armed Forces—nine in the Air Force and one in the Marines.

Each son is a registrant of Local Board 64, Fremont, Michigan. Standing next to the President is Senator Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) who accompanied the Walkers on their visit to the White House.

A brief article concerning this subject appeared in the January 1970 issue of Selective Service News.

High schools train 140,000 ROTC cadets

More than 140,000 students in 782 high schools across the country are enrolled in Junior ROTC.

Graduates of these programs receive credit for the first year of senior ROTC if they go on to college, or advanced promotion if they enlist in the Armed Forces.

According to Dr. George C. S. Benson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Education, high school ROTC graduates who do not enter college are more likely than their counterparts to enlist in some branch of the service. Moreover, he said, they are more apt to continue beyond the first enlistment.

Aside from encouraging young people to consider military careers at both officer and noncom levels, the Junior ROTC program offers basic citizenship training. "We have had a number of high school principals tell us that the program helps citizenship generally," Dr. Benson said. "The Junior ROTC seems to fill an especially useful place in schools . . . it gives the cadets . . . something to be proud of. They seem to wear the uniform with pride."

Right terminology regarding military stressed by DoD

A memorandum outlining correct reserve forces terminology has been issued by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Roger T. Kelley.

Secretary Kelley noted that the terms "National Guard" and "reserve" are sometimes misunderstood by the layman.

"The use of the term 'reserve' is often misinterpreted to exclude the National Guard when such is not the case," Mr. Kelley said. "And more important, the exclusive use of the term 'reserve,' when the inclusion of the National Guard units is intended does not adequately identify the subject matter."

Secretary Kelley requested specific terminology be used, as appropriate, when referring to both Reserve and National Guard Forces.

He listed these examples as proper references:

National Guard and Reserve forces/components/units.

National Guardsmen and Reservists.

Army National Guard and Army Reserve forces/components/units.

Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve forces/components/units.

An added incentive to Americans who add Savings Bonds a convenient and attractive way to save is the new higher interest rate.

Stateside news briefs

Service Awards

Certificates of Appreciation were recently awarded to the following members of the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces for outstanding aid to local recruiters:

Florida—Marine Corps: Peggy C. Joyner, and Bonnie B. Reynolds, Local Board 29 and personnel of Local Board 112.

Air Force: Helen I. Kennedy, Cherry H. Floyd and Bertha B. Sessoms, St. Petersburg Local Board Group.

Nevada—Navy: Dave Works, Local Board Coordinator

Marine Corps: Lorraine McKeel, Executive Secretary, Local Board 4 and Chloe Frampton, Executive Secretary, Local Board 17. Both were awarded a pen and desk set by the U.S. Marine Corps Recruiter from Salt Lake City, Utah.

West Virginia—Navy: Mrs. Fredrica T. Byrer, Executive Secretary Local Board 28; Mrs. Helen L. Townsend, Executive Secretary, Local Board 45 and Bernice M. Wills, Executive Secretary, Local Board 46.

Mother registers son

Mrs. Dorothy D. Mercer, registrar at Ingleside, Texas, registered her son, Charles Stephen, on his 18th birthday. When she sent in the registration card to the local board at Sinton, Texas, Mrs. Mercer clipped this comment to it: "This is my No. 1 son."

Headquarters visitors

Visitors who registered recently with the Office of Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mr. Nolan J. Gibson, Chairman Local Board 23, Grand County, Lancaster, Wis., and Mrs. Janice Riser, Utah State Headquarters.

Sick leave credited at retirement time not transferable

Sick leave which is used in computing an annuity for an employee shall be charged against his sick leave account and may not thereafter be used, transferred or reccredited, according to the Civil Service Commission.

All sick leave credited to an employee as of the date of his retirement and reported to the commission for credit toward the calculation of annuity is considered "used," the commission said.

In the event a retired employee is re-employed, his starting sick leave balance will be zero.

The commission said the days of unused sick leave are used only in counting the number of years and months of service for annuity computation purposes. They cannot be used in computing an employee's "high-three" average salary or for meeting the minimum length of service required for retirement eligibility.

Ordered to active duty

CPT. Ronald D. Andreen, USAR, Minnesota State Headquarters, effective March 10, 1970.

No special call for physicians set for FY '71

The Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs recently advised Selective Service that the Defense Department does not foresee any need to request a special call for physicians to meet its medical officers requirements for Fiscal Year 1971.

The Secretary said that although recruiting efforts for optometrists are currently underway, a special call for optometrists needed during Fiscal Year 1971 will be requested as soon as the number required is firmly established.

Annually, since 1960 the Department of Defense has found it necessary to request special calls for physicians in order to meet their requirements for medical officers. These calls have ranged from a low of 185 in July 1961 to a high of 2,200 in July 1967 when the manpower buildup peaked during the Vietnam conflict.

However, in the past 2 years, calls have been reduced in size due to the significant success of the Berry Plan and the recent reductions in military personnel strengths. Because of such, special calls in Fiscal Year in 1970 have been the smallest since 1961.

Seek information on I-W assignments, board memo advises

Local boards when considering the assignment of a conscientious objector to perform I-W service in another State, are now required to seek information concerning the job from the Selective Service Director of the state in which the job is located.

A Local Board Memorandum, issued on February 25, by Acting Director Colonel Dee Ingold, instructs Local Boards to contact the other State Director and request information "with respect to such matters as the work to be done in the prospective employment, the present availability of the jobs with such employer, and the willingness of the employer to cooperate in the administration of the I-W program."

The memorandum also advises that Local Boards in seeking the information, should make the request through their own State Director.



Antonio Q. Sablan appointed Guam's System Director

Mr. Antonio Q. Sablan was appointed Director of Guam's Selective Service System, effective February 13, 1970, to succeed Carlos C. Querrero.

Mr. Sablan from 1936 to 1944 was an employee of Pan American World Airway. Following World War II he was employed by the Government of Guam as a tax inspector and police officer. From 1955 to 1961 he was a stock control and procurement supervisor for the U.S. Navy commissary store. Since that time he has been self-employed.

Mr. Sablan is married, has one son and four daughters. The son, Andrew, attends Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and two daughters, Carol and Evelyn, attend Mount Angel College in Oregon.

He is active in several community activities which include the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, Boy Scouts, and the Parent Teachers Association.

He and his family reside in Agat, Guam.

53,000 new officers needed by military in fiscal year '71

The Department of Defense reports that the number of new male officers required for fiscal year 1970 is 57,000. Of this number, 23,700 are expected to come from ROTC and related college programs.

About 20,300 will come from officer candidate schools. The remainder will be obtained from other sources, including service academies, direct appointment of college graduates, most of whom are doctors, lawyers, and field commissions.

During fiscal year 1971, the overall goal, a tentative figure is 53,000 new male officers, including 23,300 from the corps and 19,200 from officer candidate schools.

In ancient Hawaii the draft applied to all capable men

The following by Russell and Peg Apple recently appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

Selective Service in ancient Hawaii—the draft—applied to any male capable of bearing arms.

Service was for the duration.

When the call came, men went. No deferments, no exceptions.

Professional soldiers did not exist. Everybody was a soldier. The farmer left his farm in mid-hoe; the fisherman beached his canoe; the priest cut his prayer short.

Soldier-type training came from the sports of old Hawaii. Men, from puberty to white hair, played at war games and skills. Four times out of five a keen eyed citizen-warrior could throw a stone to hit a stick 50 yards away. They threw the javelin at targets. They threw javelins at each other to practice artful dodging. An expert could catch a javelin and throw it back. They wrestled and boxed for proficiency in attack and self-defense.

Teams entered sham fights, advancing and retreating. They attacked and defended, and maneuvered as a group under the direction of a more skilled chief.

When Hawaii's men went to war, they took their weapons and food along. Spears, clubs, javelins, slings and stones were stored at home, handy, to be grabbed en route. Dried fish, hard poi, calabashes of water, kukui nuts for light, pulu for dressing wounds, and perhaps a spare loin cloth were also taken.

It was only for a long and major campaign that a ruling chief might open up a storehouse and provide rations for his troops. But usually self-sufficiency was expected of those called. All men were called.

Woe betide the draft dodger. There must have been a few, for the penalty existed.

Draft dodgers almost lost their lives and citizenship, and certainly for the rest of their lives were shunned by their peers and chiefs. Draft dodgers were not considered acceptable as sacrifices for the gods. Soldiers taken in battle were very acceptable human sacrifices at the temples of the victors. But not draft dodgers.

A man too cowardly to answer the call to arms was not good enough to dispatch to the gods. He was left alive to live in misery.

He was marked so he could not move to another island to start life anew under a new name.

Calls to arms, the rally to war, came to each district and village by a messenger who passed the word. He was sometimes called lele (one who flies) because of his swiftness of foot. His more formal name was kuahaua. His job was to gather together all men capable of bearing arms. He sent them to the assembly point.

Then came the truant officer to the districts and villages. His job was to catch any draft dodgers.

If the uluoki found a draft dodger, the slacker's ears were

slit—the permanent mark of the coward. The old men, too feeble for another battle, were probably willing helpers. Perhaps even women helped hold the draft dodger while the uluoki used his bamboo knife on both ears. For life, now, the man's ears would proclaim his status. Excuses and explanations did him no good.

Then the draft dodger's waist was encircled by rope made of twisted coconut fibers, the cheapest kind, and he was led, blood running down his body, from his place of capture.

But this was not the end of the immediate punishment. He did not escape to the hills as an outcast immediately.

The draft dodger was led, mangled ears and blood smeared body, into the very camp he had tried to dodge, to be met by the jeers and contempt of the real men. His former friends were now his enemies. He was no longer a man among men.

Navy Secretary admonishes antics of military critics

Critics of the draft are the first to say the United States should have an all-volunteer armed forces. Yet despite the efforts of the Gates Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force, some of these same critics are in effect working against the commission's proposals by bringing public disdain on the military man.

The effectiveness of this criticism was emphasized by Navy Secretary John H. Chafee as he spoke recently to the World Affairs Council.

"The abuse being given the serviceman today is undeserved and unfair and he should not be called upon to tolerate it," Chafee said.

"In fact, he won't and isn't. He's getting out of the armed services of his country in large numbers, to their great detriment."

The three-time governor of Rhode Island said public hostility to men in uniform "is a phenomenon which historically occurs in cycles, particularly during and after an unpopular war."

Cut-off exams at number 215, States advised

Acting Director Colonel Dee Ingold, in a letter to all State Directors, on March 5, advised that until further notice only registrants classified in 1-A, 1-A-O and 1-O, and those whose deferment or exemption is about to end, with lottery numbers 1 through 215 should be sent for examinations at Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Stations.

This decision was made, Col. Ingold advised, after assurances were received that induction calls this year would remain considerably less than last year. Therefore, he said, there is no need at this time to examine registrants with larger lottery numbers or those born in 1951, or at least until further notice.

This action does not apply to volunteers for induction or to registrants who have requested in writing AFEEs physical examinations. In these instances, they will be accommodated as quickly as facilities permit.

In the same letter, Col. Ingold, informed State Directors that the lottery drawing applicable to registrants needed for induction in 1971 (those born in 1951) will probably be held sometime in July of this year.

Armed Forces pay hiked in England to lure volunteers

A recent Associated Press article from London reports that the British Government has announced massive military pay increases as a major part of its drive to bring their volunteer armed forces up to strength.

Pay increases, ranging up to 60 percent will bring military personnel of all the services more in line with civilian workers.

New recruiting methods, including 4-day trial periods of military life, are also being brought into the fight to restore manpower, which has been up to strength only once since the draft was abolished in 1963. Each year the target of 24,000 recruits is missed by several thousands.

The British Government's action comes at a time when the Gates Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force has recommended an end to the draft in the United States. The commission's recommendations paralleled the British in believing higher pay is a major factor in achieving an effective volunteer force.

The British Defense Minister admitted in a recent report that manpower was so short in the 173,700-man army that troops were being withdrawn from Germany to relieve those on duty in Northern Ireland.

Classification Picture February 28, 1970

Class	Number
Total	39,316,703
I-A and I-A-O	1,523,375
Single or married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	279,905
Not examined	68,737
Induction or examination postponed	13,030
Ordered for induction or examination	254,666
Pending reclassification	139,379
Personal appearance and appeals in process	58,691
Delinquents	32,946
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	5,871
Not examined	1,522
Induction or examination postponed	44
Ordered for induction or examination	302
Pending reclassification	600
Personal appearance and appeals in process	201
Delinquents	147
Nineteen years of age, born 1951	67,373
Twenty-six years and older with liability extended	157,599
Under 19 years of age	442,362
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,360,945
I-C (Inducted)	484,886
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,376,802
I-O Not examined	7,667
I-O Examined and qualified	8,318
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	709
I-W (At work)	8,983
I-W (Released)	10,990
I-D Members of a reserve component	924,387
I-S Statutory (College)	14,274
I-S Statutory (High School)	508,157
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	431,021
II-A Apprentice	56,932
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,829
II-S Student deferment	1,833,217
III-A Dependency deferment	14,124,121
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,393,042
IV-B Officials	85
IV-C Aliens	19,886
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	109,877
IV-F Not qualified	2,289,020
V-A Over age liability	17,737,180



Selective Service NEWS

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All-Volunteer Force

Citing the All-Volunteer Armed Force report, the President said: "I support the basic conclusion of the commission. I agree that we should move now toward ending the draft."

Mr. Nixon warned, however, that the draft cannot be ended all at once. Rather, he said, it must be phased out so that defense strength can be maintained.

He also stressed that "As we move away from reliance on the draft, we must make provisions to establish a standby draft system that can be used in case of emergency."

The President indicated that a number of factors make it impossible to predict whether conscriptions could be ended entirely, and if so, when.

"It depends in part," he said, "on the necessity of maintaining required military force levels to meet our commitments in Vietnam and elsewhere.

"It also depends on the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain the forces we need, the attitude of young people toward military service, and the availability of jobs in the labor market."

Pay Increases

In a move toward reducing the draft call, the President outlined several proposals designed to increase voluntary enlistments and reenlistments in the armed services. He placed special emphasis on pay increases.

"The starting pay of an enlisted man in our armed forces is—taking the latest raise into account—less than \$1,500 a year," the President said. "This is less than half of the minimum wage in the private sector."

Mr. Nixon added that—after taking into account food, uniforms, and housing

Continued on page 3.

PRESIDENT'S DRAFT REFORM—MAJOR STEPS TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM



President Nixon's draft reform proposals, which he announced on April 23, take several important steps toward establishing an all-volunteer armed force.

In the meantime, they seek to improve the equity of the present draft system.

The President endorsed the "basic conclusion" of the report of the Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force. In his message, he said: "From now on, the objective of this Administration is to reduce draft calls to zero, subject to the overriding considerations of national security."

The most significant and far-reaching

of the reform proposals, however, require congressional approval. Mr. Nixon has asked Congress for authority to:

- Increase military pay for enlisted men during their first two years of service.
- End student deferments.
- Implement a direct national call that will spread the quotas evenly among state and local boards under the lottery selection system.

In the same announcement, Mr. Nixon curtailed deferments based on fatherhood and occupation—an action for which he has authority under present Selective Service law.

U. S. NEWSPAPERS AGREE...

Editorials in many U. S. newspapers have supported President Nixon's plan to reform the draft. Here's a sampling:

- "President Nixon is moving to make the draft fairer and more intelligible in its application. He hasn't moved yet to abandon selective service in favor of a volunteer army, but the trend is in that direction. Meanwhile it makes sense to issue an order, as the President has done, abolishing future occupational, agricultural, and fatherhood deferments. And to ask Congress for authority to abolish future student deferments." — *The Christian Science Monitor*.

- "The shifting of draft calls to a national basis, with the same lottery sequence numbers called throughout the country, is also highly desirable. It is difficult to defend a system which takes men with relatively low numbers in one district and not in another. Members of Congress have many ideas of their own for improvement of the draft. With the White House taking a constructive approach, it should not be difficult to give the country a much better system of recruitment than it now has." — *The Washington Post*.

- "When he campaigned for the Presidency, Mr. Nixon attacked the draft's inequities and pledged that his administration would seek to replace it with an all-volunteer force. Yesterday he took several big steps toward redeeming that pledge." — *Chicago Tribune*.

- "By eliminating all deferments, with the single exception of hardship, the number of available draftees would be increased and the chances of any given individual being tapped by Uncle Sam would go down. That might be the fairest of all possible applications of the draft." — *The Evening Star* (Washington).

- "President Nixon has taken substantial new steps toward making the draft more equitable with his order ending some deferments and with his request to Congress to put an end to others. . . . Under this system, more than 60 percent of draft-age young men had deferments of one kind or another. This obviously placed an unfair burden on the minority of young men who remained eligible for callup. . . ." — *The New York Times*.

THE IMPACT OF DRAFT REFORM ON INDIVIDUAL REGISTRANTS

Status Prior to April 23

If prior to April 23, a registrant was:

1. Attending college as a student for baccalaureate degree.
2. Planning to enroll in college.
3. Attending junior or community college or approved technical school, (but not studying for baccalaureate degree), or participating in approved apprentice program.
4. Attending junior college or community college in a program leading to baccalaureate degree from a 4-year college.
5. Planning to enroll in a junior college, community college, or approved technical school or apprentice program.
6. Holding a deferment granted because of employment (including agricultural).
7. Not holding an employment deferment.*
8. Holding a paternity deferment.
9. Not holding a paternity deferment.*

Status Now

Now, the registrant is:

- Eligible for student deferment as before.
- Eligible for student deferment after he enters college until the Congress passes proposed legislation and the President issues a second executive order.
- Eligible for occupational deferment as before.
- Eligible for student deferment as before. Deferment will be continued upon transfer to a 4-year institution.
- Eligible for deferment after entry until the Congress passes proposed legislation and the President issues a second executive order.
- Eligible for employment deferment as before.
- Not eligible for employment deferment.
- Eligible for paternity deferment as before.
- Not eligible for paternity deferment. May be eligible for hardship deferment.

Status in Future Under the President's Proposals

After the second executive order to be issued if the Congress passes proposed legislation, a registrant's status would be as follows:

- Unchanged
- Ineligible for student deferment. If called for service after he enters college, a student would be granted postponement of induction until end of semester or term. College men enrolled in ROTC or other military programs could postpone active duty until completion of their study programs.
- Unchanged
- Unchanged
- Ineligible for deferment. If called for service after beginning a program, a registrant would be granted postponement of induction until appropriate breaking point in program.
- Unchanged
- Unchanged
- Unchanged
- Unchanged

*Registrants with applications for employment or paternity deferments pending before April 23 will be eligible for such deferments so long as qualified under regulations in force at that time.

From the President's Draft Reform Message

After careful consideration of the factors involved, I support the basic conclusion of the (All-Volunteer Armed Force) Commission. I agree that we should move now toward ending the draft.

From now on, the objective of this Administration is to reduce draft calls to zero, subject to the overriding considerations of national security.

* * *

As we move away from reliance on the draft, we must make provisions to establish a standby draft system that can be used in case of emergency.

* * *

No one can predict with precision whether or not, or precisely when, we can end conscription. It depends, in part, on the necessity of maintaining required military force levels to meet our commitments in Vietnam and elsewhere. It also depends on the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain the forces we need, the attitude of young people toward military service, and the availability of jobs in the labor market.

* * *

As we move toward our goal of ending the draft in the United States, we must deal with the draft as it now exists. This nation has a right to expect that the responsibility for national defense will be shared equitably and consistently by all segments of our society. Given this basic principle, I believe that there are important reforms that we must make in our present draft system.

* * *

While I believe that these reforms in our existing draft system are essential, it should be remembered that they are improvements in a system to be used only as long as conscription continues to be necessary.

Ultimately, the preservation of a free society depends upon both the willingness of its beneficiaries to bear the burden of its defense—and the willingness of government to guarantee the freedom of the individual.

President's Draft Reform . . .

Continued from page 1.

that are provided free—the starting pay is “hardly comparable to what most young men can earn as civilians.”

President Nixon said he would propose an additional 20 percent pay increase for enlisted men with less than two years service. The raise, he said, would be effective Jan. 1, 1971. It would increase an inductee's monthly pay from \$124.50 to \$149.40.

The President also indicated that in his budget for fiscal year 1972—which will be sent to Congress next January—he will seek an additional \$2 billion for added pay and other benefits.

These increases, he emphasized, would be “especially for those serving their first two years—to help attract and retain the personnel we need for our armed services.”

Student Deferments

Mr. Nixon said that if Congress gives him the discretionary authority he seeks, he will bar deferments to baccalaureate students, including those in junior colleges, and students in apprentice and technical-training programs.

This move would not affect, however, the 1.8 million students now in college. The President said it would apply only to students entering college after April 22, 1970. Those in college before that date would continue to be eligible for deferment during their undergraduate years.

The same basic situation applies to junior college students in terminal programs and to students in apprentice and technical-training programs. Although these students now receive II-A, or occupational and apprentice, deferments, their deferments will be treated the same as student, or II-S, deferments. They will continue to be eligible for deferment until they have completed training if they were enrolled in their program on or before April 22.

In the meantime, both II-A and II-S students who enter college or training after April 22 will continue to be granted deferments. These deferments will be subject to cancellation on passage of legislation that allows the President to end all student deferments.

Once student deferments are ended,

a student who receives his induction notice will be able to obtain a postponement until the end of the school semester or quarter.

Also, the President noted, students who sign up for ROTC will be permitted to postpone their induction until they have finished their college education.

Lottery

In another major proposal, the President asked Congress to give “direct national call” authority for the draft lottery.

“Under the present law,” Mr. Nixon pointed out, “A man with sequence number 185 may be called up by one draft board, while a man with a lower number in a different draft board is not called.”

To remedy this situation, the President called for suspending the state- and local-board quota-call system. Under his plan, the Selective Service Director would determine which lottery-sequence numbers needed to be called each month to fill Defense Department requests for men. The same numbers would then be called by all local boards throughout the country.

Other Deferments

The President also announced that he was curtailing occupational—including agricultural—deferments and fatherhood deferments by executive order. The present Selective Service law grants him that authority.

“It is my judgment and that of the National Security Council that future occupational . . . deferments are no longer dictated by the national interest,” the President explained. “Very few young men at age 19 are in such critical positions that they cannot be replaced.”

As with student deferments, the curtailment will not affect the approximately 450,000 men who now have job deferments. It applies only to men who have not been granted or applied for deferments before April 23.

The President's executive order also eliminated paternity deferments. The only exceptions will be cases in which the local draft board determines that extreme hardship would result if the father is drafted.

All those who held or applied for paternity deferments before April 23, Mr. Nixon said, “will be deferred as long as they are living with and supporting child dependents.”

Communicating With Youth Rates High Priority



On April 18, I had the opportunity to discuss the draft and the Selective Service System with 700 high-school students in Indianapolis. They were bright, motivated kids—they'd been selected by schools throughout Indiana to attend this meeting, a week-long leadership conference.

In the morning, I addressed the entire assemblage. In the afternoon, the students divided into four groups and I spent nearly an hour with each group in questions-and-answer sessions.

They asked a variety of questions, some of them very penetrating and all of them interesting. They wanted to know, for example, what the chances are that the plan for an all-volunteer army will succeed, if the South Vietnamese will be able to defend themselves when U. S. troops pull out, and why it is not possible for a man to be classified as a conscientious objector on moral grounds.

The longer I talked with them, the more clearly I understood their desire for answers and their willingness to reason.

But I also began to realize that, in large part, we have not explained to them the necessity for the draft, the manner in which Selective Service operates, and the contribution their cooperation makes to the nation.

This is not to discount—or in any way downgrade—the serious problems we have with those young people who, in violation of the law, disrupt our offices, harass our staffs, and destroy our records. That is another problem and, with the aid and

assistance of the U. S. attorneys and courts, we have begun to alleviate some of those difficulties.

But my contact with young people in the past year makes me believe that we have many more who question the draft than just a few radicals.

For this reason, I am placing the highest priority on conveying a new message to the young people of America. The message has two parts and we must emphasize them equally:

- As a nation we must have adequate security. There is no recent evidence that the world is less hostile than it was last year or five years ago.
- The privilege of living in a free society is not without its obligations. Each of us must do things that we may not like for the good of all men. We obey laws we may dislike. Our taxes pay for some programs we may not endorse.

It is, by and large, a matter of communicating, of meeting sincere questions with sincere answers.

In this connection, I have appointed Mr. Ken Coffey as Selective Service Public Information Officer. Ken, who comes to us from the Peace Corps and U. S. Information Agency, will be responsible for instructing each of us in how we can relate better to the public. He has already begun working on our press releases, television relations, and publications.

But I have also given him a special task. I have asked Ken to focus special attention on communicating with our youth

—through high schools, churches, service organizations, and our local boards.

Relating to youth, of course, is not something for the national headquarters alone. It must reach every level of the System. I am reminded of a recent conversation I had with one of our State Directors. He shares this goal to communicate with me, and told me that he readily made himself available to talk with young people.

"Sometimes they seem surprised," he said, "But I tell them, 'It's your life that's at stake. Let's figure out what is best for you to take care of your obligation to the nation and still work toward the goals you have established for yourself.'"

It would help us all to emulate this technique; it has produced many positive results for that state headquarters.

Fewer Draft-Age Youths In Canada Than Claimed Newspaper Maintains

Canadian immigration officials recently shed some light on the true numbers of draft-age U. S. males moving into Canada.

According to a March 11 *Chicago Tribune* report, Canadian officials disclosed that the number of U. S. males of draft age emigrating to Canada during 1969 was only 400 more than during 1968.

The officials maintained that this is not an unusual increase. There has been a general upward trend in total number of U. S. immigrants entering Canada in the past few years.

In 1969, the number of U. S. male immigrants, age 20 through 24, rose 176 from 1,999 in 1968 to 2,175. During the same period, those 25 to 29 increased from 1,457 to 1,584, or 127; those 30 to 34, from 846 to 936, or 90.

U. S. male immigrants in the 15-19 age group increased from 620 to 646—but only about 150 of the total were 18 or 19, according to the Canadian officials.

Anti-war organizations have estimated that the number of U. S. draft dodgers emigrating to Canada last year had increased by the thousands.

Total U. S. immigrants in Canada in 1969 number 22,785—up 2,363 over the 1968 figure of 20,422. These figures include persons of all ages and both sexes.

Classification Picture

Class	Number
Total	39,669,995
I-A and I-A-0	1,486,185
Single or Married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	281,436
Not examined	103,384
Induction or examination postponed	14,307
Ordered for induction or examination	147,157
Pending reclassification	117,142
Personal appearances and appeals in process	52,594
Delinquents	24,951
Married on or before August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	5,540
Not examined	1,320
Induction or examination postponed	93
Ordered for induction or examination	119
Pending reclassification	441
Personal appearances and appeals in process	127
Delinquents	113
19 years of age, born 1951, 1637.7(a)-(4)	149,198
26 years and older with liability extended	163,861
Under 19 years of age	424,402
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,448,473
I-C (Inducted)	450,112
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	2,332,056
I-O Not examined	7,791
I-O Examined and qualified	8,963
I-O Married, 19 to 26 years of age	735
I-W (At work)	9,003
I-W (Released)	11,342
I-D Members of a reserve component	930,057
I-S Statutory (College)	17,048
I-S Statutory (High School)	651,003
II-A Occupational deferment (except agricultural)	410,942
II-A Apprentice	54,876
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,495
II-S Student deferment	1,810,338
III-A Dependency deferment	4,192,543
IV-A Completed service; Sole surviving son	3,502,987
IV-B Officials	85
IV-C Aliens	19,988
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	109,399
IV-F Not qualified	2,282,324
V-A Over age liability	17,911,250

FIGURES AS OF APRIL 30, 1970

Official Notices . . .

Feb. 1, 1970—Selective Service Regulations; to correct typographical errors in parts 1604, 1605, and 1606 (section 1606.57 and 1608.58) revised as promulgated by Amendment No. 115, signed Dec. 5, 1969.

—The index to Selective Service Regulations, the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and lists of forms used currently in the Selective Service System, as revised.

Feb. 25, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 102; subject: I-W work assignments outside of state of registration.

March 25, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 103; subject: Court actions involving the Selective Service System.

April 2, 1970—Operations Bulletin No. 331, as amended; titled: "Postponement of Induction of Undergraduate Students Accepted for ROTC Basic Summer Camp."

April 15, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 104; subject: Postponement of induction of students accepted for ROTC basic summer camp.

April 23, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 95, as amended; subject: Advice of National Security Council with respect to occupational and graduate student deferments.

—Local Board Memorandum No. 105; subject: Occupational, student, agricultural, and paternity deferments; postponements for Peace Corps volunteers; preinduction physical examinations.

May 11, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 91, as amended; subject: Postponements of induction of dentists, doctors of medicine, osteopaths, veterinarians, and optometrists.

—Operations Bulletin No. 287, amended May 11, 1970; subject: Enlistment of registrants who have been ordered for induction.

Defense Chief Affirms Support of Zero Draft

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird labeled as untrue reports that he is critical of the recommendations made by the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force.

The Defense Department chief told a Washington meeting of the Electronic Industries Association that he subscribed to the President's plan to reshape U. S. military forces.

Secretary Laird also emphasized that he agreed with President Nixon's warning that the transition to an all-volunteer service must be handled cautiously and responsibly so as not to endanger national security.

"I believe there are traps and pitfalls in making many kinds of forecasts. I have refused to make flat, specific predictions about Vietnam. I make none for a zero draft call. . . . I have tried, instead, to level with Americans—to be a realist, rather than an optimist or a pessimist," the Secretary said.

"This view should not be misconstrued to mean that we at Defense do not support the move toward less reliance on the draft," Mr. Laird stressed. "The fact is that we not only support it but that we are developing plans and taking actions to make it a reality. We feel that progress must be made towards a zero draft call, as the President has stated, in a responsible way. That means our national security always is maintained."

Postponement Offered For ROTC Summer Camp

Students accepted for ROTC basic summer camp may have their induction postponed under certain conditions.

Those conditions are spelled out in Local Board Memorandum No. 104 issued April 15 by Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Selective Service Director.

The memorandum specifies two conditions that must be met before postponement can be approved:

- The registrant must have been accepted for ROTC basic summer camp training, and
- The registrant must not have had his induction postponed previously to complete a year of post-baccalaureate study.

If the registrant fails to maintain satisfactory status in the program, however, the local board is instructed to terminate the postponement.

Draft Renewal Favored Two-to-One by British

Sixty-five percent of the adult British population favors reinstituting compulsory military service, according to a poll taken by the Opinion Research Center, for London's *Evening Standard* newspaper.

Great Britain abolished the draft in 1960.

Of the 16-to-24 year olds surveyed, nearly half supported re-establishing the draft. Only 28 percent of young and old alike opposed the idea.

The main reason for support: Military service would improve discipline in the young and reduce antisocial behavior.

More In Armed Forces Now Seek CO Status

The number of persons in military service who seek discharge as conscientious objectors has risen sharply during the past eight years.

Defense Department statistics show that in 1962 only five persons in the military applied for discharge as conscientious objectors. In 1969, in the Army alone, 943 applied for a CO discharge and another

924 applied for non-combatant duty on the same grounds.

The other service branches report the same trend. The Navy, for example, reports that the number of conscientious-objector applications rose from 83 in 1965 to 313 in 1969. And for the same period, the Air Force says applications rose from 59 to 159.

The percentage of applications that are approved, however, has gone down. In 1965, the Air Force approved 90 percent of its applications; in 1969, it approved only 34 percent. During the same time span, the approval rate in the Navy dropped from 54 to 44 percent.

From April 1965 to December 1969, the armed forces referred applications for conscientious-objector classification to the Selective Service System for advisory opinions. The System rendered opinions on 3,032 cases—2,923 involving enlisted men and 109 involving officers.

Of these, 323 enlisted men and 25 officers were recommended for conscientious-objector classifications. Non-combatant service was recommended for 798 enlisted men and three officers.

The largest number of applications referred to Selective Service by the Armed Forces were made by persons who claimed no religious affiliation.

Lottery Call Deficit Seen Ended By Summer

Administrative problems—encountered in shifting draft calls to the new lottery system—hampered the Selective Service System in meeting Defense Department requests for men during the first quarter of 1970.

The Defense Department requested 50,500 inductees for the January-March quarter. Selective Service delivered slightly less than 40,000.

Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr explains that after the first lottery was held on Dec. 1, 1969, local boards were instructed to induct in January only those qualified young men with lottery numbers below 31. Most local boards discovered, however, that the majority of the men in their I-A pool for January had lottery numbers higher than 30.

At the same time, many young men with 30-and-under numbers had not received physical examinations. And the lead

time necessary to give the young men physical examinations further complicated the matter.

"We expect," Dr. Tarr said, "that the deficit will be made up by the delinquent states during the summer months." He said that the administrative problems had now been worked out, for the most part.

Inductions during May should be somewhat higher than the announced Defense Department calls, Dr. Tarr said. He said he expected this trend to continue throughout the summer until the deficits are met.

The System, Dr. Tarr points out, is now examining young men with low lottery numbers on a priority basis. With these young men entering the I-A pools, states should be able to make up their deficits without a material increase in burden.

Drop in Reenlistments Faces Armed Services

The Armed Forces are beginning to face severe problems of keeping qualified officers and enlisted men in the military.

To make matters worse, the problems arises at the very time that the President has announced that one of his ultimate goals is to move to an all-volunteer armed force.

Concern over this situation was voiced recently by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. Laird told Congress that reenlistment rates for first-term and career enlisted men for fiscal year 1969 "are the lowest reported by the services since fiscal year 1960."

The officer retention rate appears to be equally discouraging. Secretary Laird said, "One of the most difficult problems we are dealing with is the large number of officers departing at the end of obligated service, particularly in such specialist areas as physicians, lawyers, and certain categories of pilots."

The Navy pilot-retention rate, Laird noted, dropped from 60 percent in fiscal year 1966 to 31 percent in fiscal year 1969; it is expected to drop to 26 percent in fiscal year 1970.

The Air Force pilot-retention rate dropped from 74 percent in fiscal 1966 to 61 percent in fiscal 1969.

The Air Force retention rate for first-term enlisted men, however, is holding

fairly steady—about 15-16 percent.

In the Navy, three out of five first-term officers qualified for nuclear submarine service elected to stay in during fiscal year 1969. This compares with about three out of four during fiscal year 1966.

Last fiscal year, only one in five first-term Navy surface officers elected to stay in the service. The same situation exists with Naval Academy graduates. In fiscal 1966, nearly four of five were staying in the service for two years after the minimum requirement. Now the rate is two of three.

Most Teenage Males Not Anti-Military OE Study Concludes

America's young men are not as anti-military as one might suspect from reading headlines about campus disruptions.

That, at least, is the conclusion of a preliminary report—titled "Young Men Look at Military Service"—based on a five-year survey conducted by the U. S. Office of Education.

The survey is part of a broader project, called Youth in Transition. It followed a number of young men from the time they were high school sophomores in 1966 until this spring, when they had been out of school for a year.

The study included youth attitudes, plans, and behavior—particularly those relating to educational and occupational aspirations and achievements. The Defense Department, which supported the study, asked that special emphasis be placed on attitudes and plans toward the military.

The majority surveyed supported the basic principles that Americans have lived by for decades. They were not strongly opposed to the Vietnam war; they were not pacifist or anti-military. Many agreed that it was important to fight the spread of communism.

The young men proved to be quite knowledgeable about the requirements of the draft. They were less well informed about the conditions and compensations of active military service.

For a majority, obedience to the law and pride in their country were considered marks of good citizenship. They saw military service as an opportunity to serve their country.

Project 100,000 Rated: "A Tentative Success"

Pro...

In the success column, Project 100,000 rates two big pluses.

According to a report on the program, prepared by Assistant Defense Secretary Roger T. Kelley for the Senate Judiciary Committee, the program has:

- Increased the number of voluntary enlistments—thereby reducing the armed forces' reliance on the draft.
- Improved the equality of the draft by qualifying men who can perform successfully in a variety of military jobs.

Project 100,000 men are volunteers who would have been disqualified from service, before the program began in 1966, because of failure to meet service mental standards or because they had certain easily correctible physical defects.

Assistant Secretary Kelley said he had personally checked on the progress of Project 100,000 entrants during recruit training and found their records encouraging.

The percentage of Project 100,000 entrants who complete their recruit training runs about 95 percent, he said. About 98 percent of other recruits complete basic training.

Assistant Secretary Kelley also emphasized that the performance of the men after basic training is generally satisfactory:

"I have discussed the performance of these men with military commanders and the consensus is that the quality of military performance is not being eroded. . . . I would categorize (the program) as a tentative success."

The basic concepts behind the program are to bring into the armed services men who represent a truer cross-section of U. S. youth and to secure as much manpower as possible by voluntary enlistment.

"By excluding people who are interested in enlisting and can perform adequately," Mr. Kelley explained, "we increase the number who have to be drafted. When we make a decision that some young men are not fit to serve, we automatically shift the burden of service to other people."

Mr. Kelley believes, however, that the Defense Department's prime responsibility in managing Project 100,000 is to protect

Continued under PRO next column

Con...

On the negative side, Project 100,000 men reenlist at a rate only about one-fourth of that of first-term regular Army men.

Of the first 12,000 men to enter the Army under Project 100,000 only six percent reenlisted. During fiscal year 1967, nearly 24 percent of the first-term regulars reenlisted.

One of the problems is that Project 100,000 men are accepted at lower mental aptitude levels than regulars, but must meet the same reenlistment standards that regulars meet.

Another problem appears to be that Project 100,000 men have a court-martial rate that is double the rate for other Army personnel.

PRO . . .

the effectiveness of the military. "For this reason," he said, "standards for graduating from courses or remaining in service have not been lowered."

The report prepared in Mr. Kelley's office points out, however, that men brought into service under lowered mental standards do not perform as well as a cross-section of men with higher test scores. The characteristics and performance of the medically remedial men compare with those of a cross-section of servicemen.

Mrs. Agnew Cites Draft As Vital Training Key

"It gave him self-confidence."

That's the way Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew summed up for a national television audience the benefits the Vice President had derived from his Army experience.

"He worked his way up in the service," Mrs. Agnew told recent NBC "Today Show" viewers. "Having to command troops, and having to make decisions, I think this helped him develop very rapidly."

Mr. Agnew, a World War II draftee, registered with Maryland Local Board No. 12 on October 16, 1940. He was inducted into the Army in September 1941. He is the first Selective Service draftee to become Vice President of the United States.

Dr. Tarr Explains Problems and Goals Of Selective Service System to Senate

Although fewer men will be drafted during fiscal year 1971 than were during 1970, the budgetary needs of the Selective Service System remain unchanged.

The reason for this, of course, is that the volume of the System's required work remains high. Whether or not young men are inducted, they must be registered, classified, and, in some cases, examined.

Appearing recently before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices, Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr explained:

"We must register about 2 million young men who turn 18 each year; more examinations now are required to fill calls than ever before."

In addition, Dr. Tarr said, System personnel "continue to bear the burden of an extra workload occasioned by legal delays and illegal harassment."

Dr. Tarr noted that in the current fiscal year, "executive secretaries and their clerical assistants gave more than 1,000 man-years, or \$6.3 million worth, of uncompensated service."

"This overload," he said, "results in part from the badgering of local board personnel, the time required to restore destroyed records, the increasing inclination of young men to appeal their classifications, responses to larger numbers of telephone and personal calls, and time consumed on legal work for appearances in court, taking depositions and other required actions."

Cost Factors

"The cost of processing appeals," Dr. Tarr told the subcommittee, "has more than doubled in the last three years. The out-of-pocket and hidden costs of sabotage, robbery, vandalism, bomb threats and the like in our offices are burgeoning."

Dr. Tarr pointed out that salaries for personnel and travel for inductees constitute more than 90 percent of the System's annual expenditures, and praised those citizens who serve the System on a voluntary basis.

Citizens serving without pay, he said, "outnumber compensated people more

than five to one. This budget request is, in my judgment, necessary to provide these unpaid operators of the System with the support needed to retain their full enthusiasm and to carry out the functions to which they contribute so much."

Mission

"The mission of the Selective Service System," Director Tarr said, "is one which gravely affects nearly every family in the nation through its impact on the plans and careers of the fathers, sons, and brothers who are liable for military service."

However, he continued, "conversations with young people, who will be directly affected by the actions of the Selective Service System, indicate to me that in the main their attitudes—although many times questioning—are bright, willing to reason, and seeking an understanding of the basic issues and principles involved. It seems apparent to me that the maintenance of adequate armed forces continues to depend upon the successful performance of this agency."

"I believe in the principle that all of us share the privilege and obligation to serve in the armed forces if we are needed. When only a few of those available and qualified are required, the selection must be equitable and as impartial as can be devised. The system now in use, where the order of selection is based on an impartial drawing of birthdates, is a reasonable one."

System Organization

Director Tarr told the Senate subcommittee that the community-based organization of the Selective Service System "had proven its worth." He pointed out that many of the decisions that must be made in acquiring needed military manpower—such as those regarding hardship deferments—are made most properly at the local level.

The challenge in administering the System, he said, is in encouraging local decisions "that are consistent with national policy. I believe that much can be done by the National Headquarters to provide information and directives to local board personnel to assist them in carrying out

policies that have uniform application throughout the nation."

All-Volunteer Armed Force

Dr. Tarr said, "I am impressed by the study made by the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force. I believe we should explore the recommendations fully."

He pointed out, however, that the critical questions concerned timing and incentives:

"We should provide financial incentives for enlistment," he said, "and we must do all that we can to make the armed forces an inviting place in which young men can serve, either for a limited term or a full career."

"For those considering a career in the armed forces as their way of life, it seems to me that financial incentives may not be enough, or even the principal attraction."

Dr. Tarr stressed that service life must become a career that young men can pursue with pride and respect—not only in their own eyes, but in the eyes of their families, their friends, and their nation.

CO Deferments Approved By Franco Government

In Spain, General Francisco Franco's regime recently decided to exempt conscientious objectors from military service.

Spanish pacifists who reject military service on religious grounds are now permitted to substitute duty with economic and technical aid programs in underdeveloped countries for duty in the military. It is the first time in Spain's history that the status of pacifists has been legally recognized.

Before the decision, exemptions from the military service were granted only to Roman Catholic priests and ministers of state-approved non-Catholic faiths. Members of some Protestant sects—such as Jehovah's Witnesses and Seventh Day Adventists—had been jailed for long terms for refusing military service.

The Franco government also announced that the 100-plus conscientious objectors now serving prison terms will be released.



Selective Service NEWS

YOUTH ADVISORS MEET, JUDGE KEY SELECTIVE SERVICE ISSUES



Youth Advisory Committee members Ralph C. Hendren and Michael Bush, both representing the District of Columbia, linger after dinner to discuss the issues.

By Reed Halladay and Heidi Ehrman
National Headquarters Summer Interns

The truth of the matter is they did come together, they did discuss and they did produce.

This certainly could be the prevailing conclusion from the first national conference of Youth Advisory Committees to Selective Service held in the nation's capital June 28 to July 2.

A total of 109 youth delegates representing the 52 state headquarters and four territories presented and discussed all sides of major questions facing the Selective Service System today.

The delegates were an extremely varied group. Of 86 who responded to a questionnaire, two considered themselves radi-

cal, one admitted to being a reactionary, 22 were liberal, 41 middle-of-the-road and 16 placed themselves in the conservative column.

Eight of the men were veterans of military service—several with combat decorations from Vietnam—and one of the men is classified in the conscientious objector category.

The average family income was listed as \$6,000 and delegates ranged from mid-high school students to Ph.D.'s.

Of the total, 8 were female and 101 were male.

The delegates had received a topics list before coming to Washington, and in each of the six discussion groups the issues were debated at great length.

Twice, distinguished guests came to talk to and with the group. Presidential Counsellor Daniel Patrick Moynihan was a luncheon guest and Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense, was an evening speaker.

The delegates broke off their discussions to participate in the 1970 lottery drawing and then returned to their hotel headquarters to hammer out the final recommendations which were presented to Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr and the press at a July 2 meeting.

The recommendations, slightly amended, are as follows:

Student Deferments

By a large plurality the delegates favored a phasing out of student deferments. Four points were made in support of the decision.

1. Men with money and intelligence who are able to go to college can "game" the system through a deferment that they can relinquish, thereby exposing themselves to the draft in a year when their perceived chances of being taken are low."

2. Ending student deferments would lessen variances between different local boards and charges of a lack of fairness would decrease.

3. "Individuals would not be induced to continue in an unwanted educational process because of fear of the draft."

4. Prime vulnerability would cease to come after the end of college, when the individual is more likely to have firm career and family plans.

The delegates recommended that I-S-H deferments for high school be maintained and that I-D deferments for ROTC members remain unchanged.

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations are:

- Change the applicability of the lottery from 19-year-olds to 17-year-olds to allow a young man more time to know his likelihood of being called when he reaches the age of 19.

Continued on next page.

- Phase out IV-D deferments now granted to divinity students and allow granting such students status as conscientious objectors where religious objection to military service is involved.

- In the event of a shortage of medical personnel, "establish a contract system wherein the medical student would have his tuition paid by the government for medical school, and for that payment he

registrant must keep his draft card with him at all times.

- That a more positive proof of residence be required than just a mailing address before approval of an application for transfer of induction.

The delegates also recommended study of the proposal that Selective Service seek judicial review of appeals at the state and local board.



would in turn be obligated to serve a specified number of years in the military service.

- Lower the age of vulnerability to 18.

Uniform National Call

The delegates indorsed a uniform national call, noting:

"The birthplace of a registrant is irrelevant to his personal commitment to national service, particularly in light of the current mobility of our population."

End Draft Manipulation

Improvement of the administrative processes of the Selective Service System should include:

- Close supervision of local boards to avoid legal problems.
- The use of data processing and micro-filming to improve processing.
- More use of field attorneys to help organizing of files for effective use by U. S. Attorneys to improve Selective Service System's legal position.

To close some loopholes and minimize opportunities and incentives for draft manipulation, the delegates recommended:

- Elimination of the requirement that a

ABOVE Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) was the speaker at a dinner one evening and stayed to talk with several of the delegates.

BELOW Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Counselor to the President, spoke at a luncheon meeting to the delegates on government-youth communications.



Improvement of Communications

The delegates found that poor communication now exists between government and young people and that polarization is the result. They called for a "progressively total reorientation to youth by government."

Specifically, the delegates felt that the state Youth Advisory Committees wish greater freedom in expressing their work as youth advisors, and that ending the editing on the part of state directors of communications from Youth Advisory Committees to the national office and to other members in other states should be instituted and that, in some cases, state directors should cease to impose their own views upon the committees.

The delegates made four proposals regarding the providing of information to draftees:

- Appoint a public information director for each state.
- Make government appeals agents responsible only to the draftee and provide that information made known to him should be treated as a matter of confidence, not to be made public or to be furnished to local boards.
- Institute a high school-oriented program of classes, films and lecture assemblies to better inform potential draftees.
- Change some of the age and longevity rules for draft board membership, specifically: (1) Lower the minimum age require-

ent from 30 to 26 and lower the maximum age requirement from 75 to 65; (2) set limit of 10 years for service on a board; (3) appoint a new member to the board every two years to replace a member who has served the 10-year maximum (or to replace resigned members) in order to bring new blood to the board"; (4) vary representation of the local boards both in terms of age and race; and (5) lower the minimum age from 30 to 26 for draft counselors.

A majority of the delegates went on record opposing the proposed legislation that would stop financial aid to any students who riot, noting that the legislation is repressive to the individual and counterproductive to the goals of better communications and understanding.

"Students who were participants in riots and who were convicted of such action would be suffering double jeopardy by having removal of financial aid also," the delegates declared. "A student convicted of rioting would be removed from school anyway."

Enactment of a constitutional amendment to assure the legality of the 18-year-old vote was also called for by the delegates.

They also asked that all U.S. territories be enfranchised so that citizens of the territories could have the right to vote. And until such enfranchisement, the delegates recommended that no draft be applied to the territories.

Conscientious Objection

The delegates, with a minority demurring, opposed conscientious objector status based on opposition to a particular war.

"Granting such a deferment would be inconsistent with the standards and original purpose and definition of the C.O. classification since the C.O. classification is in essence an objection to war in any form," the delegates found.

The following guidelines were recommended for instruction to local boards who must consider C.O. applications:

1. A local board should research the personal background and history of an applicant and should determine that the claim is consistent with the person's lifestyle, that his objection to war is a prime motivation in his life and that the length of time he has held the beliefs (except in

the obviously doubtful case of a few days) is irrelevant.

2. There should be appointed by each state director a special panel to assist the board in judging C.O. applications. The membership in such a panel would be composed of persons "whose occupations are pertinent to the problem." Persons applying for a C.O. status would make a personal appearance before this special panel.

3. The use of psychological testing should be utilized to assist local boards in determining the psychological profile of C.O. applicants.

The delegates voiced their concurrence with the recent Supreme Court decision (Welsh) which broadened the applicability of C.O. provisions.

Their fourth recommendation is designed to correct "inequalities arising from differing educational backgrounds and the C.O. classification":

4. There should be available through local boards a resident appeal agent who could "help guide and inform the C.O. applicant of Selective Service procedure."

Delegates determined that in addition to the currently approved programs of civilian service for conscientious objectors, such programs as VISTA, the Teacher Corps and Peace Corps should be considered as appropriate.

An All-Volunteer Armed Force

The delegates voiced approval of the concept of an all-volunteer armed force and urged the move to such a military force be made with urgency.

"We feel that any system which compels service of some citizens and does not place an equal requirement on all citizens is unjust and should be eliminated. The Selective Service System is such a system.

"We recognize that certain procedural difficulties must be overcome before the all-volunteer armed force can be implemented. However, we wish to stress to the Director of Selective Service, the Secretary of Defense, the Congress, and the President that this implementation period cannot be measured in terms of decades, perhaps not even in terms of years.

"The all-volunteer armed force is of the utmost importance in the work of reuniting the country," the delegates concluded.



In Congress

There are a large number of legislative proposals dealing with the Selective Service System which have been introduced into both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

At the moment, no plans are known for the beginning of hearings on these proposals by either body.

The bills vary in purpose, length and complexity.

Several bills deal variously with the same subject: They propose a complete reorganization of the system, beginning with the discontinuance of the local boards as they exist within a state organization.

They would set up one or more "area offices" in each state, functioning under a small number of "regional offices" responsible to a national office. In some cases, the national office would become a "commission" composed of several members to supervise the "regional offices."

In a number of cases it is proposed to establish a system resembling courts of law in which the registrants are represented by counsel, present testimony at all the various levels of actions, and in other provisions make the selective service process take on the character of formal adversary-type proceedings.

One recent bill, in addition to completely altering the structure of the system, would also provide selection by each young man from one of three choices: voluntary enlistment in the Armed Forces, participating in a military lottery drawing where he would remain vulnerable for one year to being drafted with his sequence in the lottery, or finally, participating in a civilian service program.

The types of jobs permitted in this civilian service program would be the subject of a process performed periodically under the direction of the "National Service Agency."

The widely varying nature of the various proposals, and in some cases their complexity, indicate that any Congressional hearings will be detailed and lengthy.

From the Director . . .

End of Channeling Marks Change of Times



A feature of Selective Service which grew out of World War II and which served an important need then, but which outlived the original need, has been rightfully ended. I refer to "channeling," the practice of directing manpower toward civilian occupations deemed more important in individual cases than military service.

In order to maintain production on the home front during World War II, individuals were granted—at times over their objections—deferments in such occupations as defense work. As the practice survived down to this time, these deferments were most generally given to teachers, policemen, firemen, engineers and others in defense-related industries or community services.

Class is Ended

The President's Executive Order of April 23, 1970 which eliminates future occupational deferments necessarily ends the practice of channeling, removing as it does the class of deferments under which channeling was carried out.

This marks an important step and is a decision to which I subscribe entirely.

In the past, many employers of young men who have traditionally received occupational deferments have received applications from persons motivated less by interest in employment and service than by a wish not to serve in the military. The number was small, of course, and the great majority of young men entering these professions do so with an understanding of the needs of these fields and a genuine wish to contribute.

An Inequity and Disservice

But the existence of the numbers, however limited, of persons seeking an occupational deferment to avoid serving in the armed forces was both an inequity and a disservice to the agencies for whom they went to work.

Although channeling has served the nation's interest in many ways, I do not believe that defense of the practice can be made in other than an extreme situation such as the nation faced during the Second World War.

The defense needs of the nation are not now such that any civilian occupation needs outweigh the need to make the applicability of the draft as broad and equal as possible.

Shortages Caused?

There have been some concerns voiced that the ending of occupational deferments will cause shortages of teachers, firemen, policemen, engineers and others. There may be isolated cases of this happening, but nationwide it appears that there will not be a significant problem.

However, whatever problems there are should cause industries and communities to reassess their programs and the need for appropriate incentives and recognition for their employees. Without the threat of the draft to help their recruiting, these employers most certainly can be sure that young men responding to their calls are sincerely dedicated to entering the profession.

And this, I submit, is the way it should be.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr



In the Courts

Among recent court decisions which bear upon the Selective Service System are the following. Additional information may be obtained from the Office of the General Counsel, National Headquarters.

U. S. v. Broyles, 4 Cir. No. 13154, 3-19-70. The Court of Appeals held that where a registrant has made a prima facie case that he is a conscientious objector, the local board, to validly deny the claim, must state reasons therefor. Such reasons must be stronger than simply a statement of the board's subjective feelings about the registrant.

Nussbaum v. U.S., D.C. N.D. California, 306 F.Supp 66 (1969). The local board has jurisdiction even though the majority of its members reside outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the local board provided they live within the county boundaries.

Andre v. Resor, D.C. N.D. California No. C-70678AJZ. Here the petitioner was inducted into the armed services and petitioned for release. Since his induction had been accelerated by the application of the delinquency regulations, which the Supreme Court held to be invalid (see *Gutknecht v. U. S.*), the court released him from the armed forces, even though he had been inducted before the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the "Gutknecht" case.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968. This monthly bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System as well as the general public. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402—price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

C.O. Court Ruling—Added Work for Local Boards

The Supreme Court's ruling that "deeply held" moral or ethical beliefs should be accorded equal consideration with traditional religious beliefs is expected to magnify the task of local draft boards considering conscientious objector claims.

In broadening the applicability of section 6(j) of the Selective Service Act of 1967, the Court held that C.O. classification should be granted to "all those whose consciences, spurred by deeply held moral, ethical or religious beliefs, would give them no rest or peace if they allowed themselves to become a part of an instrument of war."

A Different Basis

The ruling, announced on June 15, came in the case of *Elliott A. Welsh 2d*, whose application for C.O. classification had been based on pacifism stemming from sociological, historical and philosophical considerations.

He had been denied his claim because

of the absence of a traditional religious base for his stand, but the Court held that Congress intended that "religious" beliefs should be construed to include ethical and moral codes.

Stringent Standards

At a press conference the day after the decision was announced, Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr said that stringent standards would be used by local boards to determine whether C.O. applicants were to be granted their claims.

A new directive, Local Board Memorandum No. 107, treats C.O. criteria in detail. It was issued July 6, 1970.

Dr. Tarr said that the ruling would not effect large numbers of cases, but he said that the effect of broadening the classification would mean some added increase in applications and would put heavy pressure on local and appeal boards.

The law prohibits C.O. status solely on

the basis of "a merely personal moral code" and Dr. Tarr said that the task of local boards will be to gauge the sincerity and depth of commitment of young men claiming C.O. status.

Educated Benefit

Dr. Tarr said an unfortunate effect of the Court's ruling would be to give a benefit to educated men who could comprehend, adopt and define the complex issues involved.

"The better educated a man is and the more sharpened his intellect in the matter of religion and philosophy," the better his chances for convincing his board, Dr. Tarr said, pledging that the Selective Service System would do everything possible to offset this inequality.

Dr. Tarr said that it was not expected that the Court ruling would be applied retroactively to affect the status of men ordered to report for induction.



... And This Board Gained New Respect

Los Angeles Times' columnist Art Seidenbaum recently had occasion to appear before Local Board 82 to testify. Here is the report he wrote for his newspaper: (Copyright, 1970, *Los Angeles Times*. Reprinted by permission.)

Selective Service Local Board 82 occupies the bottom of a cold white stucco building on Colfax Ave. in North Hollywood. The waiting room has hardbacked chairs and a magazine rack. No magazines in the rack.

The brochure on the reception desk is called TODAY and it talks about the opportunities available to discharged servicemen, which is sort of like discussing separation before marriage.

List of Delinquents

A bulletin board carries a 14-page list of locals who have either refused induction or failed to report for it.

I went over to the draft board with a

friend who was applying for conscientious objector status. His appointment was for 11:25 a.m. We arrived at 11:20 to sit among 18 other men with draft problems. All of them looked washed. Only two of them wore ties. A pretty receptionist asked us to wait.

The young men asked each other their lottery numbers—instead of "where are you from?"—while they waited. Somebody said Board 82 was already up to number 145, so the lottery meant little; they would use up almost all the numbers.

Courtesy Surprises

At noon, a man with a 10:05 appointment was called in to meet the board. Interviews were running late. A little later, one of the board members came out to apologize for the delays. The men waiting were surprised at the courtesy.

The waiters watched the expressions of young men who came back from the boardroom. Grimaces. Silly grins. Shaking

heads. One man came away from his interview and described the board as "pretty cool," meaning friendly.

A couple of old high school friends met in the waiting room and compared the recent wars at their present colleges, UCLA and UCSB. No soft duty anywhere.

My friend was called at precisely 2:18 p.m.; a lady clerk mispronounced his name.

I waited. The procedure for being a supportive witness is to wait some more and see whether the board will invite your testimony.

Getting Acquainted

At 2:30 I was invited. Each of the three board members introduced themselves, shook my hand. I was seated next to my friend, facing the board and a picture of President Nixon. The picture is pasted on the wall with Scotch tape.

The remnants of the members' lunches were on the table between us. I stared at a paper cup while trying to explain my

Continued on next page.

Classification Picture

CLASS	NUMBER
Total Current Registrants	21,811,000
I-A and I-A-O	1,497,000
Single or Married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	270,000
Not examined	113,000
Induction or examination postponed	12,000
Ordered for induction or examination	132,000
Pending reclassification	103,000
Personal appearances and appeals in process	48,000
Others	23,000
Married on or before August 26, 1965	7,000
19 years of age, born 1951, 1637.7(a)-(4)	196,000
26 years and older with extended liability	168,000
Under 19 years of age	425,000
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,486,000
I-C Currently in the uniformed services	2,741,000
I-O Conscientious Objector	18,000
I-W (At Work)	9,000
I-W (Released)	12,000
I-D Members of a reserve component	936,000
I-S Statutory (College)	20,000
I-S Statutory (High School)	691,000
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)	398,000
II-A Apprentice	54,000
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,000
II-S Student deferment	1,792,000
III-A Dependency deferment	4,180,000
IV-A Completed service; sole surviving son	3,550,000
IV-B Officials	*
IV-C Aliens	20,000
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	109,000
IV-F Not qualified	2,276,000

Figures as of May 31, 1970

*Fewer than 1,000

The above figures reflect some changes from previous issues. All totals have been rounded off to the nearest 1,000 and the numbers of men in the "Married before August 26, 1965" category have been combined. The figure of "Total Current Registrants" does not include men over age liability, which listing has been eliminated, as has "Delinquents" which listing has recently been the subject of court interpretations. Other combining has been achieved in I-C and I-O classifications.

Continued from page 5.

friend's loyalty to all human life.

We talked about life and personal religion and the legal technicalities of C.O. status. The question seemed to hinge on whether his objection is religious or philosophical. The board members surprised me by their lack of hostility and apparent grasp of the complexity in matters of conscience.

Maybe they practice disarming applicants.

Maybe they really care to know. The applicant had a total of 27 minutes to offer arguments. The interviews at Board 82 ran behind because the members appear to

take their own service conscientiously.

I don't know their decision in this case but I am promised that it was made and recorded before this column appears.

I don't like the draft any better than I used to; I have new respect for some people in the system.

Local Board 82 members who gained Mr. Seidenbaum's respect are Edward Lewis, J. E. Sanderson and Howard H. Hoyt, members of Panel C.

Mr. Seidenbaum's friend was granted a conscientious objector classification.

Official Notices . . .

Feb. 1, 1970—(Inadvertently omitted in last issue) Selective Service Regulations; to correct typographical errors in part 1625.

April 7, 1970—(Inadvertently omitted in last issue) Local Board Memorandum No. 101; subject: Processing of Delinquents.

April 23, 1970—Operations Bulletin No. 337; subject: Amending the Selective Service Regulations to Eliminate Future Occupational, Agricultural and Paternity Deferments; concerning Executive Order No. 11527 effecting changes to Parts 1622 and 1628 of the Selective Service Regulations.

April 23, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 88, subject: Classification of Registrants Pursuing Non-Degree Courses of Study; rescinded.

May 20, 1970—Operations Bulletin No. 338, subject: Selective Service Regulations as Amended by Executive Order No. 11527 to Phase Out Occupational and Paternity Deferments and to Provide for Non-Degree Student Deferments; Postponements of Employed Registrants.

June 18, 1970—Operations Bulletin No. 338, as amended by reprint of pages 1 and 2.

June 18, 1970—Operations Bulletin No. 339; subject: Reclassification of Graduating students.

July 2, 1970—Operations Bulletin No. 340; subject: Armed Forces Examinations.

New Authority On 'No Shows'

Local boards have been given the authority to order to report for induction any registrant who refuses to report for an armed forces physical examination.

The President signed an Executive Order on June 15 permitting issuance of an induction order to "no shows" who delay their processing by failure to report for preinduction physicals.

Registrants having a personal appearance or appeal pending are not included, nor are registrants whose random sequence number has not been reached.

Tarr meets with
summer youth
advisors in his office
at National
Headquarters.



Patricia Bradley
Nashville, Tenn.



Stephen Felsenstein
New York City

For seven young Americans, the summer months are being spent in Washington where they are directing their energies to bettering communications between government and youth.

The seven, working in the national headquarters of Selective Service, are all members of state Youth Advisory Committees and are serving on a non-salaried, expenses only basis. They range in age from 18 to 23; some are in high school and the others are in college.

Their first weeks were spent on preparations for the lottery drawing and the recent meeting of representatives of Youth Advisory Committees.

They are now combining a following up of the Y.A.C. meeting with efforts at bridging the communications gap that is known to exist but which is so difficult to melt away.

The young people will meet a number of times throughout the summer with Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr. These photographs were taken at one of the meetings. Several summer interns from other agencies sat in as guests.



Reed Halladay
Provo, Utah



Patrick McCabe
Milwaukee, Wis.



Dr. Tarr

Summer Youth Advisors

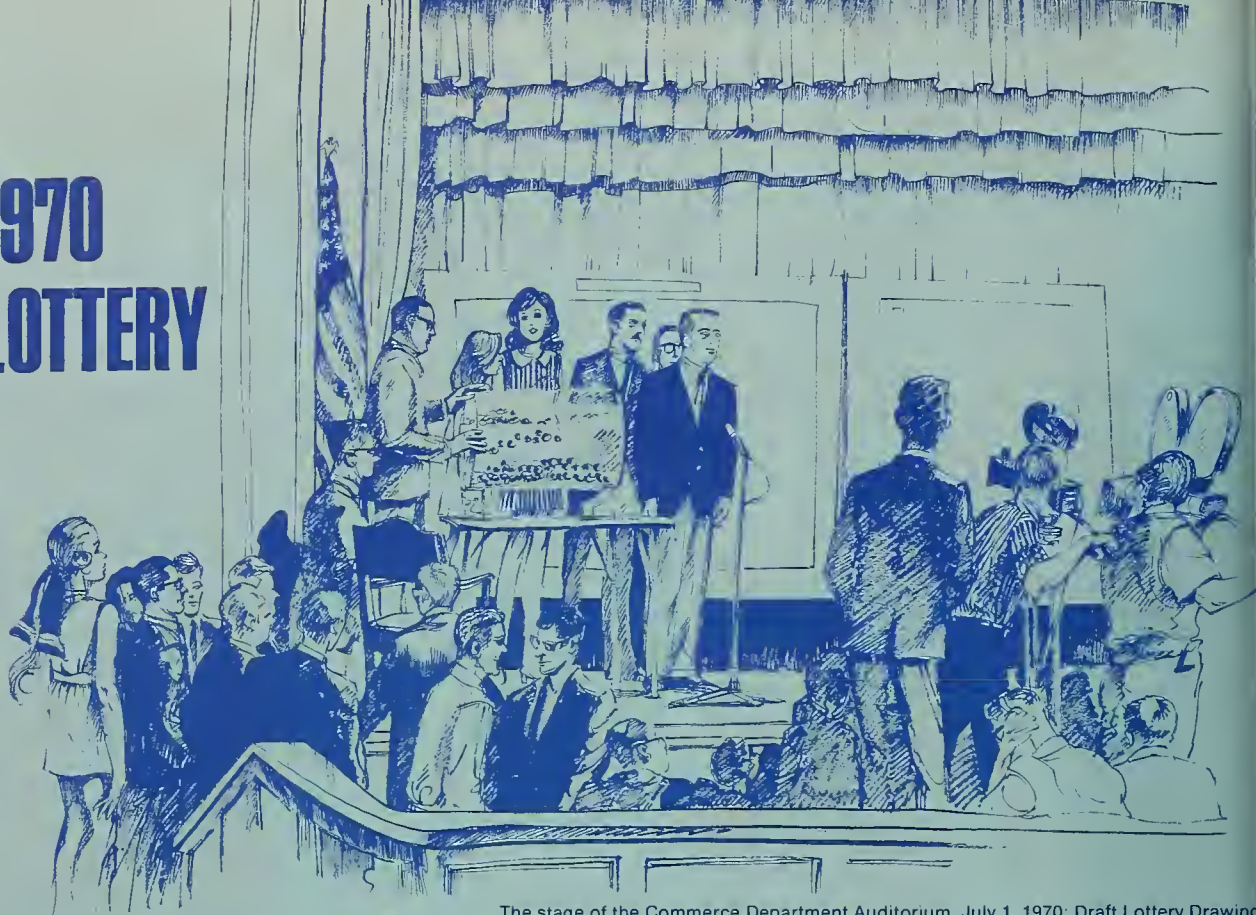


Heidi Ehrman
Sacramento, Cal.



Some closing words
at the desk.

1970 LOTTERY



The stage of the Commerce Department Auditorium, July 1, 1970: Draft Lottery Drawing

It was "like matching two halves of a dollar bill" in the words of one observer as the second annual draft lottery was held on July 1.

Two transparent drums containing capsules—the red set holding slips of paper with all the dates of the year and the green set holding slips of paper with number 1 to 365—were on either side of the stage in the Commerce Department Auditorium as members of the Youth Advisory Committees stood by. The drums had been well rotated to mix the capsules.

A Slight Delay

The drawing was scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., but a handle on one of the drums broke and it wasn't until 10:15, after workmen labored under the TV lights and the radio and TV audience waited, that the drawing started.

The two drums were each turned two more revolutions simultaneously, then stopped. The small doors were slid open and Joe Estep of Alabama and David Koerwitz of Wyoming, both members of Youth Advisory Committees, reached into the drums and each withdrew a capsule.

The two capsules were passed to young women who opened them. On the right side of the stage, John Neal of National Headquarters unfolded the paper from the first capsule and called out, "September 16."

The Matching

On the other side of the stage, Bryan Hickman, also of National Headquarters, called out from the slip of paper he held, "139," and the first number and the first date were matched.

For the next three-and-a-half hours the drums turned, then stopped, and the dates and numbers were called. When it was done, dates and numbers had been matched for every day of the year and men who reach their 19th birthday during 1970 knew where they stood with the lottery.

Each of the 109 representatives of Youth Advisory Committees, who had come together in Washington to meet, took his turn drawing the capsules.

Absolutely Random

The use of the two drums and the matching of date and number was designed to insure that the drawing would be on an absolutely random basis.

The next day, *The New York Times* reported:

"Unlike the lottery last year, when dates toward the end of the year tended to have lower numbers than those in the early months, there appeared to be little doubt that the drawing today had resulted in a random selection."

Lottery No. 215 Remains Pre-Induction Physical Top

State Directors were notified in a letter dated March 5, 1970 that no local boards were to order for pre-induction physical examinations any men whose lottery number was higher than 215.

Reports indicate that isolated misunderstandings have occurred. No quota agreed to regarding the numbers of men sent to Armed Forces Examining Stations may take precedence over the ceiling of 215, even if this results in fewer men being examined.

Men may still volunteer for their pre-induction physicals, but no man may be ordered for one if his number is over 215.



Selective Service NEWS

Four Month Call Issued; 195 Appears To Be Top Mark

Draft registrants holding random selection numbers over 195 will probably not be called for induction this year, according to National Director Curtis W. Tarr.

Dr. Tarr along with Sec. of Defense Melvin Laird, made the prediction when they jointly announced the four month draft calls left in 1970. Calls for the remainder of 1970 total 39,000. September and October calls are for 12,000 each month. November calls are for 8,000 and December is for 7,000.

The 1970 total draft call is 163,500, the lowest number since the years prior to the escalation of the Vietnam conflict.

Dr. Tarr explained that the "influx of new manpower, mostly formerly deferred students, has really helped the situation to a point where we think that it will be unnecessary to raise the ceiling on sequence numbers during the remainder of 1970."

Dr. Tarr said that "our manpower flows are confirming what we expected in June when we said we were peaking off in sequence number limits. I think that the results this year justify the draft lottery system initiated by President Nixon."



Dan Omer, left, is cited by National Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr upon his retirement at National Headquarters.

National and Local Board Employees Cited

Over 1,000 years of dedicated service to the Selective Service System was cited this month by Director Curtis W. Tarr as he commended 26 national headquarters employees and 140 state and local board employees who have retired in 1970.

"This is an outstanding record in public service," Director Tarr said. "These men and women have served in a period when their decisions and actions most directly affected the security of our nation. The country owes these people a great debt of gratitude."

Retirement ceremonies were held in the National Headquarters for Daniel O. Omer, a special assistant to former Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. Omer ended over 29 years service to Selective Service on July 31.

1940. Mrs. Helga A. Lura, Miss Alice A. Moos, Mrs. Mary W. Reade, Mrs. Marjorie M. Lowey, announced their retirements this year.

Service began in 1941 and ended this year for Mrs. Elsie Duffy, Mrs. Mary Leech, Mrs. Margaret E. Rowdybush, Kenneth H. McGill, Mrs. Helen S. Pettit, and Mrs. Helene H. Franke.

Others who have announced their retirements and the year in which they reported for duty at Selective Service headquarters include: Charles A. Estep, 1942; Mrs. Florence K. Edmunds, 1962; William C. Martin, 1949; Mrs. Olga L. Hoffman, 1942; Miss May Dougherty, 1945; Mrs. Helen H. Dushek, 1963.

Others, Miss Ruth A. McFarlane, 1948; Mrs. Mary L. Schenck, 1952; Mrs. Anna

Alma D. Washington, 1966; Leo May, 1968; Mrs. Doris A. Mausert, 1943; Frank R. Kossa, 1953; Mrs. Jeanette M. Moore, 1943.

Retirements which were announced since January from state and local boards include:

ALABAMA: Bernice R. Burgess; Johnnye D. Cannon; Marietta K. Adams; Gertrude A. Kratzer.

ARKANSAS: Natalie W. Childress; Margaret G. Staley.

CALIFORNIA: Nell M. Head; Gudrun Hansen; Ida M. Fostoff; Nelda E. O'Rourke; Viola L. Creasey; Blanche A. Herbert; Celia S. Sager; Violet G. Jones; Shirley L. Saxon.

Retirees Set Envious Goals For Present Staff

We marked an honored occasion one day last month when we collectively bid goodbye to Dan Omer who finished a remarkable career at Selective Service after almost 30 years.

Dan came to Selective Service in the early days of its formation and rose to the position of deputy director and general counsel. Dan will be missed. He was a strong tie to our historic past and a good friend of many people who have worked long and hard in this System.

Dan's retirement is like that of Helen Pettit, Helene Franke, Helga Lura, Margaret Rowdybusch, Kenneth McGill, Doris Mausert, Charles Estep, and others; all these people began working in Selective Service during the heroic years of World War II. They are monuments to the unselfish service which I have found among today's board members and employees who serve throughout the country.

Among the many remarkable benefits we have received from the combined years of service from these people have been dedication to our task. Today's changing times, new requirements, new regulations and policies, challenge us every day to rededicate ourselves to the tasks these people have served.

Changes such as the recent Supreme Court decision broadening the definition for conscientious objection, the termination of certain deferments, and the new lottery system, assure a more equitable draft program but nevertheless, place new burdens and responsibilities upon every individual in our System.

The dedication shown by many of you in these critical times is evidence that the examples set by Dan Omer and the others has established a tradition through the years that has not gone un-noticed.

In recent travels in 31 states, and in meeting with many of you, I am impressed. You are intelligent, patriotic, motivated servants



to a great nation in her hour of need.

While Selective Service benefits much from the efforts of our employees, the System apparently has rewarded many as well. Mrs. Kitty Faulkner, a former employee of Local Board 58 of Martinsville, Virginia, has retired to become a fulltime mother. She summed up the feelings of many employees in her letter of resignation:

"Working for Selective Service has been indeed an experience I will never forget. It has taught me a deep understanding of people from all walks of life. Needless to say, I have learned tolerance, patience, endurance and fortitude. In other words, Selective Service work has made a better person of me."

We will miss ladies like Mrs. Faulkner and men like Dan Omer.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr

Show Goes On, But Authenticity Gone

California theatrical group, staging a world premier of a play depicting a draft protest trial, was stymied in its search for authenticity by Selective Service officials.

The play group, Centre Theater Group of Los Angeles, filed an urgent request with California State Director Carlos Ogden for 200 Selective Service cover sheets to be used in the Aug. 10 production of "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine."

Play producers said they plan to depict the actual record burning during the stage production, but promised that they would treat record covers "as a government loan," and they would not be harmed.

Draft officials in California and Washington regretted the denial, but said that laws forbade the use of official records in such

Official Notices . . .

June 16, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 106, Subject: "Induction of Registrants Who Refuse or Otherwise Fail to Report for and Submit to an Armed Forces Physical Examination."

* * *

July 6, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 107, Subject: "Criteria for Classification of Conscientious Objectors."

* * *

July 6, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 108, Subject: "Random Selection Sequence 1971."

* * *

July 8, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 109, Subject: "Registrants Retained at AFEES for Three Days."

* * *

July 29, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 77, Subject: "Processing Doctors of Medicine, Dentists, Veterinarians, Optometrists, Osteopaths or Male Nurses," as amended July 29, 1970.

* * *

August 6, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 110, Subject: "Part 1622—Classification Rules and Regulations."

New Supreme Court Will Consider Two Selective Service Appeals

Two court appeals having a bearing on Selective Service operations have already been placed on the docket of the Supreme Court for its session next term starting in October.

In *Gillette Vs. U.S. and Negre Vs. Larsen*, the Court is to determine if a draft registrant who objects not to war generally, but to the Vietnam war in particular, is entitled to conscientious objector status.

In *U.S. Vs. Weller*, the Court must rule on whether a draft registrant is entitled to be represented by counsel in proceedings before his local board on his application for conscientious objector.

The Supreme Court begins its 1970-71 Session in October. The Court, in its last session, ruled that conscientious objector status cannot be limited to the religious. Persons with deeply held moral or ethical objections to war are also eligible for CO status as a matter of statutory construction. The case was *Welsh Vs. U.S.* and was

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WOMEN Lending Influence to Draft Boards

Sondra Raspberry is young, black, the mother of a little girl and the wife of a newspaper columnist in the nation's capital.

Emma Tibbets is supposed to be retired, is an American Indian, a minister's wife, has a 15-year-old grandson and lives about 1400 miles west of Washington, in Rapid City, S.D.

These two women, along with 246 others, are members of draft boards.

In the 1967 Selective Service legislation, Congress reversed the rule that had prevented women from serving on draft boards and the law now reads: "No citizen shall be denied membership on any local board or appeal board on account of sex."

The First Woman

Mrs. Tibbets was the first woman ever appointed to a local board. Why her? Perhaps to give South Dakota a first, she speculates.

"I knew some of the people at state headquarters," she said, "and we had talked

about this. Then, after the bill (to make the change) passed, there were suddenly a lot of telephone calls and where we had expected something in a few weeks, it was just two weeks and the appointment came through."

Mrs. Raspberry, appointed to Local Board No. 3 in the District of Columbia on April 8, 1969, remembers resisting the idea of being on a draft board at first. But in the end, she accepted the appointment.

"Since I was black and female, I thought that perhaps I could be both sympathetic and objective," she said.

No Regrets

Neither women regret becoming local board members. The words they use to describe their feelings are strikingly similar.

"In a small way," Mrs. Tibbets said, "I think I am serving my country in a voluntary way. And I believe I am serving minority groups, at times speaking on their behalf."

Local Board No. 24 in Rapid City has about 10 per cent of its registrants who are Indian. Mrs. Tibbets is a Sioux of the Santee tribe from Nebraska.

Mrs. Tibbets and Mrs. Raspberry agree that the presence of a woman on a board is good—and that the male board members are glad to have it.

"Often the four men will turn to me and say, 'What is your opinion?'" Mrs. Tibbets said. "In our own family, we find men turn to you, and I think this holds for other things, too."

Neither South Dakota nor the District of Columbia is the numerical or statistical leader in placing women on local boards. Puerto Rico leads in both areas with 42 women of 388 local board members, or 10.6 per cent of the total.

More To Come

Manual Siverio, Selective Service director in Puerto Rico, is determined to add more women to local boards.

"We would like to have a woman on each of the local boards," he said. "We believe their point of view is good to have

"The women who now serve are excellent board members. Their percentage of attendance at board meetings is very high and the men already on the boards are very receptive to having the women join them.

"And after all," Siverio adds, "there are more women in the country than men."

Sondra Raspberry agrees that a woman's point of view is good, and said further:

"As a mother, I feel a little different from the men, I'm sure. If I have a son, somebody is going to be weighing some tough decisions about him," she said. "I get up tight about some of these cases and I hope all board members take the trouble to care.

To Really Care

"I have been pleased to see the way decisions by my board have been made. At first, I was a little afraid to be on the board, but the other members are very sympathetic and really care," she said.

Nationally, the number of women on local boards continues to grow. Only 12 states now have no women local board members. After Puerto Rico, states having at least three per cent of women members on local boards are Washington, New Hampshire, California, Ohio and Tennessee. The national percentage of women board members is 1.3—or 248 of a total of 18,968

Classification Picture

CLASS	NUMBER
Total Current Registrants.....	22,000,000
I-A and I-A-O.....	1,758,000
Single or Married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified.....	286,000
Not examined.....	171,000
Induction or examination postponed.....	11,000
Ordered for induction or examination.....	121,000
Pending reclassification.....	100,000
Personal appearances and appeals in process.....	55,000
Others.....	22,000
Married on or before August 26, 1965.....	6,000
19 years of age, born 1951, 1637.7(a)-(4).....	271,000
26 years and older with extended liability.....	176,000
Under 19 years of age.....	537,830
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	3,533,000
I-C Currently in the uniformed services.....	2,713,000
I-O Conscientious Objector.....	19,000
I-W (At Work).....	9,000
I-W (Released).....	12,000
I-D Members of a reserve component.....	947,000
I-S Statutory (College).....	19,000
I-S Statutory (High School).....	562,000
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture).....	373,000
II-A Apprentice.....	352,000
II-C Agricultural deferment.....	22,000
II-S Student deferment.....	1,681,000
III-A Dependency deferment.....	4,161,000
IV-A Completed service; sole surviving son.....	3,590,000
IV-B Officials.....	*
IV-C Aliens.....	20,000
IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	109,000
IV-F Not qualified.....	2,268,000

COLORADO: Edna M. Wright; Anna L. Cox.

CONNECTICUT: Geneva B. Benoit; Jane A. Larson; Frances D. Young.

FLORIDA: Helen L. Bennett; Mozelle W. Copelan.

GEORGIA: Belle C. McDaniels; Dollie D. Walker; Helen F. Pope.

IDAHO: Mildred N. Nye.

ILLINOIS: Sylvia M. Lindahl; Vernon B. Ackerman; Mary L. Waterhouse; Ola I. Henley; Margaret B. Young; Laura L. Zepp; Floyd Dale Hampton; Rose H. Smithson; Seville I. Dungan; Harry Edward Fundis; Gertrude C. Kiley.

INDIANA: Margaret B. Cotter; Bessie Marie Clark.

Crime Acts Against Selective Service On Big Upswing

A total of 3,455 criminal cases resulting from arrests made in violation of the Selective Service Act were begun during 1969, a Justice Department report states.

The 1969 total shows almost a 1000 per cent increase in criminal actions over a five year period. Actions were a result of persons failing to appear for induction, failing to register, failure to report for physical examinations and others, according to the report.

Justice officials said that in 1965, 369 cases were initiated. There were 642 in 1966, 1,385 in 1967, 1,698 in 1969 and 3,455 in 1969.

Cases which were concluded show that in 1965 there were 370; in 1966, 524; 1967, 1,153 and in 1969, 1,872.

Convictions show that in 1965 there were 256 convictions; in 1966, 366; 789 in 1967; 747 in 1968 and 884 in 1969.

For the last six months of 1969 and the first three months of 1970, Justice Department records show that 2,950 cases have already begun, 2069 cases have been concluded resulting in 695 convictions.

Officials say that "in a large number of concluded cases, indictments have been dismissed when defendants agree to submit to inductions.

Officials said that each case referred to the Department of Justice for consideration of prosecution is considered on its own merits and prosecution is undertaken if

IOWA: Anne A. Neal; Catherine S. Doolittle; Ruth E. Theleman.

KANSAS: Elizabeth M. Linde; Wilma L. Crane; Cassie G. Smalley.

KENTUCKY: Elizabeth B. Van Arsdale; Nell B. Clifton; Charlene R. Turner.

LOUISIANA: Esther S. Ingram; Leo W. Davis.

MAINE: Nellie R. Moore; Vivian B. Fisher.

MARYLAND: Mathilda G. Hodges; Frances T. Shircliff; Beverly N. Frazier; Catherine A. Erpenstein.

MASSACHUSETTS: Dorothy L. O'Neil.

MICHIGAN: Leone E. Burrell; Edith E. Sageman; Hilda A. Staffan; Regina C. Deuman; Lillian C. Weimar.

MINNESOTA: Mabel L. Smith; Alice E. Johnson; Lucy M. Pryor; Dorothy D. Walsh; Marcella V. Monson.

MISSISSIPPI: Olivette B. Garrison; Lillian C. Askew.

MISSOURI: Anna C. Whitted.

MONTANA: Rose C. Spangler.

NEBRASKA: Mary H. Bauer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Frances Casey.

NEW JERSEY: Gertrude W. Batten; Anna V. Cattell.

NEW YORK CITY: Rose Gilbert; Edith Amendola; Helen B. Collins; Dorothy A. Koehler; Joseph W. McKeon; Loretta G. Mulderig; Grace I. Costello.

NEW YORK STATE: Marion R. Clark; Ethelynd B. Chase; Lillian B. Hamel;

Marion H. Lammers; Grace K. Hardy.

OHIO: Frieda B. Wyse; Mary C. Mecklenborg; Helen S. Levy; Margaret G. Friend; Mabel C. Smith; Helen H. Donahue; Frances M. Hakenson.

OKLAHOMA: Camie N. Haggard; Myrtle M. Reynolds; Alta May Bond; Peggy Ann Doyel; Cecil H. Fleer; Grace T. Beck; Dorothy I. Moore.

OREGON: Mary J. Govig; Gertrude I. Burrows.

PENNSYLVANIA: Florence C. Gahles; Theresa Nord; Betty G. LeBoeuf; Ruth P. Lynch; Harry C. Price; Ada L. Phillips; B. Elizabeth White; C. Grace Williams; Frances M. Hajduk; Anna H. Jones.

PUERTO RICO: Gabriel A. Ortiz; Josefa Cruz de Olivencia; Lucia Font de Arroyo; Carmen Atilano; Asela P. de Troche.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Louise King Collins.

TEXAS: Vada D. Sikes; Wilma H. Elkins; Willie C. Baggett; Juanita F. Kimmel; Theo A. Prince; Adelaide E. Hay; Ava L. McGlaun.

UTAH: Carroll R. Swallow.

VIRGINIA: Lizzie O. Allen; Elizabeth M. Haley; Mary O'D Lipscomb; Willie Lou Emery.

WASHINGTON: Eva M. Dunnigan.

WISCONSIN: Della A. Johnson; Lucille A. Hlaban; Catherine A. Hutchinson; Linda Manthey; Edward P. Ledwidge.

WYOMING: Alberta I. Furnas.

Texans Dig Out; Boards Report No Storm Problems

Rains, high winds and the terrible Texas hurricane season combined on August 3 to interrupt the operation of three Selective Service boards in the Corpus Christi area, but the interruption was short-lived.

Three days after the storm had left its mark along the Gulf coast, boards in Corpus, Sinton and Robstown reported to Deputy State Director Charles Dunkin that they suffered little damage and no files or records were disturbed.

Lack of electricity during the days following the hurricane was cited as the principal reason for the temporary shutdowns, but the board office in Corpus reported one window blown out and a portion of the roof was gone in the board office in Robstown,

personnel all intact.

Col. Dunkin said that postponements of inductions had been granted in the past by local boards to give registrants an opportunity to help clean up their homes and communities, and he assumed that some postponements would be forthcoming from Celia.

A group of registrants had been sent to San Antonio for pre-induction physical examinations on the evening of August 3, the day of the hurricane and were required to stay overnight, due to the adverse weather conditions. Col. Dunkin said, however, that some of the men received permission to leave and paid their own way back to Corpus Christi in order to be with their



Selective Service NEWS

NOV 2 1970

SAF. FRANKLIN
Y. M. C. I. P. S. S.

New Literature, Curriculum, Explains Draft Revisions

Presses will soon be turning out new Selective Service literature to be used in a nationwide effort to inform the public and pre-registrants of rights and obligations under new draft laws.

Teams of writers, artists, educators and advisors, including members of youth advisory committees serving as summer interns in Washington, have devoted summer months to examining Selective Service literature and creating a series of factual brochures.

Public Service

Public Information Director Kenneth Coffey announced that the new literature should be available in the late fall and will be supported by nationwide radio and television public service promotion.

State Directors Urged To Expand Boards

State directors are being urged to intensify efforts to expand local draft boards to five or seven members.

According to Dee Ingold, acting assistant deputy for operations, the efficiency of the Selective Service System "would be greatly improved and its functions expedited if every board were composed of five to seven members." Ingold urged the expansion in a letter to state directors on August 4.

According to Ingold, the expansion of the boards would decrease the individual workload of each member, allow greater experience to aid in judgement decisions, better represent the peculiarities of the local board area, and make it easier to obtain a quorum.

Authority for the expansion is under section 1604.5(a) of Selective Service

Previous Selective Service publications are being withdrawn from public circulation and destroyed.

Included in the new series of booklets is "Perspectives on the Draft," a comprehensive booklet designed to give a registrant information about rights and obligations. Written for the pre-registrant, the booklet will be illustrated.

"If You're Asked" is a less-detailed general booklet for persons who have an interest in Selective Service but are not involved in a registration process. This booklet, of approximately 16 pages, will answer requests from civic groups, schools, parents, and other interested citizens.

As specific supplements to "Perspectives on the Draft," brochures entitled "C.O.," "Hardship Deferments" and "The Lottery" will be published. The Selective Service also will continue to make available the Defense Department brochure "It's Your Choice," which explains optional enlistment opportunities.

Major Distribution

Distribution will be accomplished through local boards, major national organizations, and by mail from Selective Service Headquarters.

A nationwide radio and television promotion advertising the availability of the booklets will be launched before the first of the year.

Among other activities being implemented by the Office of Public Information are a special effort to expand the use of Selective Service course curriculum material in the high schools. Utilizing material that already has been developed in various states, a comprehensive teacher's guide has been developed and will undergo "pilot" testing this fall in several school districts. The material also is being evaluated by various educational groups, including the

Nearly 300 Local Disruptions Reported By Boards in 24 States

Bomb threats continue to be the number one cause of local board disruptions, according to a January through September survey of almost 300 disruption reports filed to National Headquarters of Selective Service.

According to the survey there have been 101 bomb threats to boards in 24 states. California with 17 and Texas with 15 lead the list.

Vandalism ranks second behind bomb threats with 68 disruptions, mainly in New York state (10) and California (6).

Both California and New York state led all the other state reports with the numbers of disruptions reported during the nine month reporting period, each with 35. Total numbers of disruptions were 292.

Destruction of local boards and records will prove rather unprofitable in the future due to the duplication of records now completed by all state headquarters. Further security procedures such as microfilms and xeroxing of records are also being used by board chairmen.

Reconstruct teams of Selective Service reserve officers have been used in board areas which have suffered disruptions by vandalism with a great deal of success.

INTEREST RATE IS INCREASED AGAIN

The interest rate on Series E and H Bonds purchased on and after June 1, 1970, has been increased from 5% to 5-1/2% when held to maturity. Outstanding E and H Bonds have also been improved.



Public Relations— Everyone's Job



One of the first major decisions I made as Director of Selective Service was that our relations with the public and the media should be open, friendly and cooperative. I believe that this "open door" policy is essential to improving the effectiveness of our Agency and that it is valid for all our levels of operation—here at national headquarters, at state offices, and most particularly, at local boards.

Other than information which is confidential by law or regulation, there is no material that should be denied interested citizens—if that material is reasonably available. As a goal, I believe that we must convince the public and the media that their trust in us is complete.

There will be more trying days than glory days ahead for us in Selective Service as we deal with many people who are unfavorable to the philosophy of conscription. But I am convinced that they will become more enlightened through our new efforts, and will better support those many difficult decisions which we must make together.

Our Headquarters staff soon will provide a new series of brochures and other aids which will tell the Selective Service story honestly and thoroughly. Other PIO activities, explained elsewhere in this issue, will help us in our effort.

I also have asked state directors to appoint members of their staffs to function as public information officers to work through the state system, bringing new ideas and new programs to the attention of every board member and employee.

I am enthused about the direction which our public information program is taking. I already feel that some changes have been brought about, demonstrating that our policies are in keeping with national goals to assure a working, equitable and fair draft

Since assuming my position early in April, I have given priority attention to visiting state headquarters and local boards. To date, I have met some of you at 39 state headquarters and probably more than 500 local boards. Throughout these visits, I have been impressed with the great sensitivity of our relations with the public, many of whom are distrustful of our methods and personnel, some of whom are hostile.

In most of our offices, I have been very pleased to see the extraordinary concern and patience shown by Selective Service personnel toward young men, other interested citizens and media representatives. Also, I generally have been proud of the way in which we have handled those highly intense situations when demonstrations or other major harassments have taken place. But more needs to be done.

It is at the level of the local board member and clerk that our most effective public relations program is achieved. I do not think that any program is as successful as a smile from a board member or clerk. There can be nothing more disarming than a warm handshake or a friendly greeting.

Board member or executive secretary, each is a vital link to the good public relations we need to generate in these trying times. Accurate information produced quickly and courteously, personal attention to a registrant's needs, a little more time to solve a problem that is particularly confusing, all these things serve to forge a good, honest impression on those people we must serve.

Public relations often consists of programs and plans, filmstrips, brochures and press reports, but public relations, in the last analysis, is people meeting people and getting to know them better.

In Congress . . .

House Armed Services Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers, announced that the House Special Subcommittee on the draft had begun review of the entire draft law, with instructions to report recommendations no later than the end of the year.

This virtually assures that no action on the President's proposed draft reforms will be undertaken this year.

HR 18613, 18614 and 18615 were introduced in July by Reps. William Steiger and Allard Lowenstein and would terminate the draft system when the present law expires on June 30, 1971 and establish a volunteer force.

The volunteer army proposal by Sen. Hatfield, an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill, was defeated by the Senate.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, in commenting on the proposals for an all-volunteer Army said that if enough money were spent to attract the necessary numbers of volunteers, then the draft could be ended by June, 1972. The Administration has indicated that it will seek to extend the draft beyond June 1971 as it would be too expensive to switch to an all-volunteer force before that time.

* * *

Rep. Garry Brown of Michigan, introduced a bill (HR 18719) on July 30 in the House of Representatives under which draftees who are inducted after Jan. 1, 1971, could not be assigned without their consent to Vietnam or any other area where the United States is engaged in an armed conflict.

The Brown bill is likely to be buried in the House Armed Services Committee.

* * *

The Selective Service System received \$74 million for fiscal year 1971—\$1 million less than requested—under House Resolution 17548, which was cleared by Congress on August 4.

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New York Medical Adviser Reflects on Service



Dr. Gabriel Kirschenbaum has served as medical advisor for the city of New York for almost 26 years. Although 70, he has no plans for retirement.



One of the outstanding physicians in the New York area, Dr. Sidney M. Cohen, is a member of the advisory board formed by Dr. Kirschenbaum.

Survey Shows Youth Favor Volunteer Army By Slight Majority

A survey of Milwaukee area young people, conducted by the Milwaukee Journal, found that the people asked preferred the idea of a volunteer military service system

the man who is probably the country's foremost authority on the many ills and frailties which Armed Forces Examining Stations look for in a draft registrant is a dedicated medical doctor who feels that everyone should donate a portion of his life to serve his country.

But Dr. Gabriel Kirschenbaum, medical adviser for the city of New York's 153 local draft boards, who has devoted over a quarter century to problems involving the physical conditions of draftees, is as proud of the process of disqualifying inductees as he is of the system which qualifies them.

Dr. Kirschenbaum's medical advisory board, consisting of 42 medical experts in various fields, is perhaps the largest and yet poorest paid panel of medical expertise in the country.

The doctors are available to boards for consultation at any time, Dr. Kirschenbaum said, "and they take a great deal of interest in the casework we find for them." For their expert advice, the members of the board receive no compensation.

Fitting the hundreds of inductees into a busy doctor's schedule "is not easy," Dr. Kirschenbaum said, "but, when you

want a job done, go to the busiest people you can find. They always have the time." Dr. Kirschenbaum has never had a request turned down and, he said, he has never felt that the inductee has received anything less than a thorough examination.

New York City offers the most challenging problems to the induction process imaginable, Dr. Kirschenbaum insists, due to the city's "unique" population spread.

"We have a high rejection rate (the largest in the country) but the rejection rate figures can be misleading," according to Dr. Kirschenbaum.

"Many minority groups living here have a problem with the language, or are rejected due to a unique form of asthma they develop in this climate," the doctor said. "Also many young people from all over the country 'drift' to New York and are inducted here. They may be in other draft jurisdictions, but they reflect on the rejection rate here."

New York has high incidences of dope addiction and other problems of society, which, according to Dr. Kirschenbaum, "are not as apparent in other communities."

Continued on page 4



Dr. F. Sutherland Butler, a member of the New York city medical advisory board, finds time to offer consultation to local boards in need of medical advice.

by a slim margin.

The survey showed by an equally slim margin that the young people, ranging in age from 16-21, felt that to refuse to serve in a particular war is "immoral."

Forty per cent of the 3,679 who responded to the questionnaire said the United States should have a purely voluntary military service system.

Thirty-three per cent said the new draft by lottery should be continued and eight per

cent favored a return to the previous system. Six per cent said all armed forces should be abolished except those necessary to defend American shores and five per cent said all forms of draft should be discontinued immediately.

On the right of an individual to refuse service in what he considers an immoral war, 43 per cent said they did not. Eight per cent did not know what to say and one per cent gave no answer.

Medical Adviser Reflects on Service

Continued from page 3

Private Practice

After 26 years of involvement in the physical profiles of many of the country's would-be soldiers, the silver-haired physician who still maintains a private practice in the Brooklyn office-home he opened over 40 years ago, said he would prefer the young men he examined in World War II as the "best soldier material."

Not taking anything away from the young people of today whom he describes as "mental giants," Dr. Kirschenbaum said the young men of the World War II era presented strong bodies and willing minds. Today's young people, Dr. Kirschenbaum said, "are more complex and high strung and present less desirable physical profiles."

Continued from page 1

National Education Association, and should be available early in 1971. A program to establish contact with an estimated 1,000 draft counselling groups to supply them with the new Selective Service booklets, and appropriate regulations and other issuances, is also being undertaken.

Slide Presentations

Slide presentations for use by state and local board personnel in meeting with schools, civic groups, and other interested parties are being developed. Budget permitting, a movie film will be produced in 1971, after Congress acts on the authority to extend inductions which expire on June 30, 1971. Action also is expected on the President's request to end student deferments and to establish a national call.

To coordinate the dissemination of information at the state and local levels, Director Tarr has asked each state director to appoint a current staff member to act as a state PIO.

Working with state PIO's, the national Public Information Office will continue to coordinate plans for materials and will work closely with the news media in assuring accurate and complete coverage of Selective Service activities in accordance with Director Tarr's stated policy of "open door" cooperation.

National coordination of Youth Advisory Committee activities also will be the responsibility of Public Information Office. Working with the state YAC Coordinators, the PIO program plans to continue the challenging and meaningful activities of the state committees. Various regional conferences will be held during the remainder of FY 71 and a second national conference of YAC is

"I guess it is due to the fast pace in which they live," Dr. Kirschenbaum said. "Nobody can live like that and not show the results."

Dr. Kirschenbaum prefers to live in and among the many momentos of a busy and fruitful life. Honorary degrees, society memberships, tokens of friendships that traverse miles and time, adorn his office walls. Each piece of furniture in the doctor's waiting room has a story in itself.

At 70, Dr. Kirschenbaum has no plans for retirement from either his profession or his public service. Friends, associates and professional people as well as military people will honor Dr. Kirschenbaum on November 21 for his many years in service to the military. It will be the second such testimonial, the first coming some years ago "when it looked like I might retire."

Dr. Kirschenbaum looks disbelievingly at photographs which show his hair glowing white and the lines of age which ever so often wrinkle his face.

"As long as I can be of some service, and as long as there's a need . . . I won't quit," Dr. Kirschenbaum says.

Official Notices . . .

August 10, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 78, Subject: "Medical Interview of Registrants at Local Boards and Obviously Medically Disqualifying Conditions," as amended August 10, 1970.

August 10, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 104, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Students Accepted for ROTC Basic Summer," as amended August 10, 1970.

August 11, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 111, Subject: "Reopening of Registrant's Classification," issued August 11, 1970.

CO Questionnaire In State Headquarters

State directors have received questionnaire forms on conscientious objector information being compiled by National Headquarters. Directors are asked to compile the information on the questionnaire form monthly and return it to National Headquarters for computing.

Individual local board responses are not to be forwarded, according to Edwin Cash, acting assistant deputy director for administration.

Classification Picture

CLASS

NUMBER

Total Current Registrants	22,000,000
I-A and I-A-O	1,920,000
Single or Married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	440,000
Not examined	350,000
Induction or examination postponed	11,300
Ordered for induction or examination	112,600
Pending reclassification	96,700
Personal appearances and appeals in process	61,100
Others	18,500
Married on or before August 26, 1965	770
19 years of age, born 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965	656,000
26 years and older with extended liability	183,700
Under 19 years of age	283,400
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,567,500
I-C Currently in the uniformed services	2,273,000
I-O Conscientious Objector	20,000
I-W (At Work)	9,000
I-W (Released)	12,000
I-D Members of a reserve component	955,000
I-S Statutory (College)	17,000
I-S Statutory (High School)	484,700
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)	356,900
II-A Apprentice	50,800
II-C Agricultural deferment	21,800
II-S Student deferment	1,615,000
III-A Dependency deferment	4,100,000
IV-A Completed service; sole surviving son	3,600,000
IV-B Officials	
IV-C Aliens	20,000
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	109,600
IV-F Not qualified	2,260,000



Selective Service NEWS

DOCUMENTS

NOV 30 1970

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Liability Extended for "Reached" Registrants in '70 Pool

An extended liability of up to three months in 1971 has been ordered for a small number of men from the 1970 lottery pool.

The relatively few men affected are those who held a random selection number which was reached during 1970, but who entered the eligible pool too late to be ordered for induction during 1970.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Selective Service Director, said that the order does not change the determination of sequence number 195 as the probable top for 1970; no local board may order a man to report for induction who holds a number higher than 195.

"This order applies to the men who would have been called earlier in 1970 when their number was reached by their local board, but who could not then be called because they were either in a deferred status or were exercising various procedural rights under Selective Service law," Dr. Tarr said.

To Achieve Fairness

"Fairness requires that these men be effectively exposed to a draft obligation. All of the carry-overs will have been in the 1970 draft-eligible pool for less than 12 months, and in the great majority of cases, the effective exposure will have been only a few months," he said.

The point of the lottery, Dr. Tarr pointed out, was to provide that a registrant be exposed to prime vulnerability to the draft for one year. The extension of vulnerability to the men involved is designed to make their vulnerability more consistent with that which other men sustained during 1970.

"In every case involved," Dr. Tarr said, "the non-availability of the men earlier in

the year meant that men with higher lottery numbers went in their place. We must try to achieve basic fairness between those men."

First Priority

The men involved in the carry-over will be ordered to report for induction by their local boards before any member of the 1971 random selection group is called.

The great majority of men in the 1970 draft pool who are available for induction, but whose numbers are not reached during 1970—generally those holding numbers above 195—will drop into reduced priority in 1971 and should not be drafted unless there is a national emergency.

Coming at the same time as the directive designed to spread the vulnerability evenly was an Executive Order which amplified the present draft regulations with regard to the lottery system.

The Executive Order provides that a registrant may be inducted after he has reached the age of 26 if he has extended liability to age 35 and has been issued an order to report for induction prior to his 26th birthday.

Not Beyond Twenty-six

The provision, however, prevents a local board from issuing an order after a registrant's 26th birthday, even if he was involved in a delay which prevented the board from issuing an order before that date.

The Director said that the Executive Order also prevents a person in reduced priority from dropping into a lower draft priority

while he is deferred and not vulnerable. The Order requires that the 1-A registrant be reassigned in the draft priority status which he held when he received his deferment or exemption.

The men affected by the carry-over will not be known for several weeks. Orders have been issued to State Directors instructing local boards to begin identifying registrants in the appropriate priority group "as soon after the last draft call of the year is issued by the local boards, probably sometime in late November." Boards will attempt to notify those men in the extended group as soon as possible, Dr. Tarr said.

Security in Federal Buildings

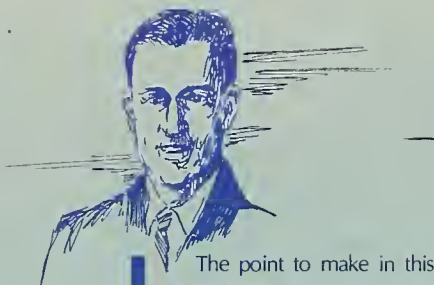
In a move to check on security of federal buildings in Washington, the Associated Press and a Washington newspaper recently sent reporters—deliberately looking suspicious—to attempt to gain entrance into a number of buildings.

The Associated Press reporter, wearing a beard and carrying a shabby shoe box, freely entered the Pentagon, the Capitol and several other buildings. The other reporter, wearing bell-bottom trousers and carrying a denim jacket, orange motorcycle helmet and bulging knapsack, had no difficulty in roaming freely in several buildings, including the Justice Department.

But he was stopped at two buildings: the State Department and National Headquarters of Selective Service.

From the Director . . .

Fairness Within the System



There is a document which floats among Selective Service employees occasionally, and if you've seen it, you may have chuckled at its temper. (I see it often in state headquarters, most recently at Providence, Rhode Island.) Absurd now, it was, nevertheless, an important order which rallied the young men of Ethiopia under Haile Selassie when that country was invaded by Italy in 1935.

"Everyone," the order stated, "will be mobilized and all boys old enough to carry a spear will be sent to Addis Ababa. Married men will take their wives to carry food and to cook. Those without wives will take any woman without a husband. . . . Anyone at home after receipt of this order will be hanged."

Today we can consider this document in a light vein, but the fact of the matter is that at the time it was issued, it was taken very seriously. And, I believe the most startling thing about this document is that it was issued well within the life span of most of us today.

Changes Have Come

It commends the progress of mankind to report that such a document probably could not be law today, anywhere in the world. We have come a long way from the time when men were compelled to abandon home and family, pick up a spear (or a spare woman) and report to Addis Ababa.

Our own history in Selective Service shows constant change from the days when the colonists banded together for protection from the elements, all the way through the various international involvements of the present day.

History tells us that after each and every war in which we have been engaged, our country has gone through a period of discussion about what to do about this problem of "raising and maintaining an Army," a basic responsibility which our forefathers left in the hands of Congress.

The point to make in this discussion is that change did come—not without debate and rhetoric, not without struggle. Hawks and doves flew about the Capitol dome in former days, too, much as they do now, and much of the discussion then, as now, spoke of civil liberties, despotism and free government.

Out of Horror, Change

The shock of the Civil War and the crudities which this country experienced during those four horrible years was the catalyst of change in many of our manpower policies. You will recall from your history that Brig. Gen. James Oakes, reflecting on the many, many problems of securing manpower during the war, wrote an extensive report, outlining vast changes in the manpower policies. Much of what he said was incorporated into directives and policies and legislation which equipped this country with the necessary tools to fight in more recent wars.

Our System as we know it today was actually born in the days between the two world wars when men with foresight sat together to plan for what became the greatest challenge to mankind in the modern era. This planning developed the registration and draft system which placed almost 15 million men into uniform and placed men into necessary national work programs, manned our industrial plants, harvested our crops and mined our natural resources.

This System worked in a country which was then primarily rural, its population small and settled and its youth complacent.

For Today's Need

Like our country, our people have changed or, conversely, like our people, our country has changed and we are not content to allow those institutions of the past to be the show cases of the future. The strength of our country requires our ability to change those things which can be changed and to tolerate those that cannot be changed.

As the topography of a land changes, so does the mood and attitude of the people

that inhabit it. Our attitude today dictates that we replace the worn machinery with the products of our modern day technology. Systems and policies which answered the needs of a generation ago must be considered for retirement so their replacements can carry on the work so ably done in the past.

Our System which called for a grass-roots approach to the draft 30 years ago, must now be considered a national effort today, for the sake of efficiency and uniformity. Accordingly, we have carried out some profound alterations in our processes in recent months.

Selective Service Boards which once depended entirely upon local initiative responding to local circumstances must now be ready to carry out national policies so that we can secure equal and fair treatment for each registrant. I am gratified by the splendid response from each of you in the System. We are going far to guarantee that what is fair for one is fairest for all.

Official Notices

September 22, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 112, Subject: "Postponement of Induction for Certain Students," Issued: September 22, 1970.

* * *

September 9, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 113, Subject: "Section 1628.2, Registrants to be given Medical Interview," Issued: September 9, 1970.

* * *

September 21, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 114, Subject: "Order of Consideration of Appeals by Appeal Board," Issued: September 21, 1970.

* * *

September 30, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 115, Subject: "Discarding of Irrelevant Material Received from Registrants," Issued: September 30, 1970.

* * *

September 24, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 87, Subject: "Clarification of I-S(C)," As Amended: September 24, 1970.

* * *

September 15, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 90, Subject: "Physicians Appointed in the Public Health Service," As Amended: September 15, 1970.

Draftees in the Bucks At Maryland Board

Young men who are ordered for induction through Local Board 53 in Silver Spring, Md., have one additional step to undergo before they enter the Army—and they are \$1 richer for it.

Each young man receives a small envelope which has written on the face "From Russell Mizell." Inside, as has been the case every induction since 1941, is a new one dollar bill.

The gift in parting is from a local businessman, Russell Mizell, who started the practice the day he took his son to the train station in the early days of World War II and found that some of the men were pauper poor.

"I remember watching a young man and his mother talking at the station that day,"



Mizell recalls. "She reached into her coin purse and took out 35 cents. Imagine, 35 cents to go to war with!"

Classification Picture

CLASS	NUMBER
Total Current Registrants	21,908,000
I-A and I-A-O	2,017,000
Single or Married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	289,000
Not examined	216,000
Induction or examination postponed	9,000
Ordered for induction or examination	127,000
Pending reclassification	89,000
Personal appearances and appeals in process	59,000
Others	18,000
Married on or before August 26, 1965	7,000
19 years of age, born 1951..1637.7(a)-(4)	663,000
26 years and older with extended liability	190,000
Under 19 years of age	350,000
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	3,595,000
I-C Currently in the uniformed services	2,675,000
I-O Conscientious Objector	23,000
I-W (At Work)	9,000
I-W (Released)	12,000
I-D Members of a reserve component	953,000
I-S Statutory (College)	17,000
I-S Statutory (High School)	454,000
II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)	347,000
II-A Apprentice	50,000
II-C Agricultural deferment	22,000
II-S Student deferment	1,580,000
III-A Dependency deferment	4,118,000
IV-A Completed service; sole surviving son	3,656,000
IV-B Officials	*
IV-C Aliens	20,000
IV-D Ministers, divinity students	110,000
IV-F Not qualified	2,251,000

Figures as of August 31, 1970

*Fewer than 1,000

First Bill

Mizell then reached into his own pocket and pulled out the first of his famous dollar bills and gave it to the inductee. Then, one by one and to each and every young man at the station, the businessman presented a similar amount, and he hasn't stopped after 15,000 such payments.

"I just don't believe that any young man should go into the service without at least a dollar in his pocket," Mizell explains.

It will soon be 30 years since Russell started with his "lucky bucks" as some have tagged them. Some months in the 30 years have been inexpensive ones for Mizell with very few payments to make. But one month, in World War II, there were 365 men answering their call.

Mizell remembers that once at a train station, he wanted to give a new G.I. more than his dollar.

"The train was just starting to pull away and he called out that the dollar I had just given him was important because his wife had just had a baby.

"I tried to catch up and give him some more, but the train got away from me," Mizell recalls sadly.

Dice Roll

Mizell has, on occasion, given more than one dollar to a person. Once he received a letter from a serviceman who reported that he had lost the original dollar on the first throw of the dice and could Mizell send a luckier one?

The second dollar went to the military address and soon, a second letter reported "that one was bad too." The soldier's benefactor sent a third dollar—and this time he indicated it was the final one—and he never heard from the soldier again.

"I hope he hit the jackpot with it," Mizell said.

Mizell's humanitarian efforts have brought many letters of appreciation from servicemen.

"One fellow wrote to say that he had gotten the autograph of General Patton on his bill and that he wanted me to have it as a souvenir. I wrote back to say that the dollar was his and that he should keep it and the autograph," Mizell said.

The problems of age have only recently restricted Mizell's ability to personally

Continued on page 4.

Continued from page 3.

appear at the local board with his dollars, but board employees have long been involved in helping distribute the money. Mrs. Evelyn McIntyre, now retired, was an active helper during her days as a local board member and as an employee of the board.

Grandsons Receive

Among those who have received monetary sendoffs from Mizell are Richard, Tommy, Louis and Russell Mizell III—all grandchildren.

And in the wings is a fifth grandson, Donald Mizell, who will soon be eligible for his "lucky buck" envelope with "From Russell Mizell" written across the front.

Management Task Force Endorses Data Processing

Preliminary findings of a Management Improvement Task Force indicate that the Selective Service System should follow the lead of the nation's business community in turning toward automatic data processing for paperwork.

The study, which looked at all levels of the Selective Service System, reached the conclusion that substantial savings could be effected and a great deal of repetition ended if machines could be used more effectively to aid personnel of the System.

Specifically, the experts found that changes in many forms used within the System could ease the burden on local board clerks while at the same time make the gathering of statistics easier at the state and national levels.

There are currently studies underway to revamp classification categories to the extent that ease of processing might be accomplished. The management study addresses itself to streamlining procedures within the context of these possible simplifications.

The study concluded that the flow of directives from National Headquarters should be systematized to make the work of local board clerks easier.

Another advantage of the central collection of data would be to provide greater security for records in the event of destruction of records at the local level.

The recommendations of the Task Force are being studied and it is expected that policy decisions will be forthcoming before the end of the year.

The Scanner Bows In

A new publication designed to serve as a direct link between Kentucky State Headquarters and uncompensated personnel has been launched.

"Selective Service Scanner," resplendent with Kentucky's state bird, the cardinal, at the top of page one in full color, made its debut with an October issue.

In a message from Col. Taylor L. Davidson, State Director, the dedication of uncompensated personnel is hailed as the essential ingredient that has allowed the state system to progress and advance.

Col. Davidson writes that while state officials hope to continue seminars with local board personnel throughout the state during the year, limited funding places a limit on the number of such sessions.

"What is the best substitute for eyeball to eyeball dialogue?" he asks. "Our answer to this \$64,000 question is an unofficial newsletter."

Registrants May Opt For 1-A Classification

Local Board Memorandum No. 117, issued Oct. 23, 1970 instructs that men who hold any of several deferments but wish to drop that deferment in favor of a 1-A classification should be promptly so classified.

The memorandum standardizes a policy that had been in effect selectively in the Selective Service System.

Previously, a registrant could be certain of being reclassified 1-A from a deferred classification when he no longer qualified for a deferment—e.g. in the case of a student who dropped out of school—or at the expiration of a period for which a deferment was given.

The effect of the latest order is to allow a registrant holding a deferment to give it up at any time.

"A deferment is the right of the individual and he can exercise that right as he wishes," Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, National Director of Selective Service said.

The group of men who are expected to be most interested in the order are those holding high random selection numbers in the current year's lottery.

A ceiling of No. 195 has been projected for 1970 and a man with a number higher than this might wish to take his classification

Erratum

Due to a typographical error, the previous issue of "Selective Service News" carried only an October date. The issue was in fact a combined September-October issue. As a matter of course, the "News" is published each month.

Use of funds for printing of this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 7, 1968.

This monthly bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System as well as the general public. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Military Selective Act of 1967, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20435. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402—price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year; 25 cents for foreign mailing.

as 1-A and then drop to the next lower priority group at the end of the calendar year.

"By the reclassification of men as 1-A who would wish to drop their deferments, we will have both a more accurate idea of the number of firm deferments and a classification picture which reflects correctly the manpower situation," Dr. Tarr said.

Though educational deferments—1-S for high school students and II-S for higher education—are expected to contain the largest number of men affected by the order, the classifications of II-A (deferments based on civilian occupation), II-C (work in agriculture), and III-A (paternity) deferments are also covered by the Local Board Memorandum.

Dr. Tarr also reiterated the policy that local boards should reclassify a registrant 1-A if the man fails to provide the board with documentation of his continuing eligibility for a deferment which he was granted.

Inspection Services Communication

The "Inspection Services Newsletter," a new, mimeographed newsletter from the Inspection Services Division to regional offices has published a first issue.

Designed to keep the field abreast of policy, views and news items, the ISN will appear approximately every two weeks. Copies will be sent to the states for information.



Selective Service NEWS



Mrs. Esther Shupp, and Mrs. Catherine Campos, executive secretaries for two San Antonio, Texas Selective Service boards, were guests of the Air Force at a tour of nearby Lackland Air Force Base. The two secretaries were briefed on the means being used by the services to introduce military life to basic trainees.

Board Members, Employees Inspect 'Volunteer' Services

Over 1,000 blue-jacketed sailors stood at attention during graduation exercises at Great Lakes Naval Training Center one Friday afternoon in October and listened while the guests were introduced.

"We are pleased to have with us the director of the state Selective Service and members of his staff," the announcer said.

The Selective Service at Great Lakes!

The sailors, all who had volunteered for service, blinked in disbelief, but sure enough, among the several hundreds to witness the colorful graduation ceremonies that day were John Hammack, state director for Illinois and eight members and employees of Lake County draft boards.

OFFICERS EXPLAIN

The previous week, and in another part of the country, volunteers for service in the United States Air Force stood at respectful attention while officers explained the operations of Lackland Air Force Base, this time to employees of the San Antonio, Texas draft boards.

Board members and employees visited the military organizations "in their backyards," to become better acquainted with their military neighbors. Day-long tours were arranged at Great Lakes and Lackland Air Force Base by the respective services who were anxious to show off their programs for training civilians into military personnel.

Continued on page 7

Computer Age Coming; Dr. Tarr Upgrades Stat Role

Selective Service entered the computer age on November 5 when Director Curtis W. Tarr approved the formation of a registrant information bank (RIB) implementation group to begin study and operation of a data processing system.

The system will be used to determine manpower requirements ranging from full mobilization to standby draft. The group will also determine the type and frequency of reports to sustain the effectiveness of the system, determine the type of equipment needed to carry out the program and perform programming associated with the group's mission.

Dr. Tarr also upgraded the Management and Statistics Branch to a Division under the direction of Assistant Deputy Director of Administration, John Dewhurst, to support the RIB operation. The move paves the way for the adaptation of a machine system for data collection, storage and retrieval, installation of a fiscal reporting system, and management of statistical computations.

Although much of Selective Service's routine workload will be taken over by computer operations, the key in the entire system will remain with local board personnel who, using redesigned forms and simplified procedures, will provide the computers with the necessary information which will be filed until needed.

Printouts of local board agendas, actions and simplified filing requirements are some of the aims of RIB.

With the advent of the computer system, Selective Service officials predict that local board personnel will be allowed more time to counsel and advise registrants and perform other duties within the local board. Officials said the RIB computer operation should be fully operational by early 1972.

Appreciation Certificates On Way to Recipients

A backlog of certificates of appreciation for local board members are being issued from National Headquarters beginning in November, according to Col. Emanuel Kline, Headquarters Administrative Division.

The certificates should be in the hands of recipients within several weeks. The backlog resulted when issuance of the certificates was held up pending an administrative study which has now been completed, Col. Kline said.

Inspections Division . . . Keeps Family Together

One of the wonders of our Selective Service "family" is that, while we have a diverse family structure, we have strong family ties. That is why I am not surprised when someone points out the many similarities in our operations among over 4,000 local boards.

While it is true that equity of treatment for every registrant has been the primary goal of this administration, at the same time I am convinced that similarity in the many routine operations we perform daily has been a byword of our organization for many years. When over 40,000 employees in every state and territory arrive at the same conclusion and achieve the same goals, the state-board system, evolved by Gen. Hershey and others, is the most important contributing factor.

While I believe there is justifiable criticism of certain inequities in our operation of Selective Service, I am convinced that these inequities stem generally from the exception rather than the routine.

December Inductions In Two Phases; Leave Policies Told

December inductions will be covered in two phases and will terminate following the close of business on December 18, state directors have been told.

The first phase of induction will take place between December 1-8 and the second phase will be between December 9-18.

Those inducted in the first phase would arrive at reception centers no later than December 9. Second phase inductees will be granted holiday leave from AFEES or the reception centers under existing Department of Army leave policies.

The December call will be filled during the period of December 1 through December 18. Local boards may inform registrants of the leave policies for the holiday period which is provided in the Department of Army circular mailed to state headquarters.



For the past several months, I have read with a great deal of interest and concern the many reports submitted by William Averill and his staff in the recently created Inspection Services Division of the national headquarters. I am impressed with the quality of teamwork which these reports indicate is apparent throughout the system. In report upon report, I have read that procedures of registering, classifying and inducting men are generally done throughout the system in the same way. But more needs to be done.

It is this area in which I have found the assistance of the Inspection Services Division to be most helpful. Creation of this division was one of my first major decisions as director, and I have watched its development closely. The division does not act as a policy-making arm of the national headquarters, nor is it intended to do so. The 12 men who act as inspectors provide outstanding service in interpreting new directives and policy, guidelines and memoranda so that everyone throughout the system is working with the same understanding.

A second and, I feel, a most vital benefit from this division is the two-way avenue of communication which has been established between the director's office and the field operation. Information fed to this headquarters has allowed us to recognize grave problem areas which need immediate action. Such problems as pay scales, recruitment, manpower needs and lack of clarity and understanding of new directives are being identified. Feedback has encouraged new programs and policies and has provided factual information in areas in which, in the past, we had been almost totally lacking.

Because inspectors seek not to find fault, but to find ways for improvement and to provide guidance where it is needed, the division deserves great credit for much of the progress we are making in achieving the President's goal of uniform treatment. The accomplishments of the division must be shared by the many men and women in local boards and at state headquarters, who advance our work by their cooperation and their dedicated "family" concern.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr

Official Notices

September 29, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 116, Subject:

"Transfers for Examinations or Induction," Issued: September 29, 1970.

October 23, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 117, Subject:

"Reopening and Reconsidering Classifications of Registrants in Classes I-S, II-A, II-C and III-A," Issued October 23, 1970.

November 2, 1970—Local Board Memorandum No. 82, Subject:

"Notice to Registrants Re Government Appeal Agents," Rescinded: November 2, 1970.

Peace Corps Postponement

State directors will be informed soon of a change to a Local Board Memorandum to allow Peace Corps registrants who are accepted for training before June 1, 1971, to receive a postponement of induction.

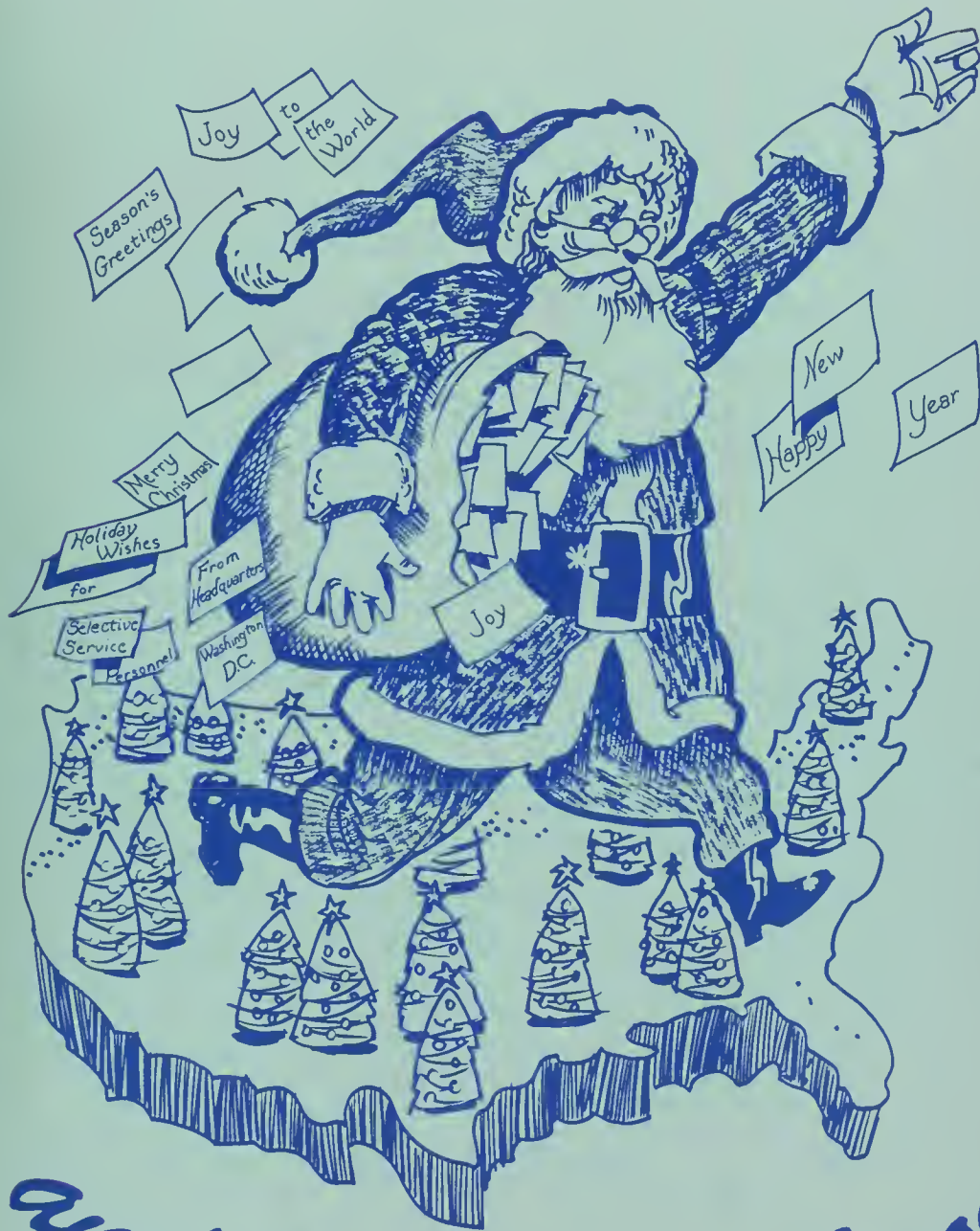
The change is to Section VI of LBM 105.

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Merry Christmas



and Joyous New Year

1970 Was A Year of Change

DECEMBER 1969

First lottery since 1942 held on December 1 at National Headquarters. Numbers drawn for all registrants born between January 1, 1944 and December 31, 1950.

Col. Herber L. Minton, Ohio state director, dies.

JANUARY 1970

Lt. Col. Clinton S. Knutson named Wisconsin state director, succeeding Col. Bentley Courtney, who retired.

Junior Elder appointed state director in Kansas.

Col. Thomas S. Farrell named Ohio state director.

North Dakota announces appointment of second woman draft board member; New Hampshire records first woman member.

FEBRUARY 1970

Defense secretary tells television audiences that occupational and parental deferments will be abolished by executive order.

Law suit filed in Wisconsin over legality of random selection system.

Negro membership on local boards up 400 per cent from 1967.

Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney named New Hampshire state director.

Antonio Q. Sablan named director of Guam's Selective Service System.

MARCH 1970

President Nixon names Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as special advisor on Manpower Mobilization, bringing to a close his service as Director of Selective Service which spanned thirty years and six presidents. Honors are heaped on outgoing director from government, civic and patriotic groups. Col. Dee Ingold is named acting director of Selective Service.

New Mobilization to End the War holds activities in Washington on March 16.

Supreme Court affirms five-year statute of limitations on failure to register for Selective Service.



In 1970, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, left, stepped down as director of Selective Service. His position was assumed by Dr. Curtis W. Tarr.

Justice Department makes recommendation for regulations relating to processing of registrant who fails to report for pre-induction physical.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, is nominated by President Nixon as new Director of Selective Service.

APRIL 1970

Dr. Tarr confirmed and sworn in as Director.

President Nixon orders the end of parental, occupational and agricultural deferments and asks Congress for authority to end student deferments and to make random selection operate on a uniform national call basis. End of occupational deferments concludes practice of "channeling," by which men could be deferred because local boards found their civilian occupation more critical than need in military service. Dr. Tarr, in Operations Bulletin, hails President's action as "a step in the important reforms that we must make in our present draft system."

National Security Council advises that it is not essential for maintenance of national health, safety or interest to provide student deferments for other than medicine and allied categories.

MAY 1970

A Presidential commission headed by for-

mer Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. recommends that the nation move to an all-volunteer armed force with a standby draft.

Inspection Services Division created at National Headquarters to work with local boards to insure uniform interpretation of policies and procedures. National Headquarters is reorganized.

JUNE 1970

Dr. Tarr urges state directors to take steps to use services of advisors to registrants.

Supreme Court issues Welsh decision which broadens interpretation of conscientious objector status. National Headquarters issues guidelines which note that men who oppose war on strong ethical or moral grounds, even if the objections are not based on religious belief, should be given careful hearing from local boards. An important test should be the sincerity with which the beliefs are held.

First national conference of the agency's Youth Advisory Committees begins on June 28 in Washington. Over 100 young persons from 56 states and territories attend.

Dr. Tarr briefs press on July 1 lottery, explains dual revolving drum system devised to insure totally fair drawing.

Supreme Court rules that a local board must reopen a registrant's classification if he

Faces At Selective Service

presents new facts that bear on his classification.

JULY 1970

Second Annual Draft Lottery held on July 1; members of Youth Advisory Committees draw dates and numbers.

From YAC meeting comes several recommendations, including a call for ending student deferments; opposition to the granting of a C. O. status based on opposition to a particular war; support for an all-volunteer armed force; recommendation to lower draft age from 19 to 18; and, a call for better communications within the Selective Service System and with the public.

Faced with increasing number of harassing letters, local boards are authorized to reply to such mail with a pre-printed post card.

James J. O'Donnell appointed state director of Louisiana, replacing David Wade who resigned.

Bipartisan group of twelve senators introduce bill to end the draft by July 1, 1971.

Management Improvement Task Force established at National Headquarters to study and make recommendations about the System.

AUGUST 1970

Dr. Tarr announces anticipated ceiling of Random Selection No. 195 for 1970. Final Department of Defense projections indicate a total call of 163,500 men this year.

Corpus Christi, Texas local boards dig out from a hurricane which struck that city; damage limited.

SEPTEMBER 1970

An executive order provides for the authority to extend liability for induction for up to three months for some men from the 1970 lottery pool who enter too late to be ordered for induction during 1970.

Impending publication of several new, comprehensive brochures announced as part of a concentrated public information effort by Selective Service. One publication is a suggested course curriculum for eleventh

and twelfth grade classes.

Senate defeats bill to end draft by July 1, 1971.

Col. Byron Pepitone named Deputy Director.

National Headquarters announces that all vital records on state level have been microfilmed or otherwise reproduced to insure no delay if the originals are destroyed.

National Headquarters issues authority to local boards to order for induction any registrants who refuse to take pre-induction physical.

OCTOBER 1970

State directors urged to intensify efforts to expand local draft boards to five or seven members.

Local boards given the authority to order a registrant for induction if the board has reason to believe that the registrant is medically qualified for service.

Local boards given authority to refuse to grant transfer of registrants for physical examinations or inductions if they believe that the registrant is not sincerely entitled to such a transfer.

Registrants given authority to drop deferments at will, regardless of whether they

continue to be eligible for such deferments.

Secretary of Defense Laird says that he sees zero draft calls by July of 1973.

Local boards instructed not to order for induction men who have reached the age of 26.

Dr. Tarr announces a concentrated effort to work with draft counseling centers to insure a maximum distribution of factual information to young men.

A survey of disruptions at local boards shows almost 300 incidents from January through September.

Col. Morris S. Schwartz, state director of Texas from 1955, dies.

NOVEMBER 1970

Management Improvement Task Force issues preliminary finding that indicate use of automatic data processing would result in increased savings and improved efficiency within Selective Service.

Availability of the "Curriculum Guide to the Draft" announced. Copies made available to school officials throughout the nation.

Ronald L. Seeley is appointed director of Canal Zone Selective Service, replacing Bruce G. Sanders, who resigned.



In December, 1969, the first lottery drawing since 1942 was held, followed by a succeeding drawing in July, 1970. The lottery selection legislation was the first major reform of the Selective Service System as proposed by the Nixon Administration.

Secretary of Defense Sets Motion for Zero Draft

Secretary of Defense Melvin W. Laird has set June 30, 1973 as the target date for reducing draft calls to zero.

A memorandum directing the three Service Secretaries and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to give the mid-1973 goal their "urgent personal attention" was signed in early October by Secretary Laird.

He said the timetable for reaching zero draft calls assumes that the Congress will recognize the need to extend Selective Service induction authority for at least two years beyond its July 1, 1971 expiration date.

STANDBY SYSTEM

Secretary Laird also said that provisions must be made to establish a standby draft system that can be used in case of emergency.

Dr. Tarr Announces State Director Changes

Several changes in state headquarters personnel have been announced by Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, National Selective Service Director.

Ronald L. Seeley has been appointed state director for the Canal Zone effective on November 1. Richard D. Morgan has been named deputy director. Both were nominated by Maj. Gen. W. P. Leber, Governor of the Zone.

Dr. Tarr has accepted the resignation of Henry M. Gross, state director of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gross has served as state director since July 4, 1947 and has been associated with Selective Service since World War II when he was assigned to the Pennsylvania headquarters. Mr. Gross has over 50 years of federal service.

UNIFORM A MUST FOR SS RESERVE DRILL

Reserve and National Guard officers of Selective Service units are reminded they must wear the prescribed uniforms at all unit and section drills if they are to be credited with attendance.

Procedures are described in AR 140-1, paragraph 36 for Reserve officers and paragraph 1 of Guard regulation 45.

The complete text of Secretary Laird's memorandum:

The purpose of this memorandum is to establish the goal of zero draft calls by the end of the FY 1973, and to discuss actions needed to achieve that goal.

There are actions that should be taken now to move toward this goal. In addition to increased emphasis on military recruiting, other supports should be required for additional enlistments in both the Active Forces and the Reserve and National Guard components. Early Congressional action is needed on the bill that would provide a 20 per cent increase in base pay for enlisted personnel with less than two years service, and thereby reduce the disparity between military and civilian pay at the entry level. Consideration should be given to increasing the proficiency pay to combat personnel in infantry, artillery and armor units as a means of attracting more volunteers in these areas.

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE

Many of these actions have been considered by the Project Volunteer Committee and are among its recommendations for ending reliance on the draft. I now ask that you personally review those recommendations to identify the priority steps that will be required to reduce draft calls to zero by the end of FY 1973.

Your proposed steps should be discussed promptly with Roger Kelley. He will work through the Project Volunteer Committee to assure that each service is adequately informed and that there is coordinated action between the Services.

This timetable for reaching zero draft calls assumes that Congress will recognize the need to extend the Selective Service induction authority for at least two years beyond its expiration date on July 1, 1971, and that there will be favorable action during the interim period on the longer range recommendations of the Project Volunteer Report. Such action is required if we are to sustain zero draft calls for an indefinite period and thus be assured of ending reliance on the draft. It also assumes that, as we move away from reliance on the draft, provisions must be made to establish a standby draft system that can be used in case of emergency.

Counselors Respond With 'Enthusiasm' For Info Packet, New Booklets

Legitimate draft counseling groups have been responding with eagerness at opportunities to receive new Selective Service literature, according to Kenneth Coffey, public information officer.

Information packets containing updated booklets, Selective Service newsletters and other information, are being made available free, to over 2,000 draft counseling groups, most of them located on college campuses. The packets are being sent out in late November and early December.

Coffey said that comments received from the counseling groups have been favorable. For instance, he said, the director of draft counseling and information at a Southwestern college replied "You are obviously concerned, as we are, that young men be given all the information available to help them work with the Selective Service System and understand their alternatives."

One counselor replied "Your assistance will be of great help to us in getting factual material into the hands of our counselors," and another counselor from a college in New York replied "I was glad to see that some branch of government was trying to bridge the ever widening gap between the people and the system. By the offering of draft information packet to counselors, I feel there is still some hope."

Counselors in Texas, California and Pennsylvania have supplied the largest response to requests for information.

Name Gen. Forsythe To Volunteer Project

Army Lt. Gen. George I. Forsythe has been named by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird as project manager for the all-volunteer Army.

Lt. Gen. Forsythe's job will be to raise "to the maximum extent possible," the number of enlistments and reenlistments in the active duty Army and Reserve components.

Board Members, Employees Inspect 'Volunteer' Services



A new basic trainee in the Air Force submits to a complete physical examination including a dental check. Mrs. Campos and Mrs. Shupp were told at Lackland Air Force Base during their daylong tour.



Board members and executive clerks of nearby Waukegan and Evanston were introduced to the Navy way during a daylong tour of nearby Great Lakes Naval Training Base, North Chicago. This television facility is used in classroom lectures by Navy personnel.



Although they are a long way from the sea, seaman recruits are oriented early in sea maneuvers with lectures and mockups, clerks and board members learned during a tour of Naval basic training facilities. Most sailors, all volunteers, come from the central states and that is why the training facilities have always been located in the midwest.

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Mrs. Esther Shupp, executive secretary of Local Board 10 and Mrs. Catherine Campos, executive secretary for Local Board 7, both of San Antonio, received red carpet treatment during their tour of the Air Force facility in San Antonio. Both have been residents of San Antonio their entire adult lives, but had not visited at the base before.

BRINGS STAFF

At Great Lakes, Mr. Hammack brought along board members George Nanz, Richard Flanders, Rene Jackson and executive secretaries, Jacqueline Bradbury, Kathleen Schei, Henrietta Morton, Adrienne Gilboj and Nancy Campbell. All were residents of nearby Waukegan and Evanston and with the exception of Mr. Hammack who had served at Great Lakes while in naval service, had had little previous contact with the base.

Military officials welcomed their guests warmly and acknowledged that "many of the young men you will see here today are here because of your influence." Although both military services were proud of their volunteer policy, representatives of both services confirmed "that maybe 40 per cent are true volunteers. The rest are here to avoid being drafted."

The two military facilities are the largest basic training sites run by the Air Force and Navy, and have the job of introducing civilians to military duties. Up-to-date methods train, counsel and instruct the young man in his new tasks. It is here that leadership abilities are developed. Young men who have particular problems with their new lives are weeded out quickly or placed in special programs which can best develop their skills and talents for the benefit of the service and the individual.

Teamwork is the central theme of training in the early days. Selective Service personnel were told, as young men learn to rely on each other in order to accomplish new tasks to which they are introduced.

Military officials were quick to point out that the programs of the Selective Service "had large impact" on the operations of the basic training. "We can tell when the draft calls are being raised or when they are being

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lowered by the number of volunteers we get here. Changes in deferment policies also had a great affect on the numbers of men seeking volunteer or commissioning programs," officials said in briefings.

TOUR FACILITIES

Selective Service personnel were treated to dinner in a mess hall and galley, toured the barracks, recreational centers, met with the chaplains at Lackland and toured the new closed-circuit television studio at Great Lakes.

State Director Hammack said that the opportunity to return to Great Lakes gave him an insight into the modern service and he said that he would encourage other Selective Service employees and board members "to get to know the military community better."

Both the San Antonio executive secretaries promised a quick return to Lackland "with some of the other girls." Both said the information provided by the military "would be helpful when we have to advise our registrants on military matters."

High School Course On Selective Service Completed By Experts

A detailed explanation of the draft registration and classification, obligations and rights of registrants and a history of the draft has been completed by curriculum specialists of the National Education Association.

Under contract to the Selective Service for over three months, the experts have examined new policies and directives as well as exploring the background of the Selective Service during the course preparations.

According to Dr. Curtis Tarr the curriculum is designed to help students understand the operation of the system, to explain other options to their military obligation and to understand the historical background of the system.

Over 48,000 high school principals, administrators, school board chairmen and superintendents are being notified of the course for the second semester of the school year. The course is flexible and can be covered between five and 35

hours, depending on the individual presentation.

The course is being recommended for students in the 11th and 12th grade of senior high schools.



Col. Morris S. Schwartz, state director of Texas, died October 27. Col. Schwartz had 50 years of federal service and has been associated with Selective Service since 1942. He has been state director in Texas since 1955.

First Regional Youth Conference Held in East; 31 Attend

Thirty-one young people from eight Northeastern states gathered at Governor's Island near New York November 13 for a two day discussion of the Selective Service System. The gathering was the first regional conference of state Youth Advisory Committees to the Selective Service System.

The sessions included discussions about the draft, military recruiting, an all-volunteer Army and conscientious objector work programs.

Col. Paul Akst, the New York City Director and Ted Gross of the city's Commissioner of Youth Services, presented briefings. Participants represented the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

Classification Picture

CLASS	NUMBER
Total Current Registrants (Under 35)	25,043,919
I-A and I-A-O	2,089,388
Single or Married after August 26, 1965	
Examined and qualified	426,595
Not examined	396,428
Induction or examination postponed	9,566
Ordered for induction or examination	116,031
Pending reclassification	95,530
Personal appearances and appeals in process	55,480
Others	15,140
Married on or before August 26, 1965	770
19 years of age, born 1951, 1637.7(a)-(4)	5,794
26 years and older with extended liability	194,903
Under 19 years of age	395,673
I-Y	3,625,993
I-C	2,153,649
I-O	24,693
I-W (At Work)	9,392
I-W (Released)	12,716
I-D	944,808
I-S	13,665
I-S	443,448
II-A	338,494
II-A	49,268
II-C	21,579
II-S	1,549,056
III-A	4,118,583
IV-A	3,686,396
IV-C	19,922
IV-D	110,201
IV-F	2,239,913

Figures as of September, 1970

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